

THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND
IMPORTANT LITERARY & GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

BY

The Late

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M. A..

PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT,
FERGUSON COLLEGE, POONA.

Third Edition, Revised & Enlarged.

(All Rights Reserved.)

BOMBAY:

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

1924.

Price Rupees Fifteen. -

Pages 1-80-Printed at the "*Chitrashala Press*" Poona, by Bhankar Narhar Joshi,
AND
Pages 81-1048-Printed at the "*Arya-Bhawan Press*" Poona, by Anant Vinayak Patvardhan,
AND
Published by Vinayak Narayan & Dattaram Vinayak,
Proprietors of Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

1924

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.,

Booksellers & Publishers, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SANSKRIT BOOKS.

Higher Sanskrit Grammar, by M. R. KALE, B.A.
Sixth Edition. Cloth, Price Rs. 4

CONTENTS.

I. The Alphabet; II. Rules of Sandhi (1 Sandhi, 2 Hal Sandhi, 3 Visarga Sandhi); III. Declension of Nouns, Substantive and Adjectives; IV. Pronouns and their Declension; V. Numerals and their Declension; VI. Degrees of Comparison; VII. Formation of Feminine Bases; VIII. Secondary Nominal Bases derived by the addition of the Taddhita or Secondary Affixes; IX. Gender; X. Avyayas or indeclinables (1 Prepositions, 2 Adverbs, 3 Conjunctions, 4 Particles, and 5 Interjections); XI. Conjugation of Verbs; XII. Parasmaipada and Atmanepada; XIII. Verbal Derivatives or Primary Nominal Bases; XIV. Tense, Concord, Government, Pronouns, Adjectives, Cases, Tenses, Participles, Moods, Indeclinables; XVI. Pithy and Dhātukosh.

This is the best and the most complete Sanskrit Grammar ever published. It contains exhaustive Chapters on this, Compounds; Declensions of Nouns, Taddhita Bases, Conjugation of Verbs, and a complete Dhātukosh. None of the Verbs in the Sanskrit Language. Students will thus be spared the necessity of buying, in addition to a Sanskrit Grammar, the so-called Hints or Guides to Sandhis, Nouns, Compounds, Verbs, and Dhātukosh, &c. Sanskrit students will find it a very useful trade-recum.

This book has been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and the Allahabad University.

2. **Smaller Sanskrit Grammar**, by M. R. Kale, Contents—Chap. I. The Alphabet; II. Rules of Sandhi; III. Declension; IV. Pronouns and their Declension; V. Numerals and their Declension; VI. Degrees of Comparison; VII. Compounds; VIII. Feminine Bases; IX. Taddhita Affixes; X. Indeclinables; XI. Conjugation of Verbs; XII. Verbal Derivatives; XIII. Syntax, Appendix (Dhātukosh) Cloth, Pages 400, Fourth Edition, Price Rs. 3.

"Smaller Sanskrit Grammar" is intended for use in Schools. In it the more intricate

rules and matter in the "Higher Sanskrit Grammar," which was thought quite unnecessary for the Students of Junior Classes, have been omitted. This book has been approved and sanctioned by the Punjab Text book Committee.

3. **Kiratarjuniya Kavya**, of Bharavi, with English Translation, Cantos I-X, by Pangarkar B. A. Re. 1-8.

4. **Sanskrit-English Dictionary**, Practical Edition, by the late Vaman Shivram Apte, M. A. Third Edition, 1924, Cloth. Rs. 15. Half Bound for Libraries, Rs. 18.

This Practical Edition at Rs. 15 contains more words than the Student's Edition at Rs. 10, and is the more exhaustive work on the subject. It contains Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and on Literary and Geographical names in the Ancient History of India.

4 a. **Sanskrit-English Dictionary**, by V. S. Apte (Edition) by Vaman Shivram Apte, M. A. 2nd Edition, Cloth, Rs. 10.

5. **Vikramorvashi**, of Kalidasa with commentaries Copious English Notes and Translation and various Readings by M. R. Kale, B. A. Rs. 3-8.

6. **Venisanhar**, with English Notes and Translation by M. R. Kale, Rs. 3-8.

7. **English-Sanskrit Dictionary**, by V. S. Apte M. A. Rs. 6.

8. **Amarsar**, a pocket Sans.—Eng. and Eng.—Sansk. Dictionary, by M. S. Golc, M. A. 12 Ans.

9. **Guide to Sanskrit Sandhis**. Price 2 Ans.

10. **Bhartrihari's Niti and Vairagya Shatakas**, with English Notes and Translation, by M. R. Kale, B. A. Rs. 1-12.

11. **Meghaduta** of Kalidasa with Commentary of Mallinath, English Translation and Notes by Nandargikar. Rs. 1-8.

This book contains the text, with the Commentary of Mallinatha, literal English Translation, copious Notes in English, and various Readings. It is specially intended for the use of High Schools and Colleges.

12. **Tarkabhasha** of Kesava Misra, with Commentary and English Notes by Prof. Paranjpe, Rs. 1-8.

13. **Rutusanhar** of Kalidasa, with English Notes and Translation by Kale, Rs. 1-8.

112	Siddhanat Kaumudi, Rs.		
113	" " with Tatwabodhini Commentaries.		
114	Setubandh Maha Kavya with Commentaries, Rs. 3-4.		
115	Subhashitratnakar with Footnotes, Rs. 2-4.		
116	Subhashita Ratnabhandagaram, Rs. 3-12.		
117	Tarkabhasha, with Tika and Eng. Notes, by S. M. Paranjpe, Rs. 1-8.		
118	Tarkasangraha, with Notes and Translation, by Mehendale, Rs. 1-8.		
119	Uttararam Charit, with Commentaries, Rs.		
120	" " " Eng. Notes, by Bhanap, Rs. 1-8.		
121	" " " Notes and Translation, by Kale, Rs. 4.		
122	" " " by Ghate and Patwardhan, Rs. 3.		
123	Vaidaratnakar, of Kedarbhatta, with Commentaries.		
124	Vaidya's Sans.-Eng. Dicy. Rs. 5.		
125	Vikramorvashi, with Eng. Notes, by S. P. Pandit, Rs. 2.		
126	" " with English Notes, and Translation, by Kale, Rs. 3-8.		
127	Venisanhai Natak, with Commentaries, Re 1.		
128	" " " English Notes and English Translation, by M. R. Kale, Rs. 3-8.		
129	Viduinithi, with Commentary, 6 Ans.		
130	Vishwagunadarsha Champu, with Commentary, Re.1		
THE TEN UPANISHADS IN SANSKRIT.			
1	The Isavasyopnishad with the Bhashya of Shankaracharya	Rs. 0	14
2	The Kenopnishad with Bhashya	1	0
3	" Kathopnishad "	1	4
4	" Prashnopnishad "	1	0
5	" Mundakopnishad "	0	10
6	" Taitaryopnishad "	1	12
7	" The Mandukyopnishad "	2	5
8	" Ataryopnishad "	1	4
9	" Chandogyopnishad "	5	0
10	" Brihadaranyakopnishad "	8	0
11	" Astavinshatiopnishads, Text only	1	4
SANSKRIT PURANAS &c.			
1	Bhagwat with the Commentary of Shreedhar, printed on good thick paper, in large Types, Rs. 5.		
2	Bhagwat with the Commentary of Vijaydhvaj, printed on good thick paper, in large Types, Rs. 8.		
3	Bhagwat with the Commentary of Shreedhar, and with Notes of Maheshwar Bhatta, the well-known annotator of Amarkosh, and also with Churnika, printed on good thick paper, in large Types Rs. 10.		
4	Mahabharat with the Commentary of Nilakantha in large types, printed on thick good paper, Rs. 40.		
5	Atmapurana with Commentary, in large Types, Rs.12.		
6	Ganesh Purana, Rs. 6.		
7	Narsinh Purana, Rs. 2-8.		
8	Valmiki Ramayan with the Commentary of Rama, printed on good thick paper, in large Types, Rs.7.		
9	" " " Text only, Rs. 5.		
10	Adhyatma Ramayan, Text only, 12 Ans.		
11	Sundarkand (Text), 12 Ans.		
12	" " with Commentaries, Rs. 2-4.		

PURANIC AND HISTORIC.

Adhyatma Ramayana (Text)	Rs.	
" " Satie		
Adbhuta Ramayana	0	
Adi Purana	1	
Agni "	6	
" " Poona Ed.	5	
Atina " with Tika	12	
Bhagwat text (Silk bound)	2	
" with Commentary of Shreedhar	5	
" (Satik and Sachumik) with Commentaries of Shreedhar and Maheshwar Bhatt and Churnika	10	
Bhavishya Purana	12	
Brahma Vaiyarthia Purana	10	
" " (Krishna Janma Khand)	3	
Brahmottai Khand	0	
Brahma Purana	7	
" " (Unbound) Ohlong	5	
Devi Bhagwat with Tika of Nilkantha	10	
Ganesh Purana	6	
Garga Sanbitha	4	
Garuda Purana (Complete)	7	
Jaimini Ashwamedha	2	
Kalka Purana	5	
Kashikhand with Tika	8	
Kodarkhand of Skandh Purana	4	
Kurm Purana	3	
Ling Purana with Tika	8	
Mahabharata with Commentary of Nilkantha	40	
Markandeya Purana	7	
Mataya "	7	
Narada "	10	
Narsinha "	2	
Skand "	40	
Setu Mahatma	1	
Padma Purana	20	
Ramashwamedha	2	
Ramayana of Valmiki with Commentary (Tilaka) of Ram	7	
" Text only,	5	
" Mahatma	0	
" with Ramanuj Dhushan Tika	20	
Shankar Digvijaya Satik	6	
Sour Purana	3	
Siva "	10	
Shamb "		
Sundarkand of Valmiki Nama		
" " with Tika		
Suta Sanhita of Skand Purana, 3 Parts		
Vaman Purana		
Varah "		
Vayu "		
Vidurnithi with Notes		
Vinayak Mahatma		
Vishnu Purana Satik		
Vrilraj with Notes		
Yogavashista with Commentary (Large Type)		
Skand Puran, unbound		

PREFACE.

THIS Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twenty five years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works:—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at School or College, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanation of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course of reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the *Uttararāmcharita*, *Mudrārākṣasa*, *Veṇisambhāra*, *Sisupālavadha* or *Kādambari*. Moreover it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his School or College career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the lifelong labours of a single individual, however talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopædia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vāchस्पतिya* of the late Professor Tānātha Tarkavāchस्पति, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature such as Epics like the *Rāmāyaṇa* and *Mahābhārata*, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yājñavalkya, the several darśanas or systems of philosophy such as Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, specially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Vedānta, Grammar and

अक्षर *a.* [न क्षरतीति, क्षर चलने अच्-
न. व.] I Imperishable, indestruc-
tible, undecaying, epithet of the
Supreme as well as the Individual
soul, यमपुरी क्षेत्रावेदो विदुस्तत्प्रमाणानामात्मन्य
वशोऽकथत Ku. 3 50; ह्यास्मिन् पुरुषो लोके
पुनश्चाक्षर एव च ॥ क्षरः क्षराणिमनां कुटथोऽ
क्षर उच्यते ॥ Bg 15. 16; यस्मात्क्षरमेतीतो-
द्वेक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतास्मि लोके वेदे च
प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः, the unconcerned
(Spirit), अक्षर परम ब्रह्म-2 Fixed,
firm,unalterable.-रः I Siva.-2 Vi-
shnu 3- A sword -4 Sound, word,
speech (Ved.)-र [अच्-त्तरः Un 3
70; अर्थः सः, अक्षुते व्याप्नोति वेदादिशास्त्राणि.]
I (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकाराणि Bg. 10. 33 ; पुनश्चाक्षराणि
मधुरः, इक्षरः, &c (b) a syllable ;
एकाक्षर पद ब्रह्म Ms 2 83; the mono-
syllable पदमक्षर Bg. 10. 25; Ms. 2.
78,84 125(sacred syllable). Hence
(c) a word or words, speech col-
lectively , प्रतिषवः विद्वद्वाचाम S 3
25.; अहोऽसदीपनायक्षराणि U 4; नतुरेताणि
प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M 3 words; ब्राह्म-
णसूक्तमनाक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3.; अक्षर वर्ण-
निर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः अक्षरं न क्षरं विद्वान्मो-
क्षते सर्वेऽक्षर ॥-2 A document (letter
&c), sacred writing; writing in
general (in pl), तत्र श्रुतिः प्रमाणं म्यात्र
साक्षी नक्षराणि च Pt. 3 94; तत्रमवस्था
अक्षराणि विसृष्टानि मयुः V. 2.-3 The
highest Deity or Godhead, the
indestructible Spirit, Brahma (प-

(ब्रह्म, मूलाकारण), अक्षर परम ब्रह्म Bg 8.3; कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भव विद्मि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भव 3. 15; यथा सतः पुरुषात्कलोलोमानि तथाक्षरात्समव-
तीहविष्य Chan. Up.-4 Religious aust-
tely, penance.--5 Sacrifice --6
Water--7 The sky.--8 Final beati-
tude, emancipation from further
transmigration.--9 Continuance,
permanence.--10 Right, justice
(Ved. in these two senses).--11 N
of a plant. Achyranthes Aspera.
--12 A measure of time, equal to
one-fifth of a Kāshthā. -COMP.-
अक्षर I a part of a syllable 2 alpha-
bet--अर्थः [प. त.] meaning (of words),
किं तावत् गोत्याभयगतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5--(चु)
पुः --चणः, --नः (अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासलिप्या वित्तः
अक्षर-चणश्च व (चु) ड P V. 2 26.)
a scribe, writer, copyist, so *जी-
वकः, --जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवितो, जीव-
गिति or पबुल; also *जीविकः. --च्युतक [अक्षर च्युतं
लुप्त यव, व. कप] getting out a differ-
ent meaning by the omission of a
letter (e. g. कुर्वेत् दिवाकर्षेत् नृचक्षणडवर।
देव योमाकसेनयोः कर्षेदुः प्रमरत्यसौ where
another meaning may be got by
omitting क in कर्षेदुः, i. e. by taking
रेदुः) छदस् ॥ --द्वयं I a metre regu-
lated by the number of syllables
it contains, छदस्तु द्विविध प्रोक्तं द्वाव जाते-
रिति िवा । द्वावमक्षरसंख्यान जातिर्मात्राकृता
भवेत् 12 of unshaken resolve, reso-
lut. (अक्षर निश्चल छदोऽभिप्रायो यन्म), an
epithet of परमात्मन्, जननी, नृत्तिका [अ-
क्षराणा जननी, तत्त्वोपलिप्त्या नृत्तियैव वा तावन्-
त्वाद्वा a reed or pen--(वि) न्यासः [प.
त. भावे वत्] writing arrangement
of letters; भूषणप्रयतोः सः V 2 2 the
alphabet. 3 scripture. 4 इदयाद्यावा-
रस्पर्शपूर्वकं तदक्षराणा स्मरणोच्चारणरू-
पस्त्वप्रसिद्धो वर्णन्यासः--पत्ति a. I having
5 syllables (पत्ति=Gr pentas five)
छ मत् पद् वग दे इत्येव यै यज्ञोऽक्षरपत्तिः Ait.
Br. (तावन्नेताम्यक्षराणि होतुमपादौ प्रयोक्तव्यानि).
2. N of a metre of four lines
(द्विपदा विराज्) each having five sylla-
bles (one dactyl and one spondee)
-भाज् a. having a share in the sylla-
bles (of a prayer?) --श्रुतिका tablet
R. 18. 46-मुक्षः [अक्षराणि तन्मयानि ज्ञात्राणि
वा सुखे यस्य] a scholar, student.--ज [प.
त.] the beginning of the alphabet
the letter अ--मुष्टिका 'finger
speech', speaking by means of
finger--signs.--वर्जित a. unlet-
tered, illiterate, not knowing how
to read or write.--व्याक्तिः f. [प. त.]
distinct articulation of syllables.
--शिक्षा [प. त.] the science of
(mystic) syllables; theory of
ब्रम्ह (ब्रम्हतत्त्व), महा शो विधाव Dk II.
--संस्थाप [अक्षराणा संस्थाप यत्] arrange-
ment of letters, writing alphabet.
अक्षरकं [स्वायं कर्] A vowel, a letter.
अक्षरम्भः adv. [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वीप्सार्थकामके

शब्द] I. Syllable by syllable. 2 To
the very letter; literally.

अक्षर्य a. [गवादिगण] Relating to
letters or syllables

अक्षरी [अक्षुते गमनाभोगं मेवे; अक्षर सत्;
गोगः क्षीव] The rainy season.

अक्षरानह See under अक्ष.

अक्षान्तिः f. [न. त.] Intolerance, non-
forbearance, envy, jealousy, anger,
impatience.

अक्षर a. [नास्ति क्षर यत्] Free from
artificial salt. --रः Natural salt
गोक्षीरं गोधूतं चैव धान्यमृद्धातिरुच्यते वाः । सामुद्र-
सिचनं चैव *लवणममुत्तम् ॥ --COMP--
लवण (रा.) [क्षरेण उत्तरभूतिकया निवृत्त,
अक्ष क्षर कृत्रिम लवणं; न. त.] natural salt;
सुन्यत्राणि पयः सोमा द्युसं यथातुपरस्कृतम्
अक्षरलवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हविरेच्यते ॥ Ms. 3
257 (अक्षान्निलवणं सैव वाद), *पान्नाः स्युः
5 73; यद्युर्ध्वकालमर्द्धाद्यादक्षरलवणं मित II.
110; sometimes used for food that
may be eaten at times unfit for
the performance of religious du-
ties, a class of objects such as
cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि n [अक्षुते विषयाद्, अक्ष--विम, अक्षो-
र्णित् Un. 3. 155--6] अक्षिणी, अक्षणि,
अक्षणा, अक्षणः &c. I The eye (which
grasps or sees objects), changed to
अक्ष at the end of a Bahuvrihi
COMP f. *क्षी when a limb of the
body is indicated as बलनाक्षी, other-
wise दक्षिणा देवुषष्टिः, in Avyayi Co-
mp. also it is changed to अक्ष (समक्ष,
बोक्ष, &c.). 2 The number two;
(-क्षिणी) the sun and moon [cf. L.
oculus; Ger. *auge*; Gr. *okos okkos*,
Zend *ashi*.] COMP. --कपः twinkl-
ing; नाक्षिकप व्यतिष्ठत R 15. 67. --कुटः-
टका, --नोळः, --नार [प. त.] the eyeball,
pupil of the eye. --गत् a. [अक्षिणं गतः
नर्कदा भावनावशात् अक्षयमात्रिकुटोपि उपस्थित इव]
I visible, present, न विभावयत्तन्निक्षीप्स-
गतामये मा भवानिदमसीपतया Si. 9. 81--2.
rankling in the eye, an eye-sore,
being a thorn in the eye, hated,
*तोहमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159 --जाह-
[प. त.] the root of the eye. --पद्मन,
--क्षोमन n. [प. त.] the eyelash. --पटक
[प. त.], a coat of the eye. 2 a dis-
ease of the eye pertaining to
this coat. --पत a. Ved. falling into
the eye, hence hurtful, --adv
a little, as much as a mote (as
much as could fall into the eye).
--पु a. [अक्षणी भूविषयः] visible, per-
ceptible, manifest; (hence) true,
real --मेवज [प. त.] collyrium, a kind
of balm (for the eyes). --नः (ज also)
N. of a plant (पट्टिकालोत्रवृक्ष) used to
heal some varieties of the eye-dis-
ease --भवं [समाहारद्वय] the eye and
the eyebrows taken collectively. --
विक्षुणित, --विक्षुणित [अक्षणः विक्षुणित लज्जादिना
सम्यक् प्रसारभावाद् संकीर्णो यत्] a side-look,
leer, a look with the eyelids par-
tially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय इकावयवाय हिनः-उक्त] N.
of a tree (रजनद्रुमः), अक्षिक also, See
अक्षक

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions
or privileges attached to landed
property (?).

अक्षिन a. [न. त.] Undecayed, per-
manent, uninjured, un-ecaying;
unfailing. --न I Water. --2. 100000
million. --COMP. --अति-वसु (ता.) N.
of Indra, giving permanent help,
or having unfailing wealth (?).

अक्षिनर [अक्षीव नरनि, नृ-अव Tv]
Water (निर्मलरवात्रैवतुल्यत्वात्).

अक्षिनि a. [न. व.] Imperishable.
--निः f. Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् a. [न. त.] Ved. Not de-
creasing in wealth; destitute of a
dwelling, unsettled (?).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि जाति प्रीतिनि अजनेन; वा. क.]
N. of a plant, सोमाजनवृक्ष Guilan-
dina or Hyperanthera Moringa
--न Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षीव (व) a. [न. त.] Not intoxi-
cated. --नः [न. क्षीवने मादति, क्षीव-क क्त
वा, न. त.] N. of the tree सोमाजन (Mar.
शेवगा, जोगट) --न Sea-salt.

अक्षु a. Ved. [अक्ष-उ] Quick (शीघ्र);
according to others (क्षु) a kind
of net.

अक्षुण्ण a. [न. त.] I Unbroken,
uncurtailled. --2 Not conquered or
defeated, successful, अक्षुण्णानुनयः Ve.
I. 2--3 Not trodden or beaten, un-
usual, strange; अनिष्टमक्षुण्णजनयानिदु-
र्गम Si. I. 32. being not practised
or experienced --4 inexperienced,
not expert.

अक्षुद्र a [न. त.] Not small or in-
significant. --द्रः N. of Siva.

अक्षुब्ध f. [न. त.] Absence of hun-
ger, satiety

अक्षुब्ध a. [अक्षुभं हित, अक्षुब्ध-यत्.]
Ved. I That which tends to cause
absence of hunger (क्षुभाभावसाधन द्रव्य).
--2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र a [न. व.] Destitute of fields,
uncultivated. --त्र I A bad field
(अप्रशस्त क्षेत्र); अक्षेत्रे बाजमुत्पृष्टमनरेव विन-
श्यति Ms 10.71. --2 Not a good geo-
metrical figure. --3 (fig) A bad
pupil, unworthy recipient or recep-
tacle (of any thing). --COMP. --विद
a. [क्षेत्रं देहमन्त्रं नृत्तवतो न जानाति, विद्-क्षिप्] destitute of spiritual knowledge;
not knowing the true nature of the
क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतत्त्वानभिज्ञ, आत्मत्वेन देहा-
मिमानी जीवः), so अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रि a [क्षेत्रं शायोपस्थितस्थान कलत्र वा,
मन्त्रेण इति न. न.] Having no field,
not the master of a field, ये स
क्षेत्रिणो बीजवतः पक्षिवप्रवादिणः Ms. 9. 49.

अक्षौटः [अक्षु-ओट, अक्षु-व विभक्तिकम्पेव इति पण्यस्य वा Tv.] N of a tree पर्ततीयपीठ (Mar. डोंगरी अक्षौट) -2 A walnut; a tree bearing an oily nut.

अक्षौटः [अक्षु-ओट; अक्षुः विभक्तिकम्पेव इति पत्रेः सहस्यन्तः; उह-अक्ष वा Tv.] also written as अक्षौट-इ-उह, अक्षौट, अक्षौड, अक्षौडक &c

अक्षौट a. [नाभि क्षौमो यस्य] Not agitated, unmoved.—नः I Absence of agitation—2 The tying post of an elephant.

अक्षौटम् n. [क्षौम्यने विचालयते, क्षुब्ध-विष-कर्मोऽपि यद् न न] Immovable, imperturbable; अक्षौट्यः त नवीत्यासीत् R 17. 44 was unassailable —म्यः I A particular sage (नवीको क्षितीयविद्योपासकः; नृद्वयायाः विरामि नामरूपेण स्थितः अक्षौटः; अक्षौट्योऽयं अक्षुः प्रोक्तः—Tv.) —2 N. of a Buddha—3 An immense number, said to be 100 विवर —COMP.—अक्षौट [अक्षौटाय हित अक्षौट्य] a sort of कवच or armour referred to in Tantras.

अक्षौटिणी [उहः सदृशः संविकल्पज्ञान वा मोक्षस्थान इति, अक्षौटा ग्याना सर्वोपायिनिद्रियाणा वा उह्वी; गत्व वृद्धिश्च P. VI. 1. 89 Vart.] A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot

अक्षुण a. [अक्षु-अक्षु न. त.] Unbroken (अक्षु-अक्षु) —अक्षुण Un. 3. 17] Unbroken (अक्षु-अक्षु) —अक्षुण Time.

अक्षुणया ind. Ved. 1 Tortuously, circuitously, in a crooked way, मानक्षुणया सन्तुलि Sat Br. (वक्रमार्गेण, कोटिस्थेन).—Wrongly; *दृष्ट Ved. seeking to hurt in a wrongful way. —अक्षुणयाव a. Going through, penetrating.

अक्षुः [अक्षु-अक्षु न. त.] N. of a tree (भियाल) Buchanania Latifolia. अक्षुः m. f. [अक्षु-अक्षु, न. त., डोंगरी] Bad conduct (अक्षु-अक्षु) ; a childish freak or whim

अक्षुण्ड a. [अक्षु-अक्षु, न. त.] Unbroken, whole, entire, complete अक्षुण्ड दुःखाना फलमिव S 2. 10; अक्षुण्डकः अक्षुः Mul. 2. 2. with undiminished orb, full; निर्भिगाय मुखमिदुमखड Ki. 9. 38; अक्षुण्ड नपसा 10 63. undisturbed; अक्षुण्डमने अक्षुण्डमनः U. 5. 35 of undiminished, unsullied fame; *अक्षुण्डो the 12th day of the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष—अक्षुण्ड adv. Uninterruptedly Ki. 1. 29.

अक्षुण्ड a. [न क्षुण्डते निरवयवत्वात्; अक्षु-अक्षु न. त.] I Unbroken, not capable of being broken or divided, एतित्थेय पमात्मन्—2 Full, entire, न [न. त.] I Not breaking, leaving entire—2 Non-refutation.—नः Time. अक्षुण्डिन a [न. त.] I Unbroken, undivided—2 Uninterrupted, perpetual, undisturbed, continuous; *ना मे नाभिजया Mu 1; अक्षुण्डिन देव कमस्व

पर्युः Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbroken—3 Unimpaired; unrefuted &c; अक्षुण्ड्या अक्षुण्ड्यात् प्रणयत् M. 3 never disappointed, शनमक्षु तमक्षुण्डित-दीरुष R 9 13 whose prowess knows no repulse or defeat.—COMP—अक्षुण्ड a always festive—अक्षुण्डः [अक्षुण्डितः अक्षुण्डः तमपत्त पुपानिधनरूपा यन] time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c (a) fruitful, bearing fruit in due season

अक्षुण्ड a. [न न] Not dwarfish, short or stunted not small, great; अक्षुण्डेन सर्वेण विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अक्षुण्ड a. [न. त.] Not dug; not buried.—नः न A natural lake or pool of water; a bay, especially a pool before a temple

अक्षुण्ड a. Ved [अक्षु-अक्षु न. त.] Unworn; सदतो यानेन अक्षुण्डयामिः Rv 1. 38. II, unworn in their course.

अक्षुण्ड a. [न. त.] 1. Not fatigued or wearied.—2 Not involving fatigue.

अक्षुण्ड a. [वर्णिनः शिल अवशिष्टं यस्य Tv.] I Whole, entire, complete; oft with सर्व, एतादृशं सर्वोपपन्नं सर्वोपपन्नं सुतेः Ms. 1. 59, *लेन entire—2 Not uncultivated or fallow, ploughed (land); *आत्मनः the universal spirit. अक्षुण्डिकः [न वटस्थस्मात्; अक्षु-अक्षु न. त.] I A tree in general.—2 (आक्षेपिकः) A dog trained to the chase.

अक्षुण्डि a. Not wearisome, not fatigued; *त्वं continuous flow of speech regarded as one of the वाचयुगल of the Jainas.

अक्षुण्ड ind An exclamation of joy; अक्षुण्ड to utter this exclamation.

अक्षुण्डिः f. Infamy, ill-repute, अक्षुण्ड a disgraceful, disreputable.

अक्षुण्ड P (अक्षुण्डि, अक्षुण्डि, अक्षुण्डि) I To wind, curl, move tortuously, or in a zig-zag way—2 To go (अक्षुण्डि, अक्षुण्डि &c)

अक्षुण्ड [न गच्छतीति, अक्षु-अक्षु न. त.] I Unable to walk, not going, not in a position to go, अक्षुण्ड वृषकः शीतेन P VI. 3 77 Sk.—2 Unapproachable.—नः I A tree; सदावती येन विद्याविनाशः; Si. 4 63—2 A mountain; also a stone; प्रत्यापरे प्रत्यग Mahanataka—3 A snake.—4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रात्प्रायः पश्चिम, तस्य हि वक्रात्प्रायः अक्षुण्डिप्रसिद्धः, 01 'not going', the earth by its diurnal rotation causing day and night).—5 A water-jar, as in अक्षुण्ड (कुम्भस्थान).—6 The number seven (from the seven कुलावतः) —Comp—अक्षुण्डिन the daughter of the mountain; N. of Parvati—अक्षुण्ड m [अक्षुण्डि, अक्षुण्डि] I. a mountain-dweller. 2. a bird (वृक्षवासी) 3 the animal शम्भु supposed to have 8 legs. 4. a lion —अक्षुण्ड a (अक्षुण्डि, अक्षुण्डि) produced on a mountain or from a tree; roaming

or wandering through mountains wild (गिरिन्), कक्षाचितो विजयवितामनो नञो Ki. 1. 36. (अक्षुण्ड) bitumen.

अक्षुण्ड a. [अक्षु-अक्षु, न. त.] Not going.—अक्षुण्ड A tree.

अक्षुण्ड a. I Countless, immense; अक्षुण्डिप्रसन्नितमणि Dk 1-2 Not deserving to be counted (अक्षुण्डि) worthless, immaterial

अक्षुण्डि f [न. त.] I Want of resort or recourse, necessity.—2 Want of access (lit. & fig.); अक्षुण्डिन न रामस्य यद् यद्विद्यामि विद्यामसि Rām, समारम्भानामक्षुण्डिने विद्यते Ku. 5. 64 See under गति.

अक्षुण्डि (नञ्) क a. I Helpless, without any resort or resource; बालसेन-समतिमादय Dk 9, दृढमन्त्रवर्तिका गति, Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift, अक्षुण्डिका गतिविद्या पापा राजपक्षेतिनाम Mb

अक्षुण्ड a. [नक्षि गदो रोगो यस्य] 1 Healthy, sound; free from disease, in good health; गतोऽक्षुण्डः Ms. 8. 107—2 (अक्षु-अक्षुण्डि, न. त.) Not speaking or telling.—3 Free from judicial affliction.—अक्षुण्डि [नक्षि गदो रोगो यमात्] I A medicine, a medicinal drug, इति चित्ताविषयप्रत्ययः अक्षुण्डि न पश्यते H. Pr. 29; विषयप्रत्ययस्य सर्वद्वयमपि गोचरं Ms. 7. 218—2 Health, freedom from disease; औषधान्यक्षुण्डो विद्या देवी च नि-विद्या स्थितिः। तपसेव प्रसिध्यति तपसेव हि साधने Ms 11. 238 (अक्षुण्डः गदाभावः; नैक्यमिति यावत् Kull.)—3 The science of antidotes, one of the 8 parts of medical science.

अक्षुण्डकारः [अक्षुण्डि करोति; अक्षुण्डि-अक्षुण्डि सुनामश्च P. VI. 3 70] A physician.

अक्षुण्डि Den. P. To have good health.

अक्षुण्ड a. अक्षुण्डि q. v.

अक्षुण्डि a. [न गतुमर्हति, अक्षु-अक्षु, न. त.] I Not fit to be walked in or roached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit & fig.); गोविनामव्ययः अक्षुण्डि—2 inconceivable, incomprehensible, मनसोऽवगम्य ईश्वरः God transcend mind (conception or thought) सपदस्ता मनसोऽवगम्यः Si. 3 59—अक्षुण्डि also—Comp—अक्षुण्डि a. unsurpassed or inconceivable figure, form, &c *रूपं पदं प्रो Ki. 1. 9.

अक्षुण्डि A woman not deserving to be approached (for co-habitation) of the low castes; अक्षुण्डि न क्षिप्रं न अक्षुण्डि जातिवर्णकराणि वा &c. COM—अक्षुण्डि illicit intercourse—अक्षुण्डि, अक्षुण्डि relating to illicit intercourse; अक्षुण्डि नु (पाप) अक्षुण्डिप्रसन्नितमणि Ms. 11. 170

अक्षुण्डि [नक्षि गदो रोगो यस्य] प. न. गौ, अक्षुण्डि I A kind of grass or plant (देव-ताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deodar. Andropogon Serratus. It is said to be an antidote against the poison

of rats and mice -2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहारीद्रव्यमात्र)

अग्रह ॥ [न गिरति, गृ-उ, न त]
 Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha,
 अग्रहयूनि a Ved Without good
 pasture grounds for cattle, barren
 (भर) Rv. 6. 47. 20

अग्रह [विधायक्य अग्र अभ्याति, असृष्टिच
 पक्षवादि] Un 4. 179, or अग्र विभ्याचलं
 न्यायाति रत्नानि, स्तब्ध-क, or अग्रः कुम्भः नत्र
 म्भानः सहनः इत्यगस्त्यः] 1 'itcher-born,'
 N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage.
 2 N. of the star Canopus, of which
 Agastya is the regent -3 N. of
 a plant (पक्षुध) Seshana (or Aeschy-
 neme) Grandiflora. [The Sage
 Agastya is a very reputed personage
 in Hindu mythology. In the Rig-
 veda he and Vasishtha are said to be
 the off-spring of Mitra and Varuna,
 whose seed fell from them at the
 sight of the lovely nymph Urvasi at
 a sacrificial session. Part of the seed
 fell into a jar and part into water.
 from the former arose Agastya who
 is, therefore, called Kumbhayoni,
 Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Ka-
 lasayoni &c. from the latter Vasi-
 shtha. From his parentage Agastya
 is also called Matravaruni, Aurva-
 Seta, and as he was very small
 when he was born, he is also called
 Manya. He is represented to have
 humbled the Vindhya mountains
 by making them prostrate them-
 selves before him when they tried to
 rise higher and higher till the well-
 night occupied the sun's disc and
 obstructed his path. See Vindhya
 (This fable is supposed by some to
 typify the progress of the Aryas to-
 wards the south in their conquest
 and civilisation of India. the hum-
 bling of the mountain standing me-
 taphorically for the removal of phy-
 sical obstacles in their way.) He is
 also known by the names of Pita-
 bddhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from
 another fable according to which he
 drank up the ocean because it had
 offended him and because he wis-
 hed to help Indra and the gods in
 their wars with a class of demons
 called Kaleyas who had hid them-
 selves in the waters and oppressed
 the three worlds in various ways.
 His wife was Lopamudra. She was
 also called Kausitaki and Varapri-
 da. She bore him two sons, Dridha-
 sya and Driahsyu. In the Rama-
 yana Agastya plays a distinguished
 part. He dwelt in a hermitage on
 mount Kunjara to the south of the
 Vindhya and was chief of the her-
 mits of the south. He kept under
 control the evil spirits who infested
 the south and a legend relates how
 he once ate up a Rakshasa named
 Vatapi, who had assumed the form

of a ram, and destroyed by a flash
 of his eye the Rakshasa's brother
 who attempted to avenge him. In
 the course of his wanderings Râma
 with his wife and brother came to
 the hermitage of Agastya who re-
 ceived him with the greatest kind-
 ness and became his friend, adviser
 and protector. He gave Râma the
 bow of Vishnu and accompanied
 him to Ayodhya where he was re-
 stored to his kingdom after his exile
 of 14 years. The superhuman power
 which the sage possessed is also
 represented by another legend, ac-
 cording to which he turned king
 Nahusha into a serpent and after-
 wards restored him to his proper
 form. In the south he is usually re-
 garded as the first teacher of sci-
 ence and literature to the primitve
 Dravidian tribes, and his era is
 placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or
 6th century B. C. The Puranas re-
 present Agastya as the son of Pila-
 sya (the sage from whom the Rak-
 shasas sprang) and Havirbhava
 the daughter of Kardama. Several
 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his
 family, such as his two sons, Indra-
 bahu, Mayobhuva and Mahendra,
 also others who served to perpetu-
 ate the family. The sage is repre-
 sented as a great philosopher, bene-
 volent and kind-hearted, unsurpas-
 sed in the science of archery and to
 have taken a principal part in the
 colonisation of the south, निजिनामि
 मया भट्टे माधुवमादमर्षिणः । अगस्त्येन दृग्वरं
 सुनिना दृष्टिगोचरं दिशुः । Râm ; अगस्त्या दृष्टिना-
 मागः R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो नद्विजा-
 माक्षामाश्रित्य समन्ति स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मनो वीर्यो
 शिष्यकानादिमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61; Mv
 7. 14]

अग्रहणी A female descendant of
 Agastya.

अग्रहण्यः I=अग्रहणि See above -2 N.
 of Siva -COMP -उदयः 1. the rise
 of Canopus which takes place about
 the end of Bhâdra; with the rise of
 this star the waters become clear.
 cf. R. 4. 21 प्रसन्नदे द्यादृशः कु-रोविमेदी-
 जतः 2. the 7th day of the dark half
 of Bhâdra -गतिना [अगस्त्येन गतिना विद्या
 नेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned
 in the Bhâra's Sâtiparvan; (pl.)
 Agastya's hymn -वर [व, त] the
 course of Canopus, the time of its
 rise which usher in the Sarat season
 and then everything on earth as-
 sumes a lovely appearance -तीर्थ
 N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the
 south. -वटः N. of a holy place on the
 Himâlaya. -साहस Agastya's col-
 lection of law.

अग्रा a. Ved. Not going.

अग्राव a. [ग्राध-प्रतिष्ठाया घञ् न, व.] Unfa-
 thomable, very deep, bottomless;

अग्रावसिन्धुः H. 1. 52; (fig.)
 found, sound, very deep, 'नाव'
 I. 3 R. 6. 21; सो 'ज्ञान', 'गुह्य'; gree
 'भय' अथ तानुदयानि वीर्यावस्थानि नृणां
 unathomable, incomprehens-
 inscrutable -उ- -अ deep hol-
 cha m -वः N. of one of the 5 fi
 at the वाहका [cf. Gr. agathu
 -COMP -वक [अ-व वक दत्त] a de
 pool or pond; deep lake

अग्रा [अग न वकन घञ्छदि प्राप्तेति-अ-
 अय Tv] A house. अग्रयुनि चाययत्
 Ms. 9. 265. 'अग्रिन् an incediary
 158; See आग्रा

अग्रा (न, व) [न दीपेते दुर्वल, वृ वा
 न न Tv] 1 Heaven -2 The sui-
 fite -3 A Rakshasa -COMP -
 कृत् a. [अग्रा, अग्रः] आकाशे वासमानं
 dwelling in the heaven (as a god
 Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped
 threatening shouts (?)

अग्रु a [नास्ति दीप्य] Ved. 1 De-
 tute of cows or rays; poor
 Wickel (?) -उ- 1 N. of Râhu
 Darkness

अग्रु a 1 Destitute of attri-
 (referring to God) -2 Having
 good qualities, worthless. अग्रु
 श्लोक M. 3; Mk. 4. 22 -उ- [न न]
 fault, defect, demerit, vice -उ-
 प्रदयति प्रसवे च गुणगुणम् Ms. 3
 गुणगुणं knowing merit and de-
 merit -उ- अग्रुगुणं किं Bh. 2. 551
 नृपय विषममनसः K. 6. 21 vices -CO-
 -वादिन a fault-finding censor;
 not appreciating merits -गीत a
 a worthless character

अग्रु a [न न] 1 Not heavy
 -2 (In prosody) Snout -3
 no teacher -4 One a different from
 teacher -उ- n (m also) [न इन्द्रोत्तम
 1 the fragrant aloe wood and tr
 Aquiluria Agallocha -2 The
 which yields Bdeilum, Ag
 Agallocha -3 The Sisutree (सि-
 -COMP -सिक्का [अग्रुः नामा यस्यास्मा
 सिक्का मध्यमपत्रका] the sisu tree -
 a sort of perfume

अग्रु a Not hidden, or conceal-
 manifest, clear, 'सङ्गर्भ' Ku. 5.
 -COMP -तव a having an uncon-
 cealed smell (-वः) Asafœtida (a
 smell of which is not easily co-
 cealed). -वाव a 1 having an open
 or unreserved disposition, 2. ha-
 ving an obvious meaning or impo-

अग्रुमीत a [न न] Ved. 1 Not seized
 or overcome, unsubdued 'अग्नि
 of unsubdued splendour -2)
 conceivable.

अग्रुहः [न, व] A houseless wa-
 derer; a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

मस्यामः पुरा हृष्ट्वा युविहिरे अद्य नामनुजीविनः Mb.-3 To live for any One.-4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19 15 v 1-5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a* Dependent, living on or upon - *m* A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीयाः प्रसावेऽनुजीविभिः Ki. I. 4, 10; भर्तृक्षितानुवातिन्व सुवृत्त चानुजीविनाम Pt. I. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a*. To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U I To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction; तदनुज्ञानिहि मां गमनाय U. 3 so let me go, सेव याति शकुतका पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायता S. 4 8 permitted to go, Dk. I 23, M I 19, Ms 2 116, तन्मया वीक्षितमनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved, agreed to -2 To betroth, affiancé; मां ज्ञातमात्रा भगवित्रनाभेऽन्वजानाद्भार्या मे पिता Dk. 50-3 To excuse, forgive; अनु-प्रवेष्टे यद्दीर कृतवाग्वद ममाग्रिय सर्वे तदनुज्ञानामि Mb -4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To request, entreat, beg, त्वा साह-मनुज्ञानामि न गतव्यमितो वने Rām.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मा वीर्येण यशसा...अक्षिश्रायन्वजानत Mb -7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus*). - *Caus.* (ज्ञायति); I To ask or beg for, request.-2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा ...गान्मनुज्ञायित्वाश्वाश्रयतः Pt 4 11 चक्रधरमनु-ज्ञाय स्वयुद्धतः 5, Ms. 4. 122, 9 82 स मानरमनुज्ञाय तपस्वि मनो द्यौः जग्मनुज्ञ यथाकाममनुज्ञाय परम्पर Mb.

अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञान [ज्ञा-अङ्-रुदुवा] I Per- mission; consent, sanction; उगेर-नुज्ञामाविगम्य मातः R 2 66.-Permission or leave to depart -3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults.-4 An Order, command.-Comp -पण-प्राथम्या requesting per- mission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p. p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismissed

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापन, -ज्ञप्तिः *f.* I Authorising -2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [अनुज्ञा + ज्येष्ठ] Next to the eldest - *adv* According to seniority.

अनुत्प I P. I To heat; vex, annoy (fig.).-2 (4 A. or *pass*) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; विविधैरनुत्पद्यते दयितानुत्पद्यमानस्त्विन्यः V. 3. 5. (*v l.* for निवृत्त्यर्थपद्यते &c.), Ki. 17. 40. - *Caus.* To pain, afflict;

distress
वेत्तिपश्चितं Rither raised nor lowered)
ving limbs not stout or
अनुत्प *p. p.*
with regret, r.

अनुत्प I Rep. m. sane
contrition, sube
sorrow; जातानुत्पि
stung with remorse
-2 heat.

अनुत्प *a.* Causing
regret or sorrow

अनुत्पापिन *a* Repentant, so.
अनुत्प See under अनुत्प

अनुत्पः [रुष्-वञ्] I Thirst, de
to drink, सोपनारमुपग्रातबारं सातुत्प
तर्पयेन St. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor),
2 Wish, desire -3 Drinking spirit-
uous liquors.-4 A drinking vessel
(used in drinking spirituous liqu-
ors) 5 Lipoor itself

अनुत्पण = अनुत्प 3 and 4

अनुत्प *a.* Following
field) - *ind* Grain after grain
e. by grains or very minutely

अनुत्प *a* Ved Depressed or re-
pressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुत्पयान Den P To rub (as the
point or end of grass) with cotton;
P III. I 25.

अनुत्पलन Rubbing in this manner.

अनुत्प I P I To go across or
to the end.-2 To stretch length-
wise

अनुत्प [अनुत्पिने अनेन; कृण अय्] Fare,
freight

अनुत्प *a.* Not over-anxious, no
repentant or regretful, self-com-
placent

अनुत्प *a* Ved. [उद-क्त न त] I Not
moistened or wet, तुभ्यामेद द्विवोऽनुत्प
Rv. I. 80 7.-2 Not set driven forth
or urged (अपेरित) ; invincible (?)

अनुत्प *a* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] I Than
which there is nothing better,
having no superior or better, unsur-
passed, the very best or highest,
incomparably or pre-eminently the
best; सर्वदृष्ट्येष्टु विष्टेव द्रव्यमाह्वरानुत्प H
Pr. 4; काक्षर गतिमनुत्पामा Ms 2. 242, Y.
I. 87, अदस्त्वया तुभ्यमनुत्प तमः St. I. 27
all-pervading, Bg. 7 18; Ms 2 9;
5. 158, 8 81.-2 Not the best -3
(in gram.) Not used in the उत्तम
or first person - *m*: N of Siva
or Vishnu - *Comp.* - *अमस्-अमसिक*
a term in Sāṅkhya philosophy,
said to mean ' indifference to and
abstinence from sensual enjoy-
ment, as fatiguing or involving
injury to external objects.

अनुत्प 4 A. (P. in epic poetry)
1 To go after, follow, attend.-2 To
be fond of, be attached to (as a
wife), अनथस्य यवीयस्तु अमतामन्वपद्यत
Mb -3 To enter, go to or into -4
To fall down, come down (to the
earth); वसुनामन्वपद्यता वातनुत्पाविह हुवी
Mb -5 To enter upon, betake
oneself to; जितमित्येव तामक्षानुत्पनरक्षान्व-
पद्यत, ध्याननेवाऽन्वपद्यत Rām, पुत्रा हृष्ट्वो
सुपक्षाना नाऽन्वपद्यत किंचन Mb did not do
anything else -6 To find, dis-
cover, see, notice, दीर्घ दृष्ट्वी.....
निमित्त मोऽन्वपद्यत Bhāg -7 To lose
(with abl.); महत्वात्तान्वपद्यत Mb. -8
To handle.-9 To fall to the share
of (Ved).

अनुत्प *a* [पद-लक्ष्ण] Ved. Coming
to pass - *f* Fould (got every day)
अनुत्पिनऽन्वपद्यत)
to c

अनुत्प *a* [पदान्वयगतः] I Following
prove it closely. -2 Following
which it d. *सूत्र* a commentary
mana) explaining the

अनुत्प *a.* N. word - *r*: N of a
unborn, unproa A chorus, bur-

अनुत्पादः Not com words sung
ence, not taking effectuals - *ind* [प
क्षति see अनुत्पतिचमक्षति. feet, near
ना Sk. -2

अनुत्पाह *a* Destitute of *प*, Si. 9.
determination. - *r*: Want *con* the
mination, energy & *distler*, im-
languor, indifference.

अनुत्प *a* Moderate, not over-
ger, retiring, calm

अनुत्प *a* Not deviating from the
Sutra (of Pāṇini or of morality) ;
not anomalous or irregular, *पदन्त्या-*
सा सद्वातिः सन्निवचना Si 2. 112.

अनुत्पेकः Absence of haughtiness
or pride ; *को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2 63* ;
modesty ; *कः खलु विक्रमालकाः V 1* ;
cf. " Modesty is the handmaid of
heroism "

अनुत्पेक्ष *a.* Not puffed up, not
proud or arrogant ; आयेष्टु अभिव S
4. 17.

अनुत्प *a* [न उदति or अनुत्पदति तुल्य ददाति
दा-क] Ved. Not urging or driving
onward; or, emulating others in
giving (वृत्त्यरूपदत्त), see अनानुत्प.

अनुत्प *a.* I Waterless (as a de-
sert). -2 Having very little water
(as a puddle).-3 Devoid of the
libations of water (a sort of श्राद्ध).

अनुत्प *a.* I Not lofty, low -2 Soft
tena- ; weak, not sharp.

अनुत्प *a* I Having a slender
waist ; thin, lank ; राजकन्या Sk. (अ-
रुपाय नयः, see अ)

अ-3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.—4 Imitating, approaching.—5 Conformity, accordance; अनुमत्तुयमात्तुय S B.

अनुगमिन् *a. Following.*—*m.* A follower=अनुग

अनुशासक ५. Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज् I P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित *p. p.* Roared. - त A roaring echo. Ku 6 40.

अनुगव *a* [गोः सदृशः आयामः, अच्]
 Suiting (the length of) the oxen
 अनुगिर *ind.* By the mountain side
 R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [अनुगु नोः पश्चात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छ-
 सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः, अनुगु ख P V 2⁴⁰ to
 Sk.] A cowherd.

अनुवादिश्च *a.* [यद्-णिनि] Represent-
following in speaking, e base of
अनुवाति See under अनु

अनुदात्त *a* [अनुदात्तः (denoting
ing similar *qu*re Atm. terminat-
nature; कौतुकः (denoting) by the grave
Surr.; conf. *a*. more than अनुदात्तः
or agree; or graver accent, *e*
R 4. 12. Ch immediately precedes
regard having the उदात्त or स्वरित
अनुदात्त and is thus more depressed
वदन्तः
the ordinary अनुदात्त accent

अनुदार १ I Not liberal, niggardly ; not high or noble. - 2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great ३ (अनुमो दागः) Adhering to or followed by a wife ; यस्मिन्प्रसादसि पुन. म भवरुद्राणामनुदारश्च K P 4 (used in sense I also) - 4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुकृपाः दाराः वर्यः).

अनुदित a. 1 Unsaid, not uttered -
2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिन-दिवसे ind Daily, day after day ; पागवतः अल्लु शिक्षाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवेदनुदिन वद कोऽत्र हेतु. Udb. अनुदिवस परि. हास्येऽपैः S. 3.

अनुदिशः 6 P To point out, assign
अनुदिशः 1 Pointing back : a rule
or direction which refers to points
back to a previous rule ; एषां लक्षण-
वृत्तः सन्नामा P. 1, 3 10 ; subsequent
mention of things (words, suffixes
&c.) in the order of things previ-
ously mentioned, r.spective enume-
ration or statement, first for
first, second for second ; as in
सप्तसङ्कतनिविष्ट इत्यनुदिशः P. III- 4. 36.
-2 Direction, order, inflection.

अनुगीत Singing in responding ba-
Ratn 1. 19. न अनुदेश

अनुगीतिः *f* N. of a mfy, behold, line, the first having, see in p. second 32 mātṛās ॥ हत्वा भवजन्मा the Aryā metre ३ ३. — *Caus* To as follows मना-

अनुग्रह 9 P. (वज्र अनुदशयति M 5
favour, obligations as follows.

शिलातलैकदेशमनु
friend will be section, survey, उत्थित-
kindly, take दर्शन Rān; consid-
अथ विष्टोऽनुर्द; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिदुःख-
sit down १३ ८ perception

3 favə a Having a favourable
cur^r —[ɛ; f A favourable look.

wh^{नृदैर्घ्य} *a* [दैर्घ्यमनुगतः] Longitudi
म[॥], lengthwise

^१ताः सत्पुरुषाः समद्विभिः S 5 12, humble, modest; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरण I Not removing or taking away. —2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनूद्धा: 1 Non-partition, not taking a share (विशोद्धारश्चो विभागः) -2 Non removal.

अनुद्धृतं *a* Undivided, unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c — Comp — अग्र्यस्तनयः taking place of sunset while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्धट a 1 Not bold ; soft, mild.
—2 Not exalted or lofty

अनुद्यत्, अनुद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle,
inactive.

अनुष्ठान Repeated playing or gambling; N. of a part of the Sabhā parvan

अनुद्योग *a* Lazy, not industrious -
ग: Idleness, inactivity

अनुद्गु I P. I To run after, follow
 accompany; अनुद्गु रागनुद्गु R. 3
 38, 12 67; 16 25; si. 1 52; 5
 59 —2 To chase, pursue.

अनुवृत्त *p p* I Followed pursued
(sometimes used actively). —2
Sent or brought back (as sound)

—A measure of time in music—
half *druta* or one-fourth of a
Mātrā (or of the time taken to

उत्तरार्ध चाप्यनुद्रुत

अनुद्धिः. Non-marriage, celibacy.
अनुद्धिम् *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अङ्गुष्ठा *a* Free from anxiety or apprehension —*प*: Security or freedom from fear.

अनुवाक् I.P. I To run after, follow
अनुवाक् पुनराद्यान् वाचमर्थोऽनुवावति U
I, IO. the sense follows the

words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense), मरुति निश्चयनादुच्चारयति Si. 16. 44 follows his own will, --2 To run up to, approach. --3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुगमन 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; दुरन्त केवित्तसः; S. 2. -2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth); research, investigation. -3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable -4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुध्ये 1 P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. —2 To wish well of, to bless, favour; प्रजान्निषेक मयि वतमान स्तोत्रेनुध्यायत वतमेति R. 14. 60 bl:ss; अनुद्धयुनुध्य साधन्येः प्रति-मागतैः 17. 36 favoured

अनुष्ठा [ष्यै-अङ्] Thinking or wish-
ing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुष्ठाना ११. Mused, thought of
& —नन | छै-रुष्ट | १ Thought;
अनुष्ठानात्तम भव K. 262; meditation,
religious contemplation —2 Think-
ing of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिवि-
काशं त्वदनुष्ठानमभवा Ku. 6 21.—
3 Wishing well of affectionate soli-
titude for; अनुष्ठानिरुपतां वरतयोमंभ्रमव-
त् U 7. 11. ना त्वमं वृषायाश्मयश्चति
सीतायां शिवाश्मयानपरा भव U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [ध्यै कर्तरि षञ्] One who
wishes well of.

अनुभवेय a. To be favoured or
wished well of, अनुदयुरनुभवेयं R. 17 36.

अनुद् I P. To sound towards or at (with acc.)—*Caus.* To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo, पृथिवीं वततिष्ठ क सागराक्षाननादयः, साधु साधिवि नादुन पृथिवीमम्वनादयः, सिहगैनुनादित Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise;
S1 7. 18; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादिन a Echoing, sounding,
resonant.

અનુનય—નાયિકા See under અનુની

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिका] 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose; मुलसालानासिकया अवायवर्णो नवोऽनुनासिकसक. *स्यार्थः* Sk. = मूलनासिकावर्णनोऽनुनासिकः P. I. 1. १३; अमोऽनुनासिका न वही Sikshā, अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants इ, व, ऊ (under certain circumstances) 2. *c* the letters included in the मन्त्राहार ऋ except इ and ए—2 The sign used to mark the nasalisation in the case of इ, व् or ऊ—क The nasal twang—Comp.—आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देश Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; सूयसासुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामथ कथणम्। कमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्य तदुच्यते S D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter)

अनुनिर्वाप्य A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी I P I To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon, request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.), स चानुनीतः प्रणेत्य पश्चान् R 5 54, वि-ग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीननुनेतुमन्वकाः स तन्वरे 19. 38 43; Bk 6 137, 5 46. त्वत्संयमेन मम तत्तद्विवाचनीत V 3 20 pacified, made favourable or agreeable, Ki 13. 67, M. 5. K 168 178, Dk 3 4 7-2 To cherish love; वि-द्विषोऽयमुनय Bh 2 77, cf Shakes-peare 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'. -3 To bring near to (with dat. of person). -4 To train, discipline -5 To honour.

अनुनय a. [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words) —य. I Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion, कथ तु शक्रोऽनुनयो महर्षिश्चाणमा-ज्ञान्यपरिचरणीना R 2 54; कथ वा तेषा-मनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतिवक्त्रं स कस्यानुनय-प्रतिपुष्ट्याति S. 4-2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation), showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुनयैः दयित-तानुनयेनैर्नमस्त्वयः V 3 5; दयितजन 2 22; वाक्च. स्मिन्नुनयो भवद्वेष्य सायन S D 458-3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general, भद्रं पिय नः । किंतु त्वदाभिसंप्राप्यार्जुनांतरितोऽयमस्मदनुनयः Mu. 2, R 6 2, निषेव-वाक्यालकारजिज्ञासासुनये खलु Ak., आमन्त्रण conciliatory address. -4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct —य adv Fitly, suitably

अनुनीय a Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीति=अनुनय q v; सातुनीतिश्च सौतर्धेनाकुरुष्व Bk. 8. 75. adopting a conciliatory tone, Si. 16 55

अनुनायक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिक a Conciliating; प्रियतमेषु वधूरनुनायिका Si. 6. 7.—का A female character subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सक्ती प्रव्रजिता दासी प्रेक्षा भ्रात्रिका तथा । अस्याश्च शिष्यकारिणो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुन्नत a. Not raised or elevated, or lifted up.—Comp.—अन्नत a.

level (neither raised nor lowered) —यात्र a having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्माद, -अनुन्मत a Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप=अनुप q v.

अनुपकृति a I Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received —2 Worthless, useless

अनुपक्षित p p. Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षीय)

अनुपमात a Not praised —न ind So that no other person accompa-nies in singing

अनुपवान् Absence of damage or detriment, *अक्षित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपवर्जनीय a Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपठ I P To say after, repeat

अनुपाठन p p Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction

अनुपाठित a Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत् I P I To fly to or towards —2 To fly or run after, follow (fig. also), pursue, chase; अनुपत्तिरिति तद्वत्, दत्तहृदि S I 7, कथमनुपत्त एव न प्रथम-प्रेक्षणीयः सञ्ज्ञा S I, न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपत्तिरिति वा रघुवते (चत.) Māl. 9 8 does not run after (cherish) hope or leave it, यस्मैव भवत कुटुम्बवृत्तिमनुपातिनाः Mv I, Si. II 40 —2 To fall upon, attack, प्राचीनगनुपत्त्य Māl. 8 9 —Caus I To fly to —2 To throw another down along with oneself

अनुपत्तन, -पात I Falling upon, alighting upon in succession —2 following, going after, pursuit, उप-वनपवनानुपातद्वेषः Si. 7 27-3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence —4 [अनुपत्तः त्रैराशिकेन पातः] Proportion. —5 Rule of three —6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—त ind (regarded as a numeral from पत्) Following in succession, going after, लगानुपात कुष्ठमान्य-रुहणम् Bk 2 II (लतो लतानुपत्त्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers)

अनुपातिन् a. Following as a result —m A follower; मदनुपातिनमिव पथाः Dk. 168.

अनुपथ a [पथाननुपथगतः] Following the road.—यः A road, favourable road; अतस्त्वया अनुपथाः Rv. 5. 52. 10 (अनुकुलमार्गाः). —य adv Along the road,

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To go after, follow, attend.—2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife), उतथयस्य यवीर्यास्तु समतामन्वपद्यत Mb —3 To enter, go to or into.—4 To fall down, come down (to the earth), वसुनामन्वपद्यता वातुन्नाविव दुर्वै Mb —5 To enter upon, betake oneself to, * जितान्मन्यन् तानक्षान्पुनोऽवान्-पद्यत, ध्यानमेवान्वपद्यत Rām., पुनर हृष्ट्या सुमन्नाना नान्वपद्यत किञ्चन Mb did not do anything else —6 To find, discover, see, notice, शीघ्रं दृष्टव्यौ..... निमित्त मोऽन्वपद्यत Bhāg. —7 To lose (with abl.); महर्षीनामन्वपद्यत Mb —8 To handle —9 To fall to the share of (Ved.)

अनुपद् u [पद्-क्विप्] Ved. Coming to pass —f Food (got every day) (अनुदिनऽप्यमन्यन्).

अनुपद a [पदान्मनुपगतः] 1 Following the feet closely. —2 Following every word, *सुत a commentary (of a Brāhmana) explaining the text word for word —दः N of a man or tribe. —द A chorus, burden of a song, or words sung again at regular intervals —ind [पदानां पथगतः] 1 Along the feet, near the feet, अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. —2 Step by step, at every step; Si. 9. 78 —3 Word for word —4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space), अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk, गच्छता पुगे भवती । अनुपदमनुपदमागत एव S 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk, 263, 264, oft with, gen or in comp. in this sense-लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki 12. 54] (ता) आशिषामनुपदं समस्पृशत पाणिना R. II 31, अमोनाः प्रतिपुष्ट्यानामन्वेष्टीनुपदमाशिष I. 44, I4 81, Si 14. 48.

अनुपदिक a [अनुपदमन्वेष्टस्य गत्वैन, ठः] Following, gone after.

अनुपदिन् a [अनुपद्-इति P V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer, अनुपदमन्वेष्टा नवाननुपदी Sk, क्षणदार्क्येऽनुपदिभिः प्रथये Si 9 70.

अनुपदीना [आयासार्थं अनु, पदस्यायामनुत्था-यानः नैन बद्धा च] A shoe (boot, bus-kin, or slippers) of the length o the foot (अनुपदे बद्धा अनुपदीना उपान्त Pf V. 2 9 Sk)

अनुपदी A way, road.

अनुपदः 'Having no उपवा or penu-ultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि a. [न व] Guileless, without fraud; इहस्य साधूनामनुपधि विज्ञुर्दे-विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः I Not mentioning ; non-statement -2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof

अनुपपत्तिः f I Failure, failing to be, लक्षणा शब्दसंज्ञावस्तुतत्पदोपपत्तिः Bhāṣā, p 82 (तात्पर्यं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning) -2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. -3 In conclusive reasoning, absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभावात्), पक्षो दृष्टव्यो दिवा न युक्त इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजनः पक्षत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनाऽनुपपन्नम्, see अर्थापत्ति also -4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न a Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम a [न म.] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent. -मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of ऊरुदं).

अनुपमेय-मित a Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्दन Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त a. I Not used (as food) -2 Unsuitable, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S 7.

अनुपयोग a Useless. -नः Uselessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपगत a. I Not dead. -2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध a. Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धि f. Non-recognition, non-perception (प्रत्यक्षाभावात्); नास्ति घटोऽनुपलब्धः (the knowledge of घटाभाव is possible because the प्रतिबोधा or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव (that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट), one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas. -Comp -समः a fallacy, trying to establish a fact (say, the eternity of sound) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलम्बः Want of apprehension ; non-perception.

अनुपवीति m. One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपचयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य a. Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहार m. A kind of हस्तभास or fallacy see Nyāya, a subdivision of the

वस्तुभासपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative, as सर्वान्तर्य प्रमेयत्वाद्, अत्र सर्वान्तर्य पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुऽनुपसंहारी अन्वय इत्यतिरिक्तं वा दृष्टान्ताभावात्

अनुपसर्गः I A word (particle &c) that is not, or has not the force of, an Upasarga -2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being)

अनुपसर्जन a Having no उपसर्जन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with

अनुपस्कृत a I Unpolished (as silver) -2 Genuine, blameless -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). -4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार a Not elliptical (अध्याहारदोषाद्) Ki. 11 38.

अनुपस्थान Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपवाचन Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand

अनुपस्थापित a Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced

अनुपस्थायिन् a. Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित a. Not present, absent, not at hand or near ; not current-त A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः f. I Absence ; सम * तं क्षयता भवतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence. -2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत a I Not injured, unimpaired, unvitiated -2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth) ; * तं दुकूल-मुक्त K 110, 229 See अवाहत

अनुपा I P I To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with ; (मधु पीत्वा)... अनुपास्यति वाच्य-द्विते जलजाले R. 8. 68, कर्मभाषान्मक्षय-न्मधु चाहुयित Susr ; Bri. S. 76. 6. -2 To follow in drink. -3 (2 P) = अनु-पाल. q. v.

अनुपाले I A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यद् किञ्चिन्मधुक्षीरादि पोयते तत्), a fluid vehicle in medicine -2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपालीय a Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. -न An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P. पाल् Io P. I To guard, watch over, protect, defend ; बालदा-यादिकं रिकथ तावद्वावानुपालयत Ms 8. 27 keep in custody. -2 To conform to, obey, observe ; दक्षराधचममनुपाक-यत् K. 21 ; सत्योऽनुपालयेत्सत्य H. 4. 23 ;

so प्रतिज्ञा, धर्म, मार्ग &c ; keep, preserve ; अनुपालयती प्रभुशक्ति Ki 2. 10 watching

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying

अनुपाकृत a. Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes -Comp. -मांस flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात-गति see under अनुपत्.

अनुपाह्वय a. Not clearly visible or discernible

अनुपातकं [पातकं ब्रम्हहत्यादि तत्सदृश] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnusmṛiti, Manu mentions 30 kinds. See II 54-58

अनुपार्श्व a. Lateral, along or by the side. - (pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपावृत्त a. Ved Western

अनुपुरुषः [अनुग I : अन्य पुरुष] A follower.

अनुपुष्प. [अनुगतः पुष्प तद्विकार] A kind of reed (शरद्वृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व a. [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपार्श्व क्रम वा] I Regular, having suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical ; वृत्तानुपूर्व च न चातदर्थ Ku. I. 35 ; ततोऽनुपूर्वायनवृत्तावाहुः Ki 17. 50 (चापुच्छा का Malli.) ; जले अनुपूर्वतः Dk 131 ; तत्राश्रयका बाहुल्ये ibid. ; केशा who has regular hair, भोजन having regularly shaped limbs ; so लक्ष्म, नाभि, पाणि, -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession ; coming in the order, following -3 The lowest (निम्नोत्तमभाग) ; अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kāty. -Comp. -न a descended in a regular line. -वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वसः, -पूर्वेण adv. In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards ; from the beginning or first ; वर्णोवागनुपूर्वसः Ms. 8. 142, 3. 39 ; 7. 35.

अनुपूर्व a. Regular, orderly, successive -र्वी=आनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठय a. [अनुपृष्ठं बध्यते, अनुपृष्ठयत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत a I Not endowed with. -2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुत a. Not sown (as seed), लास्य fallow, meadow (ground &c.) अनुतत्रय a. Grown without being sown.

अनुपह्वानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं I A gift, donation. -2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to, particular

letters (बाह्यमयत्नः), एते श्वासानुप्रदाना
अथोपास्य विवृण्वते Sk

अनुप्रपात-द ind Going in succe-
sion, वेह त-द, आस्ते वेह गेह अनुप्रपात-
द P III. 4. 56 Sk

अनुप्रयुज् 7 A To employ, apply,
employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repeti-
tion; P I 3 63, III. 4 4-5

अनुप्रवचन Repetition or reproduc-
tion of what has been said by the
teacher; आदि a class of words
given in P. V. I III.

अनुप्रविश 6 P I To enter into;
join; पथिकसार्थं विदिशामि नमो प्राप्य
M 5, (fig also), विश्रम्य क्लिकिका.
संस्थायमनुप्रविशति Mv I enter into
familiar talk or conversation -2
To accommodate or adapt oneself
to, यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि त नरः।
अनुप्रविश्य मेवासी विप्रमाहमवश नयत Pt I.
68. सख्यं वामदेवं त्वमपि आधेनद्वयमनुप्रविशोऽसि
A. R. I you too share in his opi-
nion, or think with him. -3 To fol-
low in entering, sleep with -4 To
attack.

अनुप्रवेशः I Entrance into; पुष्य
वृद्धिं हृदि शब्दांश्चित् अनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमा. R 3
22, IO 51. -2 Adapting oneself to
the will of, बलवताभिभूतस्य विदेशमनन नद-
नुप्रवेशो वा नीति. Pt I. भजते विदेशमधिकं
जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si 9 48 -3
Imitation.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question
(having reference to what the
teacher has previously said)

अनुप्रसक्तिः f I very close attach-
ment -2 Very close logical connec-
tion (of words)

अनुप्रसद Caus To propitiate, concil-
itate; प्रथ V 3.

अनुप्रसादन Propitiation, concilia-
tion, प्रथ न नाम व्रत V 3

अनुप्रस्थः Latitudinal, following
the breadth or latitude

अनुप्राण 2 P To breathe after.
-Caus. To animate, support, feed,
help, mostly used in the statement
of Alankāras in a sentence, उत्प्रेक्षा-
प्राणिता स्वभावाक्तिः &c

अनुप्राणन Breathing after, anima-
tion.

अनुप्राप् 5 P. I To get, obtain. -2
To reach, go to, overtake, संगानदीन-
नुप्राप्तः Mb. -3 To imitate; लालकल-
मनुप्राप्तमहोक्षस्तस्य विक्रम R. 4. 22. -4
To arrive, come (intrans.); कथावि-
भां सुमिमनुप्रातः K 132; Ve. 6. -5 To
get back.

अनुप्रातः p. p Reached, got,
obtained.

अनुप्रातः f. Getting to, reaching,
arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [अनुप्रासः रसाद्यनुगुण प्रकृष्टमास
वर्णन्यास समवर्णरचनो समवर्णस्मरण वा] Alli-
teration, repetition of similar let-
ters, syllables or sounds, वर्णनान्यम-
नुप्रासः K P 9. (स्ववर्णानुद्वयस्य व्यजनमदृशस्य
वर्णनान्य रसाद्यनुगतः प्रकृष्टो न्यासः अनुप्रासः शब्द-
नान्य वेपम्यस्य स्वस्य यत् S D 633) अनुप्रास
is of 5 kinds, (a) छन्दो or single alli-
teration, बहुवर्णानुवाक्येन काव्यगोवारिपावन
पवनः. मृच्छन्मिदं कृत्वा विरलगरक &c K. P 7.
(b) वृत्ति or harmonious (c) वृत्ति
or melodious (d) अन्त्य or final, as
मद इमत् पुलक बहव (e) काट, म्मेराजीव-
नयने नयन कि निमोलेने For definitions
and examples see S D 633-38 and
K. P 9th Ullāsa.

अनुप्राण I A. To run after, follow,
इदमन्यता वानरद्वये आयस्य पाणिग्राहमिव
सशयदनुप्राणत A R 5.

अनुप्राण A follower, servant; साद-
र्यः प्रभुस्य श्वगदाचरणो R 13. 75,
Mv 2. 7 19.

अनुप्राण 9 P I To bind or fasten
to, attach, tie, connect, सीमत निज-
मनुवचनना कराभ्यां Si. 8 69 forming,
arranging, समयोग्य राजेद्र सवचनानुव-
चयता (इवाकुकुल) Rām, सलीनानु-
वद्धा कथा Dk 11. 4 connected with. -2
(a) To have in the train (fig also),
न शिष्यामनुवध्नाति Bhāg (b) To bring
about, cause, lead to, result in, pro-
duce as a consequence, नानुवध्नाति
कुशल Mb, हे बाल तया विधेपोऽस्तु
यथा हि सामनुवध्नाति P VI I. 141
Comp. -3 To press, imp, urge, request,
पुनः पुनश्चानुवध्नाता K. 69
133, 207, 233 -4 (a) To attend or
follow closely, follow at the heels
of, follow; को तु अन्वयमनुवध्नातामन-
पत्तिनीभ्यामबालमस्त्री बालः S 7; मधुक-
कुंरनुवध्नाता K 139; दिष्ट्या तावद्वय-
मन्ये मावीव तमप्यनुवध्नाति K. 158,
194, 319, 347, Ki. 6 8; Mv 7. 18;
Si. 5. 26 (b) To chase; pursue,
तन्नुनुवध्नाता K 120, अनुवध्नाता तुग,
मुवसियुव 132 (c) To adhere or stick
to, cling to; वन्या भिन्नलेना यामनुवध्नाति
देवीप्रमादः K 221. (d) To continue,
take up; तद्वानुवध्नाता तपः 322, तान्येव
भिरपरिविनाम्यक्षणाणि सामनुवध्नाति U 3 v 1
for अनुवधति; वक्ष्यायनामनाकापमेवानुवधय
K 262. (e) To follow, succeed,
come close upon, मत्प्रीत्य जनप्रवादो
यद्विपद्विपदं संपरस्वपदमनुवध्नातीति K. 73;
see अनुवधिर below. -5 To foster,
cherish, entertain, harbour, तेषु किं
भवतः स्नेहमनुवध्नाता मानस Mārka. P. 6
To bear, endure; Ks 49 47. -7
Not to burst or break loose, hold
or keep together; मनेऽपि हि वृणाकाना-
मनुवध्नाति ततव; H I. 95. -pass. To be
related to or connected with.

* अनुवद्ध p. p. I Bound, attached
tied to. -2 Following in the train
coming as a consequence; अनुवद्धा
धीनश्चैतथायां विचार्य Dk 41-3 Con-
nected with, related to, relating, or
belonging to -4 Constantly stick-
ing to, being in, continued, con-
tinuous, नित्यानुवद्धकुलवेगः Ve I, पुन-
क्ताकलीहसित U. 3, विजृम्भक K. 66;
विजृम्भश्रुतिः 135 constantly flowing.
-5 Fixed upon, directed towards;
कलहसं वक्रवाया. Dk. 33.

अनुबंधः I Binding or fastening on,
connection, attachment, tie (lit.
& fig); यस्या मनश्चक्षुषीः अनुबन्धमन्यामृद्धि.
Māl 2, एतस्यदृशेन दर्शनेन कीदृशी मे इदया-
नुबन्ध इति न जानामि U. 3 state of
feeling, K 257 -2 Uninterrupted
succession, unbroken sequence,
continuous flow, continuity, series,
chain, बाष्प कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबन्धः 4.
14, वरणः K 236 following up death,
desire for dying; अनुबन्धादिभिर्द्रा K
280, यदावायार्थादिवानुबन्धः 309 (persis-
tence in) following me. 317; वै. ०
मत्सरः, Dk 63, 161, मुख्यतां देवि शोकानु-
बन्ध. K. 63 continuous sorrow,
दुर्लभजनप्राप्तेर्ना Ratn. I, 4 16, सानुबन्धः
कथं न स्यु. मपदो मे निराद. K. I. 64 con-
tinuous, uninterrupted; पर्ववृद्धाराग-
नुबन्धमवयव R 9 69 continuous enjoy-
ment; अय मोक्षार्थानुबन्धः मधुतः V 5
giving rise to a chain of evils -3
Descendants, posterity, सानुबन्धः हता
ह्यसि Rām -4 Consequence result
(good or bad); आत्मनोऽपानुबन्धेन
K. 319 in consequence of, यद्वे
वानुबन्धः च सुख B. 18 39, 25; अनुबन्ध-
मजानतः कर्मणामविच्छेदना Rām -5 Inten-
tion, design, motive, cause, अनुबन्ध
परिज्ञाय दृगकालौ च तत्त्वतः। मारगपक्षौ चालोक्य
दृढ दन्तैश्च पानयत Ms 8. 126; पानः of
evil designs -6 An adjunct of a
thing, a secondary member (मुद्रया-
नुयायि, अप्रधान), a secondary symp-
tom, symptomatic affection, atten-
dant on the principal disease
(वातभित्तिदिद्विषाणामप्राधान्य), मृच्छानुबन्धः
विषमस्वरा. Susr -7 Connecting link
or adjunct of a subject or topic,
theme, matter of discussion;
introductory reasons, (विषयप्रयोजना-
विकारिमन्त्रः अनुबन्धः) (an indispen-
sable element of the Vedānta) -8
(Gram.) An indicatory syllable
or letter intended to denote some
peculiarity in the inflection, accent
&c. of the word to which it is
attached; as the ल in गच्छ, ण in दण,
रिपुराव पराभवस्य मध्य प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोरीयानुबन्धः
Ki. 13. 19. -9 Offence, fault, -10
An obstacle, impediment; also the
clog or encumbrance of a family;
domestic ties or attachment. -11 A
child or pupil who follows the

example set by his parent of teacher (मुखादुपासी शिष्यः). -12 Beginning, commencement.—13 Repeated application or devotion (सौम्येन अभिनिवेशः) -14 Course, pursuit -15 A small bit or part, a trifle.—16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भानादु-
वधपूर्णकः—17 Base, stem (प्रकृति). १८ वा
[अनुबन्धयति अतिशयिन व्याधयति अगवा] I
Thurst.—2 Hiccup.

अनुबन्धक a. Connected, related;

अनुबन्धन Connection, succession, series &c

अनुबन्धित a (oft at the end of comp) I (a) Connected with, attached or related to, अहो मरसम्-
णानुबन्धितो नीजनकथा Māl I having for its contents or subject matter &c ; परिचयानुबन्धो Dk. 101 continuing (b) Mixed or blended with, माल-
कलकलकानुबन्धिता मद्रुद्रुतेन मालमुन्मथते Māl. 9.—2 Followed by, accompanied with ; having in its train, result-
ing in, having as a consequence ; तदियमावसरमततोऽनर्थानुबन्धितो Dk. 60 ;
अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबन्धो 67 ; शास्त्र शास्त्रात्तानुबन्धि
156 ; दुःख दुःखानुबन्धि V 4 one mis-
fortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single ;
K. 349, Kī 1, 20 ; Bg 15, 2 ; गुणा
गुणानुबन्धितव्यस्य सप्तसवा इव R I. 22
being associated with.—3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing
apace, continuous, uninterrupted, अथि
त्वदावहितवारिसमृद्धं प्रवळमासामनुबन्धि
वीर्या Ku. 5, 34 ; ऊर्ध्वं गतं यस्य न चानुबन्धि
R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading, K. 246, 303

अनुबन्धय a I Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c). 2 [वधयि वधः अनुबन्ध, कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the यजोपनिषद् sacrifice ; गौरानुबन्धयः K. P. 2.

अनुबन्ध [अनु पश्चाद्विद्यते बल] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुद्ध 4 A To awake, to recollect ; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of ; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—Caus I To remind, put in mind of, अयं सत्यमनुबुध्यतोऽस्मि ६ I well reminded.—2 To advise, inform, इति शिष्येण किलान्वयोच्यत R. 8 75.

अनुबोधः I An after-thought, recollection.—2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधन Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मण A work resembling a

Brāhmaṇa (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रन्थः P. IV 2. 62 Sk).

अनुब्राह्मण, क a [तद्वन्ति वेद वा इति इतिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण

अनुभव-भाव &c See under अनुभू

अनुभाषण I Repetition of an assertion to refute it —2 Repeating what has been said —3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषण)

अनुभाषित a. Speaking in reply; R 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow

अनुभुज् 7 A To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds), भवमुक्तविरादा स भद्रवोऽनन्व-
युक्त R. 19. 39, सा मद्रान्मद्रमन्वयुक्त Ku 7. 5

अनुभोगः I Enjoyment.—2 A giant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू I P I To enjoy; taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c), to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c), अन्वभव च मनुष्य इव नवमानिकामाद्रुमनस Dk. 121, असक्त सुखमन्वभूत R I 21, Ku. 2. 45 ; R. 7 28 ; आत्मकृताना हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्य फलमात्मनैव K. 121 ; अनुभवति हि सुखं पादपस्तीत्रमुष्णं S 5. 7 ; Ku. 4 41 ; सवत्सरमात्रं प्रत्ययाममनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant ; षष्ठमनुभवत् वर्षे K 77 being in the sixth year, six years old —2 To learn, hear, understand, वदामानुभवति Ch Up —3 To try, test, put to the test, न च तेनाहमभिष्टा नाहमावित्वयाप्यसौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चाहमविविधम् ॥ Bk 5 35 —4 To comprise, include, grasp, दे वामकं अनुभवति Ch. Up —5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved in these senses) —Caus. I To cause, to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्न. सप्रति मा विधेः Mu. 6. 15, स्नायमोजनादिकमनुभावयितोऽस्मि Dk 125 ; आमादो न हि कर्तव्यः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. I 120 —2 To reflect on, meditate, think of ; मनसा तमेव वृत्ताहमन्वभावयत् K. 176, 279 —3 To infer, know ; तस्मात्पराश्वृत्तानां कलः कर्मानुभावयते H. 4. 101.

अनुभव, I Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge ; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्विज्ञं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थं right and अयथार्थं wrong. see T.

S. 34 (The Naiyāyikas recognise प्रत्यक्षः, अनुमान, उपमान and आहद as the four sources of knowledge ; the Vedantins and Mimamsakas add two more अभिपत्ति and अनुपलब्धि ; the Vaiśeṣhikas and Buddhās admit the first two only, the Sākhya's exclude उपमा ; while the Chārvāka's admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mimamsakas :—तमव ' equivalence ', ' वैतह्य ' fallible testimony, ' and गेष ' gesture. ') —2 Experience ; अनुभव वच-
सा सखि लुपसि N. 4. 105 —3 Understanding —4 Result, consequence.—Comp.—सिद्ध a. established by experience

अनुभावः I Dignity, consequence or dignity (of person), majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority, (परिभेदपरः सङ्गः) अनुभावविशेषात्तु सेनापरिवृत्तावा R. 1. 37, संगामीवानुभावा अस्याकृतिः S 7, अनुभावात्तामात्यमान-
परिवेशवृत्ताः श्रीः U. 1. 3 ; 0. 20, 41, 4 22. K. 108, 240, V. 1. Kī. 1. 6, Dk 29, 113 ; Mv 0. 53 ; अहो महानुभावा पाणि-
वो दुष्यतः S 3 of great might or power, जाने वा (क्षयाक्रीतायनमानपरकरी R 10. 38. 2 75 greatness (dignity) &c, valour ; Kī 6 28, महानुभावप्रकृतः कापि तत् पलायनतन्तु Māl. I very noble or dignified —2 (in Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *evsuaunt* (भावबोधक-न), भाव मनोवैत साक्षात् स्वयत् व्यजयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति स्थाताः ; यथा ह्रस्वः कोपस्य व्यजकः ; उद्वृत्तं कारणं स्वे स्वेद्विर्भाव प्रकाशयत् । लाक्षे यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभाव, काष्ठयान्त्वयोः ॥ S. D 162 163. &c., विषय रमणीयतां त्वदनुभावात्तमाह न Māl. 9 35.—3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief, अनुभावनतं गुहास्थितत्वात् Kī. 13, 15.

अनुभावक a. Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative ; ता understanding, knowledge ; यत्पदेन विना यस्याननुभाववत्ता भवेत् Bhāṣā. P. 84.

अनुभावन Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c

अनुभावि a. I Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. —2 An eye-witness ; अनुभावी तु यः काश्चित्कर्वात्साक्ष्यं विवादिना Ms. 8. 69.—3 Being or coming after.

अनुबुद्ध a [भू-क्षिप] Perceiving, understanding.—क्ष. f. Experience, direct knowledge or perception ; अयमात्मा सर्वाभुद्धः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः f. I Perception, apprehension, experience.—2 (In Nyāya)

Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge, see Bhāṣhā P 51-52 —3 Dignity, consequence —Comp —प्रकाश. N of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mādhavāchārya.

अनुभू I. 3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभू m. Praising conformably, imitating

अनुभू m. A younger brother (अनुगतो भ्राता).

अनुभू I P Ved To rejoice over, gladden

अनुभू p p Intoxicated with joy.

अनुभाय pot p To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise

अनुम 4 A I To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant, to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमन्तुमर्हति मोक्षार्थं कलभाय आहृतम् R. II 39, M I 12; राजन्याय स्वपुत्रिभूतयेऽनुमेने R 4 87, 14 20; शुश्रूषमाणो गिरि-शोनुमेने Ku. I 59. 3. 60. 5 68; कृता-भिमर्षमनुमन्यमानः सुता S 5 20; इमां स्वमात्रं च धवीवसी ने कुमुदतां नाहम अनुमन्तुं R 16. 85 be pleased not to reject or refuse, Bh 3 22 —2 To follow, have recourse to, वर्मार्थोवाप्तसत्यस्य सारं योनुमन्त्यते Mb —Caus I. To ask for leave or permission, ask the consent of, अनुमानवतां महाराज. V. 2 ask for leave to go, take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सखीजनमनुमानायय्यामि S 3 —2. To ask for, request or beg. Y. I 240.—3 To honour —4 To put to account

अनुमत p p. I Approved, consented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c., कृतमनुमनं हर्षं वा वैरिदं शुश्रूपातक Ve 3. 22, यममा S 4 9 allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृह्य R. 5 10; वभ्यतः साक्षा Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c —2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to, वृष्टिं च कर्षकजा नुमता करोति B. I S 5. 72 —3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—तः A lover; वनमतो नमतो-नुतमाय प्रियाः Si 6 65.—त Consent, approval, permission, प्रयम कस्यानुमतं कोरितमेतत्त्वया इदंय V. 3. 17

अनुमतिः f. I Permission, consent, approval, assent.—2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, where the gods and Manes receive oblation with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rājāsuya sacrifice (कञ्जहीनर्द्धवती शुक्लच-हर्द्धशीघ्रत पूर्णिमातिथिः), अनुमत्यै हविर्वाकपात्रं

पुरोडाश निवर्पति Sat. Br. Ms 3 86-87 —Comp. —पत्रं a deed expressing assent

अनुमनन I Assent, suffrance —2 Independence

अनुमन्तु a Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent); Bg 13 22, Ms 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमन् 10 A To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas, to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विमृष्टश्च वामदे-वानुमीत्रतोऽथ U 2 (v. I. for अभिमन्त्रित). रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णात्तुमात्रेन M

अनुमन्त्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमन्त्रण See under अनुमन्

अनुमन्. A country next to a desert

अनुमा 3 A, 2 P I To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.), अर्थां प्रकृति त्वाहुर्लिङ्गेरनुमितिर्मेहे Mb ; conclude, guess, conjecture, अनुमादित्यम-नुमाय T S 41; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुता वेगभङ्गो-नुमायनं Ku 2. 25; R. 15. 77, 17 11, तेजोविशेषानुमितं दूतानः 2 7, 68, 5 12, Ki 5 47.—2 To reconcile, equal —Caus. (—मापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate, आह्वानिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुवता K. 132, 202

अनुमा [मा-अङ्] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति

अनुमान् a. One who infers; न हि करिणि हर्षे चीत्कारेण तमनुमिमेतनुमातरः

अनुमान I Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises, an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system (अनुमितिर्माणमनुमानं तच्च धूमो वह्निर्व्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञान It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं), प्रत्यक्ष चानुमानं च शार्ङ्गं च त्रिविधानम्, त्रयं सुवि-दिनं कार्यं धर्मशुद्धिमभीप्सता ॥ Ms. 12 105 —2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know, ज्ञानेतरानुमानेन मया ज्ञेया भाविष्याने Rām.—3 Analogy, similarity, आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन येक्षसे S 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादम्बेमुत्प्रेक्ष्य K 305.—4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof, S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यवकाशं दृष्टान्तिशिताः पतति तत्र श्रुताः । नवापरोपितश्रुते चावयाना पुः स्मरते मन्य ॥ अनुमानं तदुक्तं यस्माद्वयसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10.—Comp —अति f. reasoning; logical inference.

अनुमापक a (पिका f.) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमितिः f Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान; परामर्शजन्य ज्ञान-मनुमितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमित्वा Desire of inferring

अनुमेय pot p Inferable, to be inferred, कलानुमेया, प्रारमाः R I 20.

अनुमार्ग adv. Along the way, according to a (particular) way, on or in the way; अनुमार्गयोगतया K 100 come by this way.

अनुमाप adv Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमासः [अनुगतो मासः] The following month —न ind Every month, month after month.

अनुमृद् I A. (P. in epic poetry) I To rejoice with; join in rejoicing or sympathising with, मुदिताननुमृदते Bhāg-2 To express approval; तदेव गममानुमिन्नुमोदितं U. 2, approve, second, applaud, निषेधुमासोऽनुमोदितुं वा R. 14 43, to allow with pleasure, permit, अनुमोदितमाचार्य. K. 77, अनुमोदिता मात्रा 160 —Caus To gladden, delight favour, permit.

अनुमोदः I The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure —2= अनुमोदन see below.

अनुमोदन I Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance —2 Causing pleasure.

अनुमृ 6 A. To follow in death; रुदता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नानुमृणाप लभ्यते R. 8 85. followed in death by you; गतिविश्रममादृशीया नानुमृता नानुमृतेव लभ्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुमरण Following in death; तन्मरणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति ने निश्चयः H 3, post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि भर्तृदशानरादिमरणे देहाल्लाप एव), देशान्तर-मते परयो साध्वी तत्पादुकाद्वयः । निवायेतसि मशु-द्धा प्राविशेज्जातवेदस ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brāhmana women पुथक् क्वितीं समाह्वय न विद्या गतुमर्हति Bāna severely condemns this practice; see K 173—4.

अनुया 2 P I To follow, go after (fig also) अनुयागं साधुपदवीं Bh 2 77, अनुयाग्यन्मुनितनयो S I. 29; त्वामनुयागि यद्यपि Ku 4. 21 2 To imitate, equal, न विलोचययुस्तस्य राजानो राक्षिदुर्वशा R I 27, 9 6; अनुयातलीलः 16 71; Si. 12 3 followed and imitated.—3 To attend, accompany, इय भुसलमनुयाति केलेन हुङ्क-तन Mu 1.4. अनुयातास्वतीको वसिष्ठः U. 348

अनुया *a.* Following —या Ved. Food

अनुयातु *m* A follower

अनुयात्र-चा Retinue, train, attend ance upon, following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राज्ञः वने वन्यमनं जीवनं । किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rām —न *adv* In or after a procession

अनुयात्रिक [अनुयात्र । अनुयमनस्यार्थः ठ]
A follower, attendant; S I, 2

अनुयानं Following

अनुयायि *a* [P III 2 78] I Following, attending, consequent 2 Like, similar —3 Following a principal person as a teacher (भुक्त्यर्थः अनुगता शिष्यः) —*m.* A follower (lit. & fig), रामानुजाचार्यिन follow-ers of the doctrines of R., a dependent or attendant, न्ययिषि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिभिः R 4 I9

अनुयायः [यज्-वञ, कुन्वाभावः P VII 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञाग), secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite, usually written अनुयाज q v

अनुयुज 7 A I No ask, question, किं वस्तु विद्वन्मुखः प्रदेयं स्वयां कियद्वेति तम न्वयुक्त R 5 I8, अन्वयुक्तं शुरुमाश्वरः क्षिते. II 62. Si 13 68. —2 To examine (as an accused), put on trial. Ms 8. 79. 250 —3 To impart or give as instruction —4 To order, enjoin —5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* I Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c —2 Censured, reproached

अनुयुक्तिर *a* [अन्वयने इति] One who has ordered, examined, cf. शुद्धेति अधीतिर

अनुयोजितु *m.* An examiner, interrogator, inquirer, a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भुक्तकाध्यापकः)

अनुयोगः *m* A question, inquiry, examination; अनिवचनानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः. S. I; निग्रहानुयोगे. P VIII 2 94, वार्ता मधुराक्षराया च वाचा R. 13. 71 —2 Censure, reproof —3 Solicitation —4 Exertion, effort, अनुयोगं विना तैलं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt 2 I47. —5 Religious meditation, spiritual union. —6 Comment —Comp —कृत I an interrogator. —2 a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतं प्रश्नविषयसंशय छिन्ति)

अनुयोगि *a.* I What combines or unites, connected with, situated in or on. —2 Examining, questioning

अनुयोज्य *pot. p.* Fit to be questioned, asked, asked with a reproof —ज्यः A servant; obedient and humble servant; उभाभ्यामपि वासवानुयोज्यो दुर्धनः प्रणमति S. 7; Ms 8; 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry

अनुरज 4. U I To be red; भुजमन्त्र रज्यदुवायक Si 9 7: (became red or attached) —2 To be delighted, find pleasure. तव प्रकीर्णं जगत्प्रदुष्यन्मनुरज्यते च Bg II 36 —3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc), समरथमनुरज्यति विषमरथं त्यजति च Rām. अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राशं जनना नानुरज्यते Pt I 301, भ्रातृमृतस्य भार्याया योऽनुरज्यते कामत Ms 3. 173 —Caus I To make red, redden, dye, colour, सरसाक्षिमलयानुराजितैर्वा Si 7 64 8, 17. 12 68, Dk 168, K1 12 23 4 27, —2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied; अनुरक्तः प्रजापतिश्च प्रजाश्राप्य-न्मरिजयन् Rām, कष्टं जनः कुलवन्धुरजवाय. U I 14, शिष्ययुगानुराजितमनसः Pt I pleased, gratified

अनुरक्त *p. p.* I Reddened, dyed, coloured, कुडमण्डपप्रभातुक्तगङ्गाशक K 170 —2 Pleased, contented, loved, beloved, loyal, loyally, devoted; अनुरक्तः शुनिदम. Ms 7 61, शुगानुरक्तमनुरक्तसाधनः Ki I 31 having all means favourable to him; प्रजः —लोकः. be- loved by people, attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc or acc), अपि वृषभमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः —अथ रिम-चद्रुष्टे दृढमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः Mu I, कथं वसन्त-सेना आर्यचारुदत्तमनुरक्ता Mk. I एषा भवतमनुरक्ता S 6 I8, अत्र स्वमनुरक्तवान् रूपयं विन्तु नारी जन Mu 6.

अनुरक्ति *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरजक *a* Gratifying, pleasing

अनुरजन Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented; युक्तः प्रजापतिमनुरजने स्या. U I II

अनुरजित *p. p.* pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c

अनुराग *a.* Become red, reddened. —गः I Redness. —2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp अपरागः) ; love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp), आविर्भूतानुरागः Mu. 4 21, कटकितं प्रथयति मय्यनुरागं कपोलिन S 3. 15, 13 10, शङ्कितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love, प्रसात्स्तु शब्दं स्यादनुरागजः Ak.

अनुरागिन, अनुरागवद् *a* I Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love, स वृद्धस्तन्यामर्वावानुरागवान् H. I, सा केनपि वणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुरागवती बभूव ibid —2 Causing or inspiring love. —णी Personification of a musical note

अनुरणन I Sounding conformably to, a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells,

anklets &c —2 The power of words called व्यञ्जन q v, the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; क्रमं शृण्वन्नादानुरागनरूपा यो व्यञ्जनः S D 4

अनुक्ति *f* Love, attachment

अनुरथा [रथामन्वायत रथता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road), प्रकाशीकृणां च निशाचमन-शक्याः दीपवृक्षान्मथ्या नक्षत्रानुरागास्तु सर्वत्र Rām

अनुरति *a* Sounding, echoing, उद्गीर्णैरनुरतिभ्यः पुष्कलम् M. I. 21 accompanied in sound

अनुसः, —सिन Echo, reverberation, 'शुक्रं magnified by echo, U. 2 21, Māl 9 6, Mv 5 41.

अनुसः [अनुगतो रसः] I A secondary feeling (in rhet.) —2 A secondary flavour, स्वणं saltish taste, मधुगानुरसं रूपां व्यवधानुसं लघु । नाथानुसं पुनः स्वर्णं कपायानुसं हिमं Susr

अनुरहस *a* [अनुगतं रहः] Secret, solitary, private —सं *adv* In secret, apart, privately, Si 7 50

अनुराग *a* Following the night —*न* *adv* In the night, every night, night after night

अनुराव *a.* I Causing welfare, also written as अनुराव, इदं वयमनुराव हवामहे Av —2 Born under the asterism अनुरावा P IV 3. 34. —वा [अनुगता राधा विशाखा] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राधा or विशाखा). It consists of four stars —Comp —गाम्ना. —पुर the ancient capital of Lanka or Ceylon, also called अनुरोवपर, described by Rājasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon " with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called ' The Great Brazen Palace ' said to have been built in 161 B.C "

अनुरद् 2 P To weep along with, condole with, sympathise, शुरुशोका मनुष्येतिर्वाच मा Ku. 4. 15, अनुरोदितीव कश्चिन्नेन परिणा Si. 4. 47

अनुरोदन Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुध् 7 U I To obstruct, block up, तालाभिर्भ्यः मार्गमनुरुधति Mb; to surround, hem in, रुद्रानुरुधेमेखो महाव. अन्वयुरुधयत Bhâg —2 To bind, fasten. —3 To stick or adhere to follow closely, observe, practise, अनुरुध्या दयं व्यह Ms 5 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); धुमासमं नुरुधय जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male. —4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to, समरथनुरुधयते नि-

यमस्य त्यजति च Rām; सद्बुद्धिमानुरुच्यता भवति Mv. 2 follow or adopt. स्वयमे-
मनुच्यते नानिक्रम K1 11. 78; नानुरोच्ये
जगद्भूता Bk 16. 23 love, like -5 To
conform to, obey, follow; adapt
oneself to; act up to; नियति लाक
इवावुरुच्यते K1 2 12, इति तिर्यगोऽपि
परिचयमनुच्यते U 3 remember or
cheerish (act up to it); सद्रश्ममनु-
च्यते वा भवान् K. 181, 298; वात्सल्य-
मनुच्यते महात्मन. Mv 6 feel the force
of compassion; तेनापि रावणे नेत्रमनुच्य
व्यपिच्यते Mv 5 35 following up;
यदि युरुच्यमनुच्यते Mv 3 regard with
respect; obey; अनुच्यमव भगवतो वसिष्ठ-
म्यादिषु U 4; चद्रस्तोत्रेचन U 5-6 To
coax, gratify, flatter, soothe; इत्या-
दिभिः प्रियशतैरनुच्य सुखां U 3 26 ज्ञानि-
नवमेवकजनेऽपि एवमनुच्येन K 207 please
by carefully attending to &c.;
show regard for; 248-7 To urge,
press; entreat, request; आगमनाय
अनुच्यमानं K 277; तथा चाहमनुच्यमान-
नां वकुलमाला दत्तवाग Māl I; सा च भि-
न्ना नालवदनुच्य Dk 122 courted,
wooed -8 To assent or agree to;
approve, like, comply with; प्रकृ-
तयो न मे व्यसनमनुच्यते Dk 106; यदि भग-
वाननुच्यते Mv 4 agree with me

अनुबन्ध a. [रुचिप] I one who
obeys, conforms to &c -2 Obeyed,
observed, practised, wanted (अपे-
क्षित), written ar अनुबन्ध Rv 3 55 5

अनुरोधः-चर्च I Compliance, grati-
fication; fulfilling one's wishes &c
-2 Conformity; accordance, obe-
dience, regard, consideration; धर्मा-
नुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192; अत्र नानुरोच
नक्षे Mu. 7 pleasure or gratification;
आवाहनुरोधात् Mu. 1, 2 out of regard
for; कविभ्रमापुरोधाद्वा Ve I in consid-
eration of; Mv 5. 3 28; तदुनुरोधात्-
वेन accordingly, in accordance
with it; चरेद्विप्रश्निमहत्तुनुरोधात् Pt 1. 100
after great consideration; humo-
uring H 2. 103; reference (of a
rule). -3 Pressing; urging, coax-
ing; entreaty; solicitation; request;
क इवात्रानुरोधः K. 209; तदुनुरोधात् 135;
विनानुरोधात्वाहितेच्छयेव Si 20 81 -4
Bearing of a rule

अनुरोधिनः-धक a. Campliant, com-
plying with, obeying or conform-
ing to, having regard to, caring
for; पवित्रतानां समयानुरोधिनः Rām

अनुरूप 4 [रूपस्य सदृशः योग्यो वा] I
Like, resembling, corresponding
to; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भावितव्य Pt. I;
worthy of; आत्मनुरूप वर S I; रूपानु-
रूप K 192, 203 -2 Suitable or fit,
adapted to, according to, with gen
or in comp.; नैतदुनुरूप भवति K 146,
158; भवति यदुनुरूपस्य गुणैर्लोकज्ञैः V.

5. 21; कामनुरूपमस्या वपुषौ वहकल S I;
स्वप्रमाणानुरूपे. तिनमवदे *ibid*; Bg 17
3; R 1 33; Me 13 -प I Rese-
mblance, likeness; conformity 2
Suitability, fitness; U. 6, 26 -प:
The antistrophe, having the same
metre as the strophe or strophe; the
second of the three verses (तृच) re-
cited together, the other two being
strophe and verse, एकस्तोत्रियवहस्तु योऽन्यो-
ऽनतर सोऽनुरूप Asval.

अनुरूपनः-पेग, -पग *adv.* Conform-
ably or agreeably to

अनुरूप a. Attached to, intent on,
seeking or pursuing after, यन आर्या-
या सुस्मिन्वा दृष्टिगृह्णत Mk 4 intently
fixed.

अनुरूपः Repetition, tautology.

अनुरूप, -मयः [लक्ष्-नदीने-वञ्] A
peacock

अनुलिपि 6 P To anoint, besmeat
(with perfumes &c after bathing);
smear, daub, cover over वपुर्नवल्लि-
न वदूः Si 9 51, 9 15. प्रमानुलिपि श्रीवत्स
R. 10 10 covered with, तच्छाया-
नुलिपिभूता K 131; इतिमिदं विरामसा तेजसा
चातुलिपि S 7 7; so आतानुलिपि; तिमिरा-
नुलिपि enveloped in darkness;
स्नापितोऽनुलिपितश्च Dk 71 besmeared
with perfumes &c

अनुलेपः-लेपन I Unction, anointing
smearing -2 Ointment, unguent
such as sandal juice, oil &c; any
emollient or oily application; आर्द्र-
सृग्गच्छति K 28 rubbed with paste;
सुरभिङ्कुसुमधूपानुलेपनानि K 324

अनुलेपकः, लेपिन् a One who anoints
(the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलोकन a Hidden, clinging to,
attached; Si 5 46; जनाऽनुलोकनः Dk
104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम a [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4. 75.]
I 'With the hair,' regular, in
natural order, successive (opp. प्रति-
लोम); (hence) favourable, agree-
able; सुखो वायुरनुसात्यनीव मां Rām.
त्रिरनामनुलोमानुवाहि Sat Br; कुहं क्षेत्रं
प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk ploughed in the
regular direction. -2 Mixed as a
tribe -मा A woman of the lower
caste than that of the man's whom
she marries; Y 2. 288. -न *adv.* In
regular or natural order; प्रतिलोमना-
लिपिनाऽनुलोम Susr -माः (pl.) Mixed
castes -COMP. -अय a, having fore-
fortune favourable. -अर्थे a speaking
in favour of, जडानप्यनुलोमाथारि प्रवाच;
कृतिना विर. Si. 2 25 -ज, -जन्म a
born in due gradation, offspring of
a mother inferior in caste to the
father, said of the mixed tribes;
Ms 10 25, Y. I 95.

अनुलोमन I Regular gradation, se-
nding or putting in the right direc-

tion -2 (In medicine) Carrying
off by the regular channels; such
as purging, alleviation.

अनुलोमयति Den P. I To stroke or
rub with the hair or with the
grain, go with the grain; तत्र प्रति-
लोममनुलोपयत् Susi -2 To evacuate,
purge, carry off by the regular
channels

अनुलवण a I Not excessive,
neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त,
अन्युदाधिक); smoothed, free from
disturbing circumstances (?) -2
Not clear or manifest

अनुवक्ष [वक्षमनुगती वृत्तानि] I A
genealogical table, यत्रानुवक्ष भगवां
जामदग्न्यन्तया जगौ M. -2 Modern
race or species, new family

अनुवक्ष्य a [अनुवक्ष भव यत्] Relat-
ing to a genealogical table

अनुवक्ष a [अनुक्रमेण वक्ष] Very
crooked, somewhat crooked or
oblique; अयं Moving somewhat
obliquely or retrogressively (said
of planets)

अनुवक्ष 2 P I To say or speak
after or for one; येषां द्विजानां सावित्री
नानुच्येत यथाविधि Ms II 191. -2 To
repeat, recite, reiterate; शतमनुच्य-
मानुष्कामस्य At Br.; learn, study;
परोक्ष यज्ञोऽनुच्यते Sat. Br.; अरण्येऽनुच्य-
मानं वादार्ण्यकं Sây, see अनुवाचन below
-3 To concede the point, assent
to, yield -4 To name; call -Caus.
To cause to recite, to read to
oneself (before reading aloud);
oft used in dramas; उभे नाम सुद्राक्ष-
रण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोक्यतः S. I; निपु-
(गृहीत्वा) कथं वाच्यतां, देवा-अनुवाच्य तावत्
यथाविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V 2; Mu. I; अनु-
वाचितलक्षसमात्यमवलोक्य M I

अनुवक्त m. Repeating, reciting (य-
हमुक्तीवारितानुरूपपाठक); replying &c

अनुवचन I Repetition, recitation,
teaching, instruction, lecture. Y. 3;
190 2 A chapter, section, lesson,
division. -3 Repetition of Mantras-
or texts in conformity with प्रेष or
injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनुच्यते इति, वच् वञ् कुर्व P
II. 4 29. Vart] I Repeating, re-
citing, reading 2 A subdivision
of the Vedas, section, chapter. -3
Chapter or section, referring to a
compilation from the Rîgveda or
Yajurveda (अनुवचन-समूह) COMP -
अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents
attributed to Saunaka

अनुवाक्या [वच्-पयत-कुर्व] A verse
recited by the Hotri priest, in
which the god is invoked to accept
the offering prepared for him, or
a sort of priest, Si 14. 20 (प्रशास्तु-
पाक्या तदभावे होतृपाका देवताहवानी अकं
Malli.).

अनुवाच f. [वच-णिच् क्तिप्] Repetition, recitation &c See अनुवचन. —m A lecture

अनुवाचन I Recitation of passages of the *Rigveda* by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (निषेध) of the अध्वर्यु priest —2 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing —3 Reading to oneself, see above

अनुवृत् p. p Repeated, recited after, occurring in the text studied कृ. -क्ति: f 1 Subsequent mention, repetition by way of explanation or illustration —2 Study of the Vedas.

अनुवाचन a. or n: [अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2 109; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनुवाचन Sk.] I One devoted to study, learned, especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them, योऽनुवाचनः स नो महान् Ms 2 154; 5 82. Y 3 24, इदमुच्यते अनुवाचनः Ku 6 15 —2 Modest, unassuming, humble, well-behaved

अनुवत्सरः [अनुवृत्ते वत्सरो दानादिविशेषाय] I A year —2 the 4th year in the 5 years' cycle, or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the Brihaspati cycle

अनुवद I P. I To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.); गिर न. .. अनुवदति शुक्ले संशुवाङ् पञ्चमस्यः R. 5 74 repeat; उक्तमनुवदति Sk; (P. & A) to resound, echo, अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य *ibid.*, सभाभिः प्रतिध्वनिर्भावादन्ववदन्निव S1. 2 67 echoed; and approved also; बोधस्यान्ववदिष्टेव लका पूतकृते. पुरः Bk 8 29 —2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; see Kull. on Ms. I 74. 2 6 —3 To repeat, tell, say (generally); निजमनोरथमनुवदत्या Dk. 21 —4 To abuse, rail at —Caus To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः I Repetition (in general); गुण° K. 206 —2 Repetition by way of exalanation, illustration or corroboration; अनुवादे चरगता P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्वीपन्यासे Sk). —3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned such as paraphrase or free translation; particularly, any portion of the *Brāhmaṇas* which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions, a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधि 'authoritative or direct injunction'; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः; नानुवादपुनरुक्तयोः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyāya sūtra. it is of 3 kinds —सुतार्थः (सदेव सौम्ये-दमन् आसीत्), स्तुत्यर्थः (वायुर्देवे पिष्टा देवता)

and गुण° (अभिहितं जुहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना जुहोति इति गुणविधानात्) ; see अर्थवाद also. —4 Corroboration, confirmation. —5 Slander, abuse, reviling —6 Advertisement, notice, report, rumour —7 Commencement of speech (वाचनमणमात्र)

अनुवादक, -वादिश a. 1 Explanatory—corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration; आरमभ्र साहचर्यानुवादो Dk 95 bespeaks. —2 Conformable to, in harmony with, like, उक्तगीतानुवादिना Rām; तदनुवादिशुण. कुसुमोद्गमः R 9 30, —r m. N of any one of the three notes of the gamut

अनुवाद्य *pot.* 1 To be explained or illustrated —2 (In gram) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first, अनुवाद्यमनुवत्त्वेन न विधेयमुदीर्येत, in वृद्धिरदिच् आदिच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन, -वर्तिश &c see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश a. [वशमनुवतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient —शः Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस I P To dwell near to or along with (with acc.)

अनुवासिन a One who dwells near; resident

अनुवसित a. [वस्-क्त] 1 Dressed, clothed, wrapped up —2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to

अनुवह One of the 7 tongues of fire

अनुवातः [अनुगतो वातः] The wind—ward direction; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c, प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत् गुरुणा सह Ms 2 203

अनुवार *ind* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास IO P. I To scent perfume. —2 To use the oily enema (see the next word), treat by using such enema; अवस्य स्थापनीयाश्च नानु-वास्याः कथंचन Susr.

अनुवासः, -सन I Perfuming or scenting (in general) with incense &c —2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends —3 (°°° also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar पिचकारी), an oily enema or the operation itself; असाध्यता विकाराणा स्यादियामनुवा-

सनात् Susr. द्विधा वर्गिन. परिज्ञेयो निरुद्ध-श्चानुवासनः । कथायाद्येनिरुद्धं स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवास-नम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासर वा दीयते अनुवस-नापि नुहुयते अनुवसित वा दीयते इति अनुवा-सन.)

अनुवासेन a 1 Fumigated, per- fumed. —2 Administered as an enema; treat by this operation.

अनुविद 6 U To find, discover, see, obtain —2 To deem, consider. —3 To marry

अनुविति f Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद् See under अनुवृत्.

अनुविधा 3 U. I To lay down a rule, regulate —2 To obey, act up to, follow, conform to, see अनुविवायिन् पदमनुविधेय च सहता Bh. 2 28 the foot- steps of the great have to be trod- den in —3 To resemble, imitate —pass To be trained to follow rules, obey.

अनुविधान I Obedience 2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c)

अनुविवायिन् a I Obedient, submis- sive, compliant conforming to or- ders; सा स्त्री यानुविवायिनी II 2 141, भवितव्यानुविवायिनी द्विधाणि V 3 2 Rese- mbling, निम्नवृक्षसितागुधनायानि S1 6 23; 15 69

अनुविनश 4 P To disappear, va- nish or perish after or along with another

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविश 6 P. To enter or go after, follow

अनुवेश. शन I Following, entering after —2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is mar- ried; (ज्येष्ठानि क्रमेण कानिश्च विवाहः) ; यथा- यमाऽनुवेशो हि श्वशुरस्य विधिः शोपक Mb.

अनुवेश्य a [अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour

अनुविशः (pl) N of a people in the north-east

अनुविष्टः Being obstructed in consequence of

अनुवृत् I A (sometimes P. also) I (Transitive used) (a) To go or roll after, follow, pursue; (fig) to follow, conform to, act accord- ing to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by, humour, अहं तावत्स्वामिन- श्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तित्वे S. 2 तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्त- K 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाले शशाङ्कलेन खामनुवर्तते S. 3. approve of her tho- ice; लोकिनां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. I 10 words conform to the sense; न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते K. 104 follow; मनु द्विरपः कुसुमैकपात्रे पयौ भिया खामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3 36 followed his mate in drink- ing; drank after her; Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23. Dk. 80, 69. 126

कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानं Mu 3 following the path of gratitude, प्रभुचित्तमेव हि अनो-
दुवर्तते Si 15 41, Māl 3 2. (b) To imitate, resemble, equal, त.
5-वर्तनं पितृसर्वं यज्ञसा न वलेन च Mb (c)

To gratify, humour, please, Dk. 65 —2 (Intransitively used) (a) To follow, come after; मन्त्राद्वा इत्यनुव-
र्तते H 3 (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave (d) (In gram) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sutra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows), e g in P IV 3 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sutra 80 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk — Caus I To cause to revolve, turn round, एव प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नादुवर्तयतीह यः Bg 3. 16 —2 To act up to, follow, obey, तथापि लोकधात्रादुवर्तनीया Mv. 7, पुत्रैः पितरो लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीया Ve. 3, K 367 —3 To favour, oblige, comply with one's request, विधिनापि भवतेव वयमनुवर्तिता K 73, यथाचित्तमनुव-
र्तनीयाः Māl. 7 —4 To put in, carry out. —5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sutra, केचित् विज्ञायते इति नादुवर्तयति P. V 2 13. Sk. —6 To use, employ —7 To lead one to, attach to —8 To speak in favour of, speak for, to approve —9 To imitate, do after one, सतो नमिताऽप्यनुवर्तिनो नि नैर्द्विषाणि K. 298

अनुवर्तन I Following (fig. also); attending, compliance, obedience, conformity, प्रकृतयानुवर्तने Ak, इदमाश्र-
यमथवा लोकमित्यनुवर्तनं Mv 7 4, दाक्षिण्यं Dk 161 —2 Gratifying, obliging. —3 Approval of, concurrence in. —4 Continuance, result, consequence —5 Supplying from a preceding Sutra

अनुवातर. a I Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp गन्धसाध्यापि गृह्णीते नित्यं छदानुवर्तिभिः Pt I 69, नारायणा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः I. 383 —2 Guided by, following the advice of, obedient, faithful, compliant, अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt I 101. 298 —3 Like, resembling, suitable, worth.

अनुवर्तन a. [अनुगतो वर्तनं] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्त p p I. Obeying, following &c —2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued; अनु-
वृत्तस्त्वया भर्गोरथगृहे प्रसादः U 7 —3 Rounded off, taperingly round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकारः), दीर्घानुवृत्तपोनबाहुना K. 179 —4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c —2 Conforming to the character (शीलानुगत) —स Obedience, conformity, compliance; मुखेऽङ्गदीर्घवृत्तेन (गृह्णीयात्) Chān 33.

अनुवृत्ति. f I Assenting to approval; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कृत्युत्सहे Ku 5 65 —2 Obedience, conformity, fol-
lowing, continuance in (opp व्यति-
रिक्तिः), taking up; continuity, अनु-
वृत्तिर्जाटिल R 13 78 by following the example of, अनुवृत्त्या प्रमादुमानतः Dk. 100 service, तानां वृद्धिः पवनानुवृत्त्या K1 16 52 in consequence of —3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; grati-
fying, pleasing, कांतां चातुर्यमपि शिक्षितं वर्तते U 3. Māl 9, Si 9 58, Dk 55, K. 265. M. 2 9, राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्मं परस्य वृत्तेर्मेहदप्रतिस्थान Mu 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct, U 7 5-4 Remembrance K1 18. 18-5 (Gram) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule, continued influence of a preceding on a following rule —6 Imitating, resembling &c —7 Repetition वर्ण-
नामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रास

अनुवृद्धि a. Ved Increasing in regular ratio

अनुवेल ind. Ever and anon, constantly, इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमहत्. R. 3 5, Si. 3 79

अनुवेष्टित a [वेष्ट-क्त] Bent in conformity with, bent under —त Securing with bandages, bandaging, a sort of bandage (त्रणलेपनवैच-
भेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta

अनुव्य a [अनुव्ययति अनुवचति व्ये क] Following (अनुवर्तते), व्याभिवासा Kāty (न्ययसूत्रे प्रस्ता इव)

अनुव्यजन A secondary token

अनुव्यञ्ज 4 P To hit or pierce again; विद्धमनुव्यञ्जतः Ms 9. 43 —2 To wound, pierce, कामशगनुविद्धः &c —3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below —4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध p p I Pierced, bored, कीटादनुविद्धरत्नं दिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S D-2 Overspread, intertwined, sur-
rounded, full of; pervaded by, replete or filled with; abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed, सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्य S. I. 20. कानितप्रभालेपिभिर्दिग्भौलेभुक्तामयी यष्टिवादानुविद्धा R 13. 54 interwoven with, emeralds, 16. 48, 6. 18; अलके वाक-
कुदानुविद्ध Me 65; सौरभ्यं Mk. 1; कोपादनुविद्धा चित्तं नाटयत् Mu 3, Ku. 3 35, पण्डितानुविद्धेव देहच्छविः Dk 112, 137, Māl 1. —3 Connected with, relating to, adhering to; देशवार्तादनुविद्धा सकथा Dk 117, 124; वदयुष्मलोहलुङ्गे परितोनुवि-
द्ध Si. 5. 25 chased, closely fol-
lowed or pursued —4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नानुविद्धाणवमेखलाया

दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R 6 63, 14, Si. 4 49

अनुवेष्टः, —व्याधः f Hurting, piercing, perforating, न हि बीटानुवेष्टादयो रत्नस्य रत्न-व व्याहृत्यमर्शा S D I-2 Contact, union, सुखामोदं मदिराया वृत्तानुवेष्टाधनुद्रमं Si 2 20-3 Blending, mixture, fusion —4 Obstructing

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Con-
sciousness of the perception, (in Vedānta phil) perception of a sentiment or judgment

अनुव्याख्यान [अनुवृत्त्येव व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sūtras &c (व्याख्यानं), especially, that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains difficult Sūtras, texts &c occurring in another place (मन्त्रादीनामनुरूपार्थप्रकाशक व्याख्यानं).

अनुव्याहारः, —व्याहारः I Repetition, repeated utterance; mentioning along with something else —2 A curse, imprecation

अनुव्याहारिण a Cursing, execrating अनुव्रज् I P I To follow, go after; तं व्रजतीत्यनुव्रजान् K 132, 210, attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water, lake, &c, as a mark of respect Y I. 113)

त मातरो देवमनुव्रजय Ku 7 38, यमि-
च्छेत्पुनरायातं नैन दूयमनुव्रजेत् Rām-2 To visit in order, seek —3 To go to or near, betake oneself to, वृत्ता चूर्णे. सगमनुव्रजति Pt. I deer herd or asso-
ciate with deer —4 To obey, to do homage to

अनुव्रजन, —व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest. Ms 3. 107

अनुव्रज्य put p To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery

अनुव्रत a [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] I Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.), प्रियतना का अनुव्रता Bh 2. 103, वैश्याः शत्रुमनुव्रता Rām-2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp अव्रत). —तः A class of Jaina ascetics

अनुशक्तिक a Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred, *आदि. a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3 20 where both members undergo Viuddhi

अनुशय, —शयिश् &c See under अनुशी

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शू-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Rākshasa.

अनुशस्त्र [अनुशतं शस्त्रं शब्दार्थे प्रयुक्तं] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास् 2P I (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address. इति ध्रुवचामनुशास्ती सुता, शाश्वतं मनो न नियतं सुद्यमात् Ku 5 5, पूर्वोदुहिष्टा निजयात् सो. यो R 6. 59 (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin, to teach, instruct (how to act), दशरथप्रभवानुशिष्टः R 13 75, यस्मिन् त्वं भुमाऽनुशासनीयासि S ५, राजपत्नीविधायं श्वमनुशाधि पुरजिनं Bk 20 17, को दु खलु मानवः नुशति V 4 tells, directs, मघदा वरप्रदाय वृत्तं द्वि २८८, अनुशाति V 5 tells, directs, माणवकं वर्मदृशास्ति Sk, Ms 6 86-2 To rule, govern -3 To chastise, punish, correct, यस्मिन् तावत्प्रथमं अनुशासनीया Ve 2, अविबुधमनुशासनीय 3, स्वकर्म स्यापयन् ब्रह्मात्मा भवाननुशास्तिवति M. II 100, 9 233-4 To praise, extol -5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक, -इति, -शास्त्र, or शास्त्र a One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes, कवि पुराणमनुशासितार Bg 8. 9 ruler, एष चौरानुशास्ती गजति भयादुत्पन्नितः V. 4

अनुशासन Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command, instruction laying down rules or precepts, a law, rule, precept, treatment (of a subject), (with the object in comp or with gen, the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr or gen.), भवत्यधक्षेप इवानुशासन Ki 1 28 words of advice, तस्मिन्नुशासन Ms. 8, 139, 6 50, 2 159, यौवन K 146, नामलिङ्ग laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c., शब्दानुशासन Sk., शब्दानामनुशासनमाचारस्य आचार्येण वा P II 3. 66 Sk -Comp -पर obedient -पूर्व N of the 13th book of the Mahābhārata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice)

अनुशिष्टः f. Instruction, teaching, order; command.

अनुशिष्टः a. Practising, learning.

अनुशिशुः f. [अनुयता शिशुः] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशी 2 A. I To lie or sleep with, sleep along with, lie upon, close or along, lay oneself down, to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to, शयानं चानुशीति हि तिष्ठतमनुतिष्ठति । अनुश्रवति भावत कर्म पूर्वकृतं नर ॥ Subhāshita -2 To repent, grieve for, दत्तमिष्टमपि नान्वशेत सः Si 14 45 पुराश्रुते तव चंचक मनः Ki 8. 8

अनुशयः [शी-अच्] I Repentance, remorse, regret, sorrow, दुःख न. शयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8; इतस्तेऽनुशयः M 3 why should you be 'or'; ब्राह्मणं प्रमुञ्च्य श्रियतामुशयो भवेत् S 7 25, इतो भवत्यानुशयो वा भूदिति V 4; Si. 2. 14-2

Intense enmity or anger, शिशुपालाऽनुशय पर गतः Si 16 2, यस्मिन्नुतामुशया सैद्व जागति राजगी Māl 6 1 3 Hatred

-4 Close connection, as with a consequence, close attachment (to any object). -5 (In Vedānta phil) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births, (स्वर्गविकर्मणो भुक्तपलस्य अवशेषः काश्चिदनुशयो नाम भादानुसारिस्ते हवत, यथा हि रनेह-भाह विरिच्यमानं स्वोत्तमा न विरिच्यते भादानुशयैव काश्चित् रनेहशोषवतिष्ठते तथातु योऽपि Tv) -6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission, Ms 8 222; see क्रीतानुशय -यौ A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान a Regretting &c. -ना A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेदः), one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इष्टहानिनितानुतापवती)

अनुशयि a I Devotedly attached to, faithful -2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry -3 Hating intensely -4 Connected as with a consequence. -5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds, epithet of the soul

अनुशलिन् Intent or assiduous application, constant, assiduous or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study, विज्ञातसाराण्यनुशलिन् Ki. 16 28

अनुशीलित a Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied

अनुशुचि I P To bewail, mourn over, regret, कथं तमेव चैर तत्कमनुशोचति Mk 3; नष्टं सूतमतिक्रान्तां नानुशोचति पद्धिताः Pt. 1. 333; शैशवं तस्मैवात्मानमनुशोचामि K 333, Ve 5 4 condole with, weep with -Caus. To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret, वृणमिव वने शून्ये त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुशोचिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?)

अनुशोकः, -शोचन Sorrow, repentance, regret; अनुशु (शो) चिते in the same sense.

अनुशोचक, -शोचि a. I Regretful, penitent -2 Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P I To hear (=श्रु), नानुश्रुम कर्त्तव्यत Ms. 9 100, तद्यथानुश्रवते Pt. I heard, related -2 to hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority hand down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition

अनुष्णक [अनुष्णकयते गीयत, श्लोक, कर्मणि] अनु A kind of Sāma (मन्त्रतयय सामभेदः)

अनुपज (अंज) I P To adhere or cling to, follow closely -pass (प-ज्यते) I To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig also), धर्मपूतं च मनसि न भवसीव न जातु रजोऽनुपज्यत Dk 43, sometimes occurring as अनुपज्जते (from सञ्ज also); यदा हि नंदियायुषो न कर्मरवनुपज्जते Bg 6 4, 18 10-2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement -Caus I To fasten or attach (something) to -2 To supply (as an elliptical expression), इति पदमनुपज्जनीय

अनुपक्-द्व, dv In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुपक्त p p I Connected with, closely related or attached to, निर्यय-वत, प्रकृतिकोपः Mv 2 constant, ever-arising -2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used) मृत्युर्जरा च व्याधिश्च पु. सं चानिवकारण । अनुपक्तं भदा देह Mb. ५ इति नित्यानुपक्तं सती शोचिन तप्यते U 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart, भदा किमीपवित्रमल Mv 4

अनुपग I Close adherence or attendance, connection, conjunction, association; सानुपगानि गृह्याणानि U. 7 good things closely follow one another (come close upon one another). -2 Coalition, commixture -3 Connection of word with word -4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis. -5 Necessary consequence, inevitable result -6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act. -7 Incidental mention or relation (प्रस-न). -8 Yearning, eager longing -9 Compassion, pity, tenderness -10 (In Nyāya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pronoun इद् (उपनयनाभ्यस्यार्थं अवभिर्ति पदस्य निगमनव. कथे आकर्षण) -11 The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants P. VII 1 59 Sk

अनुपगिक a. Following as a necessary result, consequent, concomitant, adhering to, connected with

अनुपगि a. I Connected with adhering or sticking to, अनिकजे राजसि मुक्कानुपगिणि Si. 17 57 -2 Following as a necessary consequence; यस्यानुपगिणि इमे भोगा यो भवति Bh. ३ 76. -3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुपगणं प्रसक्त), रक्तकस्यास्य-वर्गस्य सर्वत्रैवानुपगिणिः Ms. 7 52, विमुक्तानुपगि भयमेति जनः Ki 6. 35. connected with, natural to, greatness -4 Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond of.

अनुषजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुषकः-सेचन Rewatering; sprinkling over again

अनुष्टुति. *f* Praise (in due order)

अनुष्टुभ I P. (अनुष्टुभ) To praise after, follow in praising

अनुष्टुभ *f* [अनुष्टुभ स्तुत्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुभ वाक्] I Following in praise, speech -2 Sarasvatī -3 N of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise *i. e.* अनुष्टुभति the gāyatrī, which has 3 Pādas), अनुष्टुभनादनुष्टुभ In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256), पञ्चमं लघु सूत्रं सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थी. । शुरुष्य च पादानां वैषम्यं यतो मत्तः ॥ which rule is sometimes violated

अनुष्टुभ I U (अनुष्टुभ) I To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c), bring about, effect, accomplish (business) विवाहोदीक्षाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत Ku. 7 I. 17, विमनुतिष्ठति भगवाण् सारिचः S. 7, आज्ञापयतु आर्यो नियोगोऽनुष्टुभियतामिति S. 1, ये मे सतामदन्त्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवा Bg. 3. 31 follow, शुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa's orders, अनुतिष्ठन्वात्मनो नियोग M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business -2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c), commit (a sin) -3 To rule, govern, superintend, appoint -4 To stand by or near (with loc), Ms. II. 112. sit on; occupy, अनुष्टुभयति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमारुतन Rām. -5 To follow, go after (lit.) रवकांतानुतिष्ठति Rām, नारायणं पतिं भार्या दधावदनुतिष्ठति Subhāsh, follow, obey -6 To imitate, tread in; पदं चेहानुतिष्ठति पूर्वेषां प्रवृत्तिं कृत Bhāg -7 (Intrans) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c) अनुतिष्ठता ब्राह्मणानां M. 5

अनुष्टुभ *a*. [स्था.क.पत्र] Standing after or in succession

अनुष्टुभानु, शायि *a* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठान I Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c., obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुद्धं तपोऽनुष्ठानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities, कौंडिनि दक्षोपायश्रित्यो यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt. I;

नानुष्ठानैर्विहीनाः रघुः कुलजा विजया इव Pt. 2 95, H. I. 103-3 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in, यदि सनुष्ठेण सह वैरानुष्ठानं कार्य Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथन्याय्यमनुष्ठानं माहृशः प्रतिषेधतु U. 5 21-4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony, विमनुष्ठानानित्यत्वं स्वातन्त्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1 8. Mv. 4. 33 -नी Performance, doing &c -Comp -शरीर 'the body of action', (according to the Sāṅkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the subtle or subtle and the physical or gross body.

अनुष्ठापक *a* Causing to perform

अनुष्ठापन Causing to do an act

अनुष्ठायि *a* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p p* Done, performed, accomplished &c, practised, followed, &c, सद्भावः सद्नुष्ठिताः Ku. 6 29 brought about, तथाऽनुष्ठिते that being done, thereupon, begun, undertaken, ननुष्ठति हि तत्तु वाच्यमनुष्ठित Rām., (used actively) following, practising, Ms. 10 127.

अनुष्ठि-रु *f* [स्था-कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr), अनुष्ठि-रु अनुष्ठ्या अनुष्ठ्या in proper order, duly, immediately, properly, immediate, direct

अनुष्ठय-शतव्य *pot p* To be effected, performed, followed, done conformably to विद्वन्मत्तमनुष्ठय M. 5. what to do with

अनुष्ठण *a* I Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णोऽननुष्ठणोऽनुष्ठणः R. 12 62 -2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस) -ष्णः Cold touch or sensation, -ष्णा N. of a stream -ष्णा A water-lily, blue lotus (रत्नपत्र). -Comp -रु. (-शरीर) having cold rays; the moon -रुष्णिका N. of a plant नीलदूर्वा.

अनुष्ठव *a* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food -अ *adv* I I through after food -2 According to food; after every sacrifice -3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्ठयद. A hind wheel.

अनुष्ठवरण Concealing in order or succession.

अनुष्ठचर I P. I To walk along side, follow, join. -2 To pursue, seek after -3 To visit, go towards or to. -4 To penetrate, cross, traverse -5 To become assimilated

अनुष्ठचरणं Following, pursuing -*adv*. At every occasion of coming

अनुष्ठतर 8 U I To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, overspread -2 To continue, join in.

अनुष्ठतति *f* Continued succession, continuity

अनुष्ठथा 3 U I To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain, प्रमथयोग्य स्थानमनुष्ठथीयता H. 3, Ms. 12 106-2 To calm, compose, quiet, आत्मनमनुष्ठथेहि शोकचर्चा च परिहर H. 4-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate, दधाकर्तव्यमनुष्ठथिता H. 3. नैतदनुष्ठथाय मयात्त Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it, अलम्बनेनातीति-पालनेन प्रस्तुतमनुष्ठथीयता H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र.. इति पुरा वृत्तवशादनुष्ठथेहि Malli on Ku. 1 21 should be sought or referred to. -4 To plan, arrange, prepare, set in order, सामं त्वं दुर्गमनुष्ठथेहि, दुर्गशोचनमनुष्ठथारथ्य H. 3-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany, करेण अनुष्ठथीयमान. Mu. 6 कर्तुं निर्वर्धये पदे पदे मामनुष्ठथातु Mk. 1, एतो ती मामनुष्ठथातु. Mk. 2 are after me -6 To take up, follow, continue, तच्छेषमात्मनवचसाध्यदनुष्ठथानः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c

अनुष्ठथान I Inquiry, investigation, close inspection or scrutiny, examination, Mv. 7-2 Aiming at, H. -3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c, दुर्गशोचने को नियुज्यता H. 3 equipping with the necessary materials -4 A plan, scheme. -5 Suitable connection -6 (In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपपन्न or application

अनुष्ठथानिष्ठ, सथायि *a* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुष्ठथि *p. p* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; आहिंसा संबन्धानुष्ठथिता Mb., अर्थवर्मानुष्ठथित वाक्य Rām. -त *adv*. In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुष्ठथपन Regular completion अनुष्ठथामि 2 P. (इ) I To go to or visit successively or in order. -2 To join in following or being guided by -3 To join, become assimilated

अनुष्ठथय. Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुष्ठथन *a*. Connected with. अनुष्ठथन *ind*. I After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions -3 Every moment

अनुष्ठथाम *a*. [साम अनुष्ठथः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुष्ठथ *ind* Every evening. अनुष्ठथक A fragrant substance, sandal, aloë &c

अनुसूचक *a* Indicative of pointing out to.

अनुसूचन Indication, pointing out

अनुसू I P I To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue, to practise, observe, betake oneself to, पूर्वादिशामनुसू पुरी Me 30 go to, उदीची दिश 57 -2 To go over or through—*Caus* . I To lead, forward, वायुनुमायतीव भा Rām -2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसरः A follower, companion, attendant

अनुसरण I Following after, pursuing, going after, seeking after, अंदाधनुसरण क्रियता H 3; कनकसूत्रं प्रवृत्ति राजपुरोषः Pt. 1-2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl), इदोस्त्वदनुसरणीकृ-ष्टकतिः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसरः I Going after, following (fig. also), pursuit, व्याख्यानसारचर्चित, हरिणीव यासि Mk I 17, शब्दानुसरण अवलोक्य S. 7 Looking in the direction of the sound, कपटानुसारकुशल Mk 9 5 following up or tracing fraud -2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage, विरणानुसारगलितेन K 137, 194, 204, धर्मशास्त्रानुसरणे Y 2 1-3 Custom, usage, established practice, अनुसारादिका (वृद्धिः) Ms 8 152-4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law -5 Nature, natural condition of anything, -6 Currency, prevalence. -7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारतः, अनुसरणे (in comp) In accordance, with, conformably to

अनुसारक, -सारिण *a*. I Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on, तामन्वयच्छद्भुद्भितानुसारी R 14, 70, मृगानुसारिण पिनाकिन S. I. 6; परिसल, पवनानुसारी Dk 91; कृपणानुसारि च अन Pt. I 278 going after, falling to the lot of -2 According or conformable to, following; यथाशास्त्रं Ms. 7. 31.-3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinising Ms 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit, तस्मात्पलायमानानां कुर्वीत्रात्यनुसारणी Mb

अनुसृतिः *f*. I Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with. -2 [अनुसरति कुलतर] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा)

अनुसृप I P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्पः A serpent-like being, a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट *a*. Created in succession. अनुसृष्टिः *f*. I Creating in order or succession. -2 A ready-witted woman.

अनुसर्वाण *a*. Practising, observing, habitually addicted to

अनुसैन्य [सैन्यमनुगत] The rear of an army, rear-guard

अनुस्कन्द *ind* Having entered or gone into in succession, गेह गृहमनु-स्कन्द Sk.

अनुस्तरण Strewing or spreading round -णी [करणे लुट्] I A cover (आच्छादनं such as leather), अनुस्तर-ण्या वपामुत्तिष्ठ शिरोमुख प्रच्छादयेत् isval -2 A cow, (सेय गौः स्तुत दीक्षितमनुस्तरत्वा द्विसितत्वावानुस्तरणीत्युच्यते Sây.); especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतारिणी (अनु-तीयेत वैतारिणी नदी अनया तृ-करणे लुट् पृषो-सुट् Tv).

अनुस्तोत्र Praisings after; N of a work relating to the तामवेदा

अनुस्नेह *ind*. After adding oil

अनुस्पष्ट *a* Plain, obvious

अनुस्फुर *a* Ved Whizzing (as an arrow)

अनुस्मृ I P To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc or gen), वरप्राप्तिनामनुस्मृत्य S I; यदैव अनुस्मृत देवेन S 7, तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनु-स्मर युध्य च Bg 8 7, व्यपगतमद्रागरयानु-सस्मार लक्ष्मी K 1 4 38 -*Caus* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret; Ki 5 14

अनुस्मरणं I Recollection, remembering -2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f*. I Cherished recollection, thinking of, अनु-स्मृतिर्वादिः S B -2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others

अनुस्यूत *a* [सिन्धु-क्त उट्] I Woven together, regularly and uninter-ruptedly -2 Sewn on, fastened to -3 Closely attached or linked to

अनुसमाह्वः Continuing; follow- ing

अनुस्वान. I Sounding conformably to -2 An after sound, echo; see अनुरणन and K P. 4 (36).

अनुस्वारः [स्व-अप् स्वरा, स्वरवर्णा एव स्वारा; अनुगतः स्वारा इव.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line () and which always belongs to a preceding vowel, अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P VIII 3 4.

अनुह्वः Inviting, stirring up. अनुहुक् I U To roar in imitation of, reply to; अनुहुक्ते घनध्वनि न हि गो-मायुरतानि केसरी Si 16 25

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुह I P I To imitate, resemble; देहवनेन स्वरेण च राममद्रमनुहरति

U 4, Ki 9 67 sometimes with gen of person, मातृगुह्यति Sk, see below -2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A in this sense) (पतता-च्छोभ्ये), पैतृकमात्रा अनुहति मातृक गा P. I 3 21 Vart. (गत प्रकार, पितृमातृश्रयण प्रकार सतत परिश्रित्यति Sk)

अनुहरण, -हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity

अनुहार्थ *pot p* To be imitated. -र्थ. Monthly obsequies on the Daisa or new moon day (cf अन्वाहार्थ).

अनुहोडः A cart (?)

अनुक. -क [अनु-उच् समवाये क निपातः कृत्वा, or fr अच् with अनु] I The backbone, spine (वशयावारः आयतः पुष्पास्थि-विशेषः) सद चातुक व गृहपतेः Ait Br. (where Sây remarks अनुकं सूत्रवस्ति. रयात् सामित्येके वदति च) -2 A kind of sacrificial vessel; according to some, the back part of the altar, अयुरनामगमच्छमानुके. -3 Former birth or state of existence -क I Family, race. -2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race, व्याघ्रक्षीकुलार्थकः पैतिका हि नरा. स्तृता. Susi

अनुकाशः [अनु-काशू-यच् उपसर्गस्य दधित्वं] Reflection (of light) -2 Regard, reference, illustration

अनुक्ति, अनुचान &c See under अनुवच.

अनुचीन *a* [अन्वच-ख] Ved Coming after, successive, अनुह day after day, on the following day, गर्ग (गा) born in successive order.

अनुच्य The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्द्विषं खट्वोर्ग अनुच्यसङ्गे Sankara), अरतिमात्राणि शीर्षे-ण्यान्यनुच्यानि Ait Br., (अनुच्ये=पार्श्वद्वय-वर्तिनी कलके Sây.)

अनुह *a*. I Not borne or carried. -2 Unmarried परिवेत्तानुजोऽनुहे ज्येष्ठे दारप-रिग्रहात् Ak -द्व An unmarried woman. -Comp. -मान *a*. bashful, modest. -गमन (द्वार) Fornication. -भ्रातृ *m*. (द्वार) I the brother of an unmar-ried woman -2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुतिः *f*. [वे-क्तिर्, न त.] Not com- ing or going (to aid) (अनागमनं).

अनुदक Want of water; drought; aridity; यथा वर्षमनुदके Rām

अनुद्देशः 'Relative order,' N or a figure of speech in which a re-ference is made in successive order to what precedes, यथासंख्येननुद्देश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D 732.

अनुध, अनुदित &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनून *a*. I Not inferior, not less (with abl expressed or understood);

not wanting or lacking in (with instr.), वृद्धावने चैत्रयादन्ते R 6 50, अनूपसार निषवाग्रेऽत्राव 18 1 आकृतिप्रत्ययादेना मन्त्रवस्तुको सभावयामि M 1 of no inferior stuff; इमान्मन्त्रां सुरभेदे R 2 54, गुणैरनुना 6, 37, किञ्चिद्वनमनुर्वे R 10 1-2 Full, whole, entire, large, महर्षभम्क धनमनुत्कर K1 14 40, great, S1 4 11 (before adjectives) very 'गुरु-नितव S D excessively big or heavy -3 Having full power.

अनूप a [अनु-अप उदनेर्देशे P. VI 3. 98, अनुगता, आप यस्मिन्] situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy —प-प I A watery place or country, रम्यनाशे मने युञ्जेननुप नौद्विपेस्था Ms 7 192, Y 3 42, नानाद्रुमलवावीश्वेति प्राग्गीतले: । वने-योजनमनूप तत्सम्येवार्थिहिववादिभि: -2 N of a particular country (-पा pl), R 6 37 —3 A marsh, bog -4 A pond or tank of water —5 Bank or side (of a river mountain), सागरान्पर्वताना-चूपात् Rām, नदी गायुतातपो अतस्तु ibid 6 A buffalo —7 A frog, —8 kind of partridge —8 An elephant —Comp —ज moist ginger —पाय a maishy, boggy

अनूप्य a. [अनूपे दश भव, यत्] Being in a pond or bog

अनूप्य a. Ved To be fastened as a sacrificial animal, वशामनुवधवा-मालभेत Sat. B1.; अनुवधयेद्यवा Asval

अनूयाज, अनूय=अनुयाज, अनूराज

अनूक a [न व] Thighless. —र-Anna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs), the dawn, see अरुण —Comp —सप्तभिः the sun (having अनूक for his charioteer); गत तिरश्चीन-मनूकसाग्रे: S1. I 2

अनूतिन a 1 Not strong, weak, powerless —2 Free from pride.

अनूध्व a Not high, low; भास्व Ved whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूध्व a. 1 Not waving, untruffled by waves, not fluctuating —2 Invulnerable.

अनूध्व m. Ved A part of the body near the ribs

अनूध्व a 1 Saline, the same as ऊध्व, cf उत्तम and अनुत्तम —2 Not saline.

अनूध्व A Thoughtless, coreless.

अनूध्व a Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch)

अनूध्व-च a. [न व.] I Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the Rigveda; अनूध्व साम P V

4 74 Sk.-2 [नानि कक् अभ्यस्ततया यम्य अच समास.] Not conversant with, not studying the Rigveda, one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas. (as a boy), यथा चन्द्रिकल दान तय. त्वप्रादनुनादक. Ms 2 158, अनूध्वो माणवक Mugdha (In this case the form should properly be अनूध्व, अनूध्ववद्वृत्तावधेतयैव Sk, but sometimes अनूध्व also in the same sense, cf तयादनु न हविर्दत्त्वा न दाता लभने कम् Ms 3 142, महव हि सङ्गणामनूध्वो यत्र भुजने 131), अनूध्व also in the same sense

अनूध्व a Not straight, crooked, (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपादपदा न नेत्रनखादनुध्व Ms 4. 177, P V 2 75 Sk

अनूध्व a Free from debt, who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen of person or thing, एतम-नूध्व करीम S 1, तत्राद्यानि U 7, प्राणिदेश-रथप्रोत्तमनूध्व (युद्ध) R 12 54, Mv 5 58, पित्राणामनूध्व Ms 9 105, 6 94 Every one that is born has three debts to pay off—to sages, gods and the Manes, cf जायमानो वै ब्राह्मणस्त्रिभिर्नि-पायात् जायते ब्रह्मवर्षेणर्षिभ्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः, he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनूध्व (free from debt), एष ब्राह्मणः यः पुत्री यजत्रा ब्रह्मचारिवासी, cf also कवि-देवगणववाभुजां भुजयागमस्यै स पाथिव । अनूध्वत्वमुपेयितवान्भवी परि मेरुं क इवोऽणदीविति R. 8 30

अनूध्वता, अनूध्वय Freedom from debt, ताकृत्येनापका करिध्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury, अनूध्वय प्रियेर्मेतुरानूध्वयमसुभिर्गतः M 5 11, येन स्वाभि-प्रसादस्य अनूध्वता गच्छाम Pt 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord

अनूध्विग a =अनूध्व, एकमप्यक्षरं यन्तु गुरु. शिष्ये निवेद्येत । पृथिव्यां नामित नद्वयं यद्दत्त्वा सोऽनुध्वी भवत ॥

अनूध्व a [न व] I Not true, false (words), त वन Ms 4. 170 wrongly got; प्रिय च नानूध्व ज्ञ्यात् 4 138.—त Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception fraud, सत्यानूध्व अवपश्यञ्जनाना Rv 7 49 3, कृतानूध्व Ms. I 29, साधयेऽनूध्व वद्व 8 97, oft. in comp, पशु, भूभि, गो, पुरुषा giving false evidence in the matter of &c., Ms 9 71, cf also पञ्च कन्यानूध्व इति दश इति वद्वानूध्व । इत मश्वानूध्व इति सहस्र पुरुषानूध्व ॥ Pt 3. 108 अनूध्व personified is the son of अधर्म and हिता husband and brother of निष्कृति, father of भय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (Opp सत्य), Ms. 4 5.—Comp —देव a whose gods are not true (Sây); Rv.

7 104 14, not playing fairly (?) —वद्व, भाषण, आख्याय lying, false-hood, वादि, वाच्य a a liar—वन a. false to one's vows or promises.

अनूध्वक, अनूध्विग a L, 118, a liar.

अनूध्व [न व] I Unfit season, improper or premature time, अनूध्वो वाभद्रं Ms 4-104-2 Time before menstruation —Comp.—कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक a 1 Not one, more than one, many, ओकपितृकागो तु पितृगो भागक-रपना Y 2 120, K1 1 16, several, various, तथास्मैकोऽत्यन्तकश्च Y. 3 144 —2 Separately; divided; oft. in comp., आकार having many shapes or forms, divers, multiform; आका-वार several times, many a time, and oft, आर्य having more wives than one —Comp.—अक्ष, अव a having more than one vowel or syllable, polysyllabic —अक्ष a 1 engaged in several pursuits, —2 not concentrated or fixed on one object —अन a 1 [न व] not alone so as to exclude all others; uncertain, doubtful, variable रयादित्यवयवमनेकानवाचक —2 =अने-कालिक q v (-त) I unsettled condi- tion, absence of permanence, —2 uncertainty, doubtfulness —3 an unessential part, as the several anubandhas वादः scepticism, वादिश्च m a sceptic, a Jaina or an Ahat of the Jainas —अक्ष a 1 having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous, as the words गो, अनूध्व, अक्ष &c, अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य K. P. 2-2. having the sense of the word अनेक —3 having many objects or purposes (-अक्ष) multiplicity of objects, topics &c —अक्ष a. having more than one अक्ष (letter) P. I. I. 55 —आश्रय, आश्रित a (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as सयोन, सामान्य), पतेऽन-काश्रिता गुणा. Bhāshā P; dependence upon more than one —कृत् m. 'do- ing much', N. of Siva.—गुण a of many kinds manifold, diverse; विराणव्य कारणमनेकगुण K1 6. 37.—गुणः N. of a king, अशितपादपुत्रः K 3 गोत्र a belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), e that of his own, and that of his adoptive father —चर a gregarious—चित्त a. not of one mind, fickle-minded, मन्त्रः not following the counsels of one; H. 4 31—ज a born more than once (जः) a bird (गर्भाद्याभ्या जतत्वात्).—पः an elephant (so cal- led because he drinks with his trunk and mouth), cf. द्विप, वन्यतरानेक पद्विनेन R 5 47, 1 5 35, 12 75.—युख (खी f.) a 1. having many faces, many-faced, —2 scattered, dispersed,

going in various directions, taking to various ways, (बलानि) जगद्दिग्दने-कमुखानि मार्गाश्च Bk. 2 54; —सृतिः 'having many forms', N. of Vishnu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities —युद्धविजयिन्, विजयिन् *a* victorious in many battles Pt 3 9 II —रूप *a* I. of various forms, multiform —2 of various kinds or sorts. —3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature. वर्यामनेन नृपनातिरनेकरूपा Pt 1 425 (—पः) epithet of the Supreme Being —लोचनः N. of Siva; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्रान्न. सहस्रपात् &c. —वचन plural number, dual also —वर्ण *a* involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities $x y z$ &c being represented in Sanskrit by colours नील, काळ &c); —समीक्षण simultaneous equation, युगल व्यवकलन, द्वारः multiplication, subtraction or division of unknown quantities —विष *a*, various, different. —शक्र *a* cloven-hoofed —शब्द *a* synonymous —साधारण *a* common to many, the common property of many persons Dk 83.

अनेकधा *ind*. In various ways, variously; जगत्कुत्स प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg II 13.

अनेकशः *ind* [नीप्सायै कारकं शप्] I Several or many times, frequently, अनेकशो विजितराजकस्त्व Bk 2 52 —2 In various ways or manners —3 In large numbers or quantities, पुत्रा अनेकशो मुता दाराश्च H 1.

अनेकाकिं *a*. Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् *a*. [न एजत्] Not moving, immovable, of the same form, epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Soul (सर्वदेकरूप ब्रह्म)

अनेकीकृ or ॐ To make or be manifold, to divide or be divided into

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. —Comp —मूक *a* I deaf and dumb, मूकतादौश्च शत्रु दोषैरसमतार K P. 7 —2. blind —3 dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेश *a* Ved. I Not to be blamed, praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान). —2 Not near; infinite.

अनेस *a*. Sinless, faultless (Sây.), without a variegated set (of horses); Rv 6. 66 7.

अनेसु *a*. Sinless, blameless; not liable to error.

अनेनः 'One who has no superior, a sovereign or paramount, lord.

अनेमर *a*. Ved Praise-worthy.

अनेहृत् *a* [न हृन्त्यते, हृन्-असि, प्रातो पृथदिशः नजि हृन् पृथ च Un. 4 223] (lit) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed, Ved without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible, unobstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured; शत्रुव मंत्र देवा अनेहस Rv. 1 40 6, 4, 6. 50. 3.—*m* (हा-हृत् &c.) Time (not being liable to be destroyed)

अनेकान *a*. Variable, uncertain, unsteady, occasional, casual; (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects)

अनेकातिक *a* (की *f*) I Unsteady, uncertain, not to the point, not very important; मृत्योः मृत्यु इति 'कमेनत् Pt 1 —2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेतुभास (fallacies), otherwise called सव्यभिचार It is of three kinds:—(a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general (b) असाधारण where the *hetu* is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुपसहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनेक्य I Existence of many, absence of one, plurality. —2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनेकात्वं Variable nature.

अनेतिहा Absence of traditional sanction or authority, of that which is without such sanction, अनागतमनेतिहा कथं ब्रह्मादिगच्छति Mb

अनो *ind* No; not; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि Ak

अनोकशायि *m* (घी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar

अनोकह *a* [अन्-शोकस्-हा] Not leaving the house —हः [अनतः शकटस्य अक गति इति, हन्-इ] A tree; अनोकहाकपितपुष्पगन्धी R 2 13, 5 69

अनोक्त *a*. I Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम् Ms 2 74 —2 Not accepted

अनोदन् *a*. Without food (as a व्रत).

अनोवाह *a*. To be carried in a carriage (अनसा वाहः).

अनौचित्य Unfitness, impropriety, अनौचित्यादौ नान्यद्रसभगस्य कारण K P. 7.

अनौजस्य Want of vigour, energy, or strength, S. D thus defines it; दीर्घत्याद्यैरनौजस्य दैन्यं मलिनतादिक्कुट्.

अनौद्वयं I Freedom from pride, modesty, humility —2 Tranquillity,

placidity, calmness, नदीरनोद्वयमप-कता भर्ता K1 4 22

अनोत्पन्न *a* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अन् 1 P (अतनि) To bind

अन *a*. [अन्-तन् Un 3 86] I Neat. —2 Last. —3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; Si. 4. 40; (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Mall. renders अन् by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव) —4 Lowest, worst —5 Youngest —तन् (*n* in some senses) I Epd, limit, boundary (in time or space), final limit, last or extreme point, स सागराणां पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति II 4. 59 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea, अपाणी नेत्रयोरती Ak., उद्युक्ता विद्यातमविद्यच्छति H 3 114 goes to the end of, masters completely, अन्

तस्य यायादयमत्तमर्भं हस्तथा परेषां युधि नेति पार्थिव. (where अन् also means end or destruction), जिविकोक्तुमनाम-त ययो K 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures, आलोकितं खलु रमणीयानाम-त- K. 124 end, furthest extremity, दिग्गते श्रूयते Bv 1 2.—2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct, a place or ground in general, यत्र रम्यो वनात् U. 2. 25. forest ground, skirts of the forest; ओदकोत्तात् सिन्धो जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4; उपवनात्तलताः R 9.35 as far as the borders of skirts, वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर्वनात् R. 2. 58, 2 19; Me. 23 —3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem of a garment; वस्त्रे, पवनप्रनातितादृशं दुक्ते K 9 (by itself in Veda). —4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence, नाधीयते इमशानाते ग्रामात् Ms 4. 116; Y. 2. 162, 1. 143; अगा-प्रपातात्विषुदशप् (गह्वर) R. 2. 26, पुंसो यमात् व्रजतः P. 2 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama; अन्योन्यामन्वर्ण यत्स्याज्जनाते तज्जनातिक S D; या वृ कुमारास्थिते वाचमभाषथास्ता मे ब्रूहि Sat Br (These four senses are allied) —5 End, conclusion, termination (opp. आरम्भ or आदि); सेकति K 1. 51; इदमाते निहित R 4 1; मासति, पक्षति, दशाहाति, &c.; एकस्य दुःखस्य न चा-वदत गच्छान्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य Pt. 2 175; व्यसनानि दुरतानि Ms 7 45; दशात्सुपे-यिवा R. 12 1 going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick) व्यसनं वर्षयत्येव तस्यात् नाधिगच्छति Pt 2. 180, oft in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end', तदन्तं तस्य जीवितं H. 1 91 ends in it; कलहातानि हर्म्याणि कु-वाक्यात् च सोऽहं । कुलाजानानि राष्ट्रानि कुकर्मात् यशो नृणां Pt. 5. 76; फलोदया-ताय तपःसमाख्ये Ku. 5 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit,

यौवनान्तं वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6 44, R 11 62 14 41, विपक्षता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52, युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहर्षिदुः Ms 1 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas. प्राणांतं दंडं Ms 8 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life) -6 Death, destruction, end or close of life, धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bb 3 71 goes down to destruction, योगेनाते तदुत्पत्तिं R 1. 8, एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदन्ते 2 48, 12 75, ममाप्यन्ते S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतातो वा दुःखस्यान्ते करिष्यति Udb; ओषधयः फलपाकाताः Ms 1 46, अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word, अजन्त ending in a vowel so, हलन्त, युवन्त, निडन्त &c -8 The last word in a compound -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question), definite or final settlement, pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत, उभयोरपि दृष्टान्तस्त्वन्तयोस्तत्त्वदाशिभिः Bg 2 16 (सदमनो इत्यर्थः) -10 The last portion of the remainder (n also), निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c -11 Underneath, inside, inner part, दुष्मदीर्यं च जलान्ते गृहे Pt 4 in water, underneath water, सुप्रयुक्तस्य दुष्मस्य ब्रह्माप्यन्ते न गच्छति Pt 1 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom, आर्गकितस्यान्तं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity -13 A large number -14 Nature, condition, soil, species, एतदेतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृता. Ms 1 50 -15 Disposition, essence, शुद्धांत [cf. Goth. *andis*, and; Germ. *ende* and *ent*, also *Gi ante*; L. *ante*] -Comp. -अवशाप्यन् m. [अन्ते पर्यन्तदेशे अवशेते] a chāṇḍāla -अवसाप्यन् [नवकेशानामन्त अवसातु छेदु शीलमस्य, सो-गिति] 1 a barber -2 a chāṇḍāla, low-caste -3. N of a sage, see अत्यावसाप्यन् (अन्ते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्व निश्चिनोति) -उदात्त a having the acute accent on the last syllable (-त्तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P VI 1 199. -कर, -करण, -कारिन् a causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive, क्षत्रियातकरणोऽपि चिक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of, राज्यातकरणावेतौ द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षिता Ms. 9. 221, अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. -कर्मन् n. death, destruction, जो अंतकर्मणि Dhātupatha -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death, स्थित्वास्व्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमुच्छेति Mb. -कृत m. death, वर्जयेदंतकृममर्त्यं वर्जयेदन्तिलो नलं Ram. -ग a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.), शाखांतगमथाध्वर्यु Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् a. perishing, -गमन्तं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; प्रारब्धव्यन्तं

द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षण -2 death, perishing, dying -चर a 1 walking about, going to the borders of frontiers -2 completing or finishing (as a business &c) -ज a last born -दोषक a figure of speech (in Rhetoric) पालः 1 a frontier-guard guarding the frontiers दुर्गे M 1, रूद्रीयेनातपालेनावस्कथ गृहीत ibid. -2 a door-keeper (1.4.10) -भव, -भाज् a going at the end, last -लीन a hidden, concealed -लोपः dropping of the final of a word -वासिन् (न्ते) a dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by (-m) [अन्ते गुरुसमीपे वस्तु शेले यस्य] 1 a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction). P IV 3 104, VI 2 36, Ms 4 33 -2. a chāṇḍāla (who dwells at the extremity of a village) -वेला=काल q v -व्याप्यन्ति f change of the final syllable, as in भव from भिह् Nū -शय्या 1 a bed on the ground -2. the last bed, hence death itself -3. a place for burial or burning -4 a line or funeral pile -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -सद् m. a pupil, तमुपासते गुरुभिर्वातसदः Ki 6 34 -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word

अंतक a [अतयति, अन् करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying, सूर्यकांत इव ताडकातकः R 11. 21, क्रोधाधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयंभिरह जगतामंतकस्यातकोहं Ve. 3. 30 -कः 1 Death -2 Death personified, the destroyer, Yama, the god of death, नातकः सर्वभूतानां वृष्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिप्रभावा-न्मायि नातकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तु R. 2 62. -3 A border, boundary. -Comp. -दुह Ved. provoking death, Rv 10 132. 4.

अन्तः ind [अन्त-सिख्] 1 From the end -2 At last, finally, at length, lastly -3 In part, partly -4 Inside, within -5 In the lowest way, (opp. मुख्य, मध्य), (अन्त may have all the senses of अन्).

अन्तवत् a [अन्त अस्त्यर्थे मनुष्य] Having an end, limited, perishable, अन्तवत् इमे देवा नित्यस्योक्ता. शरीरिणः Mb स हैतान्तवत् उपास्तंस्तवतः स लोकान्जयति Br. 4. 1. Up

अन्ते ind (loc. of अन्, oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp. -वासः 1 a neighbour, companion; तव वा इमेऽन्तेवासिस्त्वमेवैभिः संविबस्व Art. Bī. -2 a pupil, इतानि शृण्वन्वयसां युषोऽन्तेवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगनानां Sī. 3 55, Ve. 3. 7. -वासि ind. in a state of pupilage, (in statu pupillari) -वासिन्=अन्वामिन् q. v. above.

अन्तम a. Ved. Nearest, next, निम्नः अन्तमस्य Rv 1. 27. 5, तच्छूपा अन्तमो भव 6 46. 10, intimate, very close or familiar.

अन्तर ind [अम्-अरन् तुदागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अन्तेन्दुच] 1 (Used as a preposition or gati) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; 'हन्', 'गा', 'गम्', 'ङ्', 'ड', 'नी' &c (b) Under. -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within, in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहि), अद्वयतातः R. 2 32 burnt within himself, at heart, अन्तरेव विहरन् दिवानिर्ग R 19 6 in the palace in the hairem, so 'भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं Mal 5 20 अन्तर्विभेद Dk 13; यदन्तस्त्वज्जिहाया Pt 4 88, अन्तर्ग्रहं घृण्यते V 1 (a) Internally, in the mind (b) By way of seizing or holding, अन्तर्हत्वा गतः (हन्त पर्युह) -3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc), निवसन्तद्वारिणि लंघ्यो बह्विः Pt 1 31, अन्तरादित्ये Ch. Up. अन्तर्वेदमन्ति Ms 7 223, Y 3 302, अन्तर्वत्तरसूतमण्डु Rv 1 23 19 (b) Between (with acc.) Ved. अन्तर्मही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv 7. 87 2, अन्तर्देवान् मर्याश्च 8 2 4, हिरण्ययोर्हं कुक्षोरन्तरवहित आसं Sai Bī. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.), मतिवलयलयेरन्तरौर्वायमाणे Ve 3 5, अन्तर्कचुकिर्चुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3, बहिरन्तश्च भूताना Bg. 13. 15, त्वमग्रे सर्वभूतानामन्तश्चरति साक्षिन् Y. 2. 104, लघुवृत्तितया भिदा गतं बहिरन्तश्च घृषस्य मंडले Ki 2 53, अन्तरीपं यदन्तर्वरिणस्तदं Ak. oft in comp at the end, कृपांत पतितः Pt. 5, समान्तः साक्षिणः प्रतातव Ms 8 79, द्वांतर्धधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth, उत्तिरसर्वोऽन्तर्धर्धुः Si 3. 77, also in compound with a following word, अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वासिनी ते सरस्वती Ks 4. 11 -4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally', 'inside', 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', 'having concealed within', of in the sense of 'inward', 'internal', 'secret', 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣa compounds, कुन्दमन्तस्तुषारं (Bah comp) S 5. 19 filled with dew, 'तोयं (Bah comp) Me. 64, अन्तर्गिरि (Adv comp) Ki 1. 34, ज्वलयति तन्मन्तर्दहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31, so 'कोप. 'कोणः 'आकृतं &c. -5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वहोकार्थक). (Note. In comp. the र् of अन्तर is changed to a Visarga before hard consonants, as अन्त-करण, अन्त-स्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth.

andar, Pers *andar*, Gr *entos*].

—Comp —अंस: the breast (=अतरा-अस q. v.) —अग्नि: inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion, दीप्ति-अंतराग्नि-परिशुद्धकोष्ठ: *Susi* —अग *a* 1 inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.), त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वैः Pat *Sutra* —2 proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अग or base of a word (opp बहिरंग), धातुपसर्गयोः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII 3. 74 Sk —3. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय), स्वपति सुखमिदानीमंतरंगः कुरंगः S 4 v. 1 (—गं) 1 the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind, सत्पुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11, वृत्ति 21, the interior —2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself), मर्दतरंगधृतां Dk 81, 93. 101, राजांतरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159 —3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन and निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahman. —अवयवः an inner part, P V. 4. 62. —आकाशः the ether or Brahman that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads) —आकृत secret or hidden intention —आगमः an additional augment between two letters —आगारं the interior of a house —Y 2 31 —आत्मन् *m.* (त्मा) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind, also the internal feelings, the heart, अंगुष्ठमात्रपुरुषोत्तरात्मा Svet., आत्मनः Ms. 6. 73, जीवन् गतिमस्यातः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12 13, भूतोत्तरात्मान्यः Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me, जातो ममायं हृदि प्रकाशः..... अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93 —2 (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man), अंतरात्मा देहिनां Ku 6. 21. —आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town. —आयः —आल See s. v. —आनन्दः rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart, योतः अंतरात्मानस्तथातज्ज्योतिरेव सः Bg. 8. 17 —आदित्यः an internal organ or sense. —उपयः Ved. a secret abode —करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul, the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience, प्रमाणं प्रवृत्तयः S. 1 22; सबाह्वयः अंतरात्मा V. 4. the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man, द्वाद्वाभावमाख्यातमंतःकरणैर्विशकैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedānta अंतःकरण is of four kinds. —मनो बुद्धिरहकारश्चित् करणमातरम् । सशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया ह्ये ॥ अतःकरणं त्रिविधं Sankhya 33, 1. c. बुद्धयहकारमनासि, सातःकरणा बुद्धि 35, i. e. अहकारमनःसहिता. —कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists). —कुण्डल *a.* in-

wardly crooked (fig also), fraudulent (—लः) a conch shell —कु (क्रि) मिः a disease of worms in the body —कोटरपुष्पी—अहकोटरपुष्पी. —कोपः 1. internal disturbance, II. 3. 2. inward wrath, secret anger —नीशः the interior of a stoic-room —गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore) —गडु *a.* [अतर्मध्ये गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing, किमनेनातर्ग-डुना Sar. S. (श्रीवाग्दे) राजातस्य गलमासपिडस्य गडोर्यथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत् —गम्-गत &c. See under अतर्गम् —गर्भ *a.* 1 bearing young, pregnant —2 having a गर्भ or inside, so गर्भ-चल्य the sphincter muscle. —गुह्य *a.* concealed inside, being inward, वनव्यथः U 3 1, R 19. 57, विषः with poison concealed in the heart —गृहं, गेहं, भवनं [अतःस्थ गृह &c.] 1 the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house —2. N. of a holy place in Benares, पञ्चक्रोश्या कृत पापमर्तर्गं विनश्यति —घणः-र्ण [अतर्ह्यते कोडीभव्यस्मिन्, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court), तस्मिन्चतुर्वर्णे पश्यन् प्रवाणे सौधसन्धनः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशदेशः सोऽतर्ध्वः) (नः-गः) N. of a county of Bahika (or Balhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बहिक-ग्रामविशेषस्य सन्धेयः Sk.) —घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78. —चर *a.* pervading the body, internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48, U. 7. —ज *a.* born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.) —जठरं the stomach, (—*ind.*) in the stomach. —जंभः the inner part of the jaws (खादनस्थानं जंभं, दंतपक्षचोरतरालः). —जात *a.* inborn, innate. —जाडु *ind.* between the knees. —ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge. —ज्योतिष् *a.* enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (—*स n.*) the inward light, light of Brahman. —ज्वलनं inflammation. (—*n.*) inward heat or fire, mental anxiety. —ताप *a.* burning inwardly. (—*n.*) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13. —दहनं [अतर्ह्यते आधीयते मादकतानेन.] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation. —दशा a term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्त महादशातर्गते ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः). —दशाहं an interval of ten days, द्वाहत् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; हे 5. 79. —दहनं-वाहः 1. inward heat, ज्वलयति

तन्मूर्तदीहः U 3 31, हेन दहनः संतापयति राघवं Rām —2 inflammation. —दुःख *a.* sad or afflicted at heart. —दुष्ट *a.* internally bad, wicked or base at heart —दृष्टिः *f.* examining one's own soul, insight into oneself —देशः an intermediate region of the compass —द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (प्रकोष्ठद्वार). —धा, —धि, हित &c. See s. v. —नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town), cf पुर, दृशाननांतर्नगरं ददर्श Rām —निहित *a.* being concealed within, अगौरतनिहितवचनैः सूचितः सन्म्यगर्थः M 2. 9. —निष्ठ *a.* engaged in internal meditation —पटः—*द* a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives —पथ *a.* Ved. being on the way. —पदं *ind.* in the interior of an infected word —पदवी=पुत्रव्यामध्यगत पथा, —परिधानं the innermost garment. —परिधौ *a.* being between the ribs (as flesh). —पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel. —पशुः [अतर्ध्वमप्ये पशवो यव] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise), अंतःपशोः पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Katy (सायं पशुग्राममध्ये आगतु प्रातश्च ग्रामादुनि ह्येतु com.) —पातः, पाल्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.). —2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works), अंतःपूर्वेण द्यूषं परित्यातःपात्यदेशे स्थापयति Katy. —पातितः, पातिन् *a.* 1. inserted —2. included or comprised in, falling within, दंडकारण्यं तं आश्रमपदं K. 20. —पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel. —पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace. —पुर [अतः अन्तरं पुर गृह, or पुस्त्यातः स्थित] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women), female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for purposes of safety); व्यापार्यापल्य मद्याह्ने भोक्तमंतःपुरं विज्ञेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्पतिशति Pt. 1. —2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively, विरहपथ्युत्सुकस्य राजपैः S. 3, K. 58, ततो राजा सातःपुरः स्वयुद्धानीयाम्भ्यर्चितः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्वाज्ञोऽतःपुरं जलतीर्णां कुरुते *abd.*, प्रचारः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; सभागतः S. 4; also in pl.; कदाचिद्वास्मत्पार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचस्पृचितामंतःपुरेभ्यो यदा S. 6. 4. —जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; चर, —अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः, वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain

वृद्ध कुलोद्भूतः शक्तः पितृपेतामहं शुचिः । राजा-
जामतः पुराण्यक्षो विनीतश्च तथेप्स्यते ॥ (Of these
five sorts are mentioned — वामनक,
जघन्य, कुब्ज, मङ्गलक and सामिन् see Br
S) सहायः one belonging to the
harem. — पुरिकः [अतः पुरे नियुक्त, टक्]
a chamberlain = चर. (—कः, —का) a
woman in the harem, अस्मत्पार्यनामंतः—
पुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेद्य Chand. K
—पुष्प [कर्म] the menstrual matter
of women, before it regularly begins
to flow every month, वर्षद्वादशका-
दूर्ध्वं यदि पुष्पं बहिर्गच्छेत् । अतः पुष्पं भवत्येव
पनसाद्बुरादिवत् Kasyapa, 'पुष्प' is there-
fore the age between 12 and the
menstruation period — पूय a ulcer-
ous — पेयं Ved drinking up — प्रकृतिः
f. 1 the internal nature or consti-
tution of man, — 2. the ministry or
body of ministers of a king — 3
heart of soul प्रकोपः internal dis-
sensions or disaffection, अणुरप्युपहृन्नि
विग्रहः प्रभुमंतः प्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki 2
51 — प्रकोपनं sowing internal dis-
sensions, causing internal revolts.
H 3 93 — प्रज्ञ a knowing one-
self, with an enlightened soul — प्रति-
ष्ठानं residence in the interior — वा-
ष्प a 1 with suppressed tears, अंत-
र्वाष्पश्चिरममुच्यते राजराजस्य दुष्टयो Me.
3 — 2. with tears gushing up inside,
bedimmed with tears, कोपात् पुष्पे स्म-
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4 5 (—पुः)
suppressed tears, inward tears, नियु-
ह्य पुष्पं Bh. 3 6, Mal 5. — भावः भावना
see under अतर्ह separately — भिन्न a
split or broken inside, perforated,
bored (said of a pearl) Pt 4. (also
torn by dissensions). — भूमिः f. in-
terior of the earth — भेदः discord,
internal dissensions, 'जर्जर राजकुलं
Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions,
अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिरगद्गिनशिष्यति 'a
house divided against itself cannot
long stand' — भौम a subterra-
nean, underground. — मत्वावस्थ a hav-
ing the rutting state concealed with-
in, R 2 7 — मनसु a. 1 sad, discon-
solate, dejected, distracted — 2 one
who has concentrated and turned his
mind inward, lost in abstract me-
ditation — मुख a (—खी f.) 1. going
into the mouth, pointing or turned
inward; Mv 5. 26 — 2. having an in-
ward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तु-
परिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशशुक्तं चिच्छ-
दि) — 3 an epithet of the soul called
प्राज्ञ, when it is enjoying the sweet
bliss of sleep (आनन्दमुक्त्वा चेतोमुखं प्राज्ञ
इति श्रुते). (—ख) a sort of surgical
scissors (having an opening inside),
one of the 20 instruments mention-
ed by Susruta in chapter 8 of Su-
trasthana. — मातुका [अतः स्था पदप्रकस्था
मातुका अकारादिर्गणाः] a name given

in the Tantras for the letters of
the alphabet assigned to the six lo-
tuses (पद्म) of the body — न्यासः a
term used in Tantra literature for
the mental assignment of the several
letters of the alphabet to the dif-
ferent parts of the body — मुद्र a
sealed inside. N of a form of devo-
tion — मृत a still-born — यागः men-
tal sacrifice or worship, a mode of
worship referred to in the Tantras.
— यामः 1. suppression of the breath
and voice. — 2 पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel
(ग्रहस्थ सामापरारख्य यज्ञियपात्र), accord-
ing to others, a Soma libation made
during the suppression of breath and
voice, सुहवा सूर्यायातयामिमुच्यते Ait
Br. — यामिन् m 1 regulating the soul
or internal feelings, soul, Provi-
dence, Supreme Spirit as guiding
and regulating mankind, Brahman,
(according to the Br Ar Up. अत-
र्यामिन् 'the internal check' is the
Supreme Being and not the in-
dividual soul, 'who standing in the
earth is other than the earth, whom
the earth knows not, whose body
the earth is, who internally re-
strains and governs the earth, the
same is My soul (and mine), the
internal check अतर्यामिन् &c &c), अत-
र्यामिन् मृतानि यो विभक्त्यामिन्केतुमि । अतर्य-
मीश्वर साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. — 2 wind, ब्राह्मण
N of a Brahmana included in the
Br Ar Up. — योगः deep meditation,
abstraction — लव a. acute-angular
(—त्र) an acute-angled triangle (opp
बहिर्लव) (the perpendicular from
the vertex or लव falling within
(अतर् the triangle) — लीन a. 1. latent,
hidden, concealed inside; नस्य दुः-
खाग्नेः U. 3 9, 'भुजगम Pt. 1 — 2 in-
herent — लोम a. (P V. 4 117)
covered with hair on the inside (—मं)
[अतर्गतमाच्छाद्य लोम अच्] the hair to
be covered — वंशः = पुर q. v — वं-
शिकः, — वासिकः [अतर्वंशे वासे नियुक्त टक्]
a superintendent of the women's
apartments, Pt. 3, K. 93. — वण
(वन) a. situated in a forest, 'जो देशः
P VI 2 179 Sk. (—ण) ind. within
a forest P VIII 4 5 — वत् a. being
in the interior; having something
in the interior — वती (वली) Ved.
[अतर्स्थस्या गर्भे] a pregnant woman,
अंतर्बली प्रजावती R 15. 13. — वमिः
[अतः स्थित एव उद्गारशब्दं कारयति, वम्
इन्] indigestion, flatulence; belch-
ing — वतिन्, — वासिन् a. being or dwell-
ing inside, included or comprised
in. — वसुः N of a Soma sacrifice (for
राज्यकाम and पशुकाम) — वस्त्रं — वासम्
a. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. — व
a. [अतः अंतरगर्भात् अतः कर्णं वा वाति गच्छति
सिग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part

of oneself such as children, cattle &c.
— वत् a (अस्यार्थे मत्तु मस्य व) having
progeny, cattle &c, अंतर्वाक्स्थाय दुधे
Rv 1 40 7: abounding with pre-
cious things inside (—adv) inwardly.
— वाणि a [अतः स्थिता शास्त्रवाक्यात्मिका
वाणी यन्त्र] skilled or versed in scrip-
tures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्), — वि-
गाहः—हन् entering within, penetra-
tion — विद्वत् a Ved (विद्वत् f) know-
ing correctly or exactly (knowing
the paths between heaven and
earth) Rv 1 72 7 — वेगः inward
uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever.
— वेदि a pertaining to the inside of
the sacrificial ground (—adv) with-
in this ground (दि-द्धी f.) [अतर्गता
वेदिर्गन्तं देशे] the tract of land be-
tween the rivers Ganga and Yamu-
na, regarded as a sacred region and
the principal seat of Aryan Brahma-
nas, of एते भगवतो भूमिदेवानां मूल-
मायतनमनर्वादिपूर्वेण कलिद्रुन्यामदाकिन्यो सगच्छते
A R 7, it is supposed to
have extended from Prayaga to
Haridvara and is also known by the
names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मवर्त (—m. pl)
inhabitants of this land. — वेदमन् n.
the inner apartments interior of a
house — वेदमिकः a chamberlain — शरः
internal arrow or disease, — शरीरं in-
ternal and spiritual part of man; the
interior of the body. — शल्य a. hav-
ing in the interior an arrow, pin or
any such extraneous matter, ranking
inside — शिला N of a river rising
from the Vindhya mountain. — श्लेष्मः
— श्लेषण Ved internal support (scaf-
olding &c) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषण-
नि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait Br. — संज्ञ a. in-
wardly conscious (said of trees &c);
'ज्ञा भवत्येते सुखदुःखसमाविताः Ms. 1 49.
— सत्त्व a. having inward strength
&c (—स्त्व) 1 a pregnant woman — 2 the
marking nut — संतापः internal pain,
sorrow, regret — सरल a upright at
heart, or having Sarala trees in-
side, K 51 — सलिल a. with water
(flowing) underground; नदीनिर्वातः-
सलिलां सरस्वतीं R. 3 9. — सार a.
having inward strength and vigour,
full or strong inside; powerful,
strong heavy or ponderous, 'रमेन्निभि-
र्धायते राज्यं सुस्तभैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126;
'साराणि ह्यधनानि Dk 132; 'रं धनं तुल-
यितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वं Me. 20. (—रः)
internal treasure or store, inner store
or contents; वसंत्युच्चैरतः सारं H. 2 105
internal matter or essence (and pus).
— सुख a. whose delight is in self,
inwardly happy Bg 5. 24. — सेन ind.
into the midst of armies. — स्थ a.
(also written अंतरस्थ) being be-
tween or in the midst. (—स्थः—स्थाः)
a term applied the semivowel

ए, इ, उ, वृ, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (इषस्पृष्ट अतस्थाना), or they are so called because they stand between स्पर्श (क-म) letters and उच्चार (श, ष, स, ह).—स्था 1 a deity of the vital organs.—2. N of one of the Rigveda hymns सुहृदः the malice of the ear.—स्वेदः [अत स्वेदो मज्जलस्यदन यस्य] an elephant (in int).—हृणनं striking in the middle.—हनन N. of a country ब्राह्मिक P. VIII 4. 24 Sk.—हस्तं ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand.—हस्तीन a. being in the hand or within reach of the hand.—हासः laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh, सांतर्हसं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile.—हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर a [अंत राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य), योतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; र आत्मा Tat. Up., कश्चान्तरो धर्मः S. D.—2 Near, proximate (आसन्न), कृष्णा युजश्चिदन्तरं Rv 1. 10. 9.—3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तदेतत्वेयं पुत्रात् प्रयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्मादन्तरं यदयमात्मा Sat. Br., अयमत्यंतरो मम Bharata.—4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words), स्थानेऽन्तरतम P. I. 1. 50; हकारस्य चकारोऽन्तरतमः Sabdak., सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दतोऽर्थतश्चांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com.—5 (a) Different from, other than (with abl.), योऽप्यु तिष्ठन्नद्वयोरन्तरं Bru. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्वभावोऽन्तरोऽन्यो यस्य स आत्मातरः अन्यस्वभावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other, उद्धरेतरं परं Rām.—6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अन्तर बहिर्भागेऽप्यन्यो P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अन्तरे-रा वा युहा बाह्य इत्यर्थः (चडालादिगृहा); अन्तरे-रा वा शाटका परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अन्तरायां पुरि, अन्तराय नगयै, नमोतरस्मि अनेषसां Bop.—र 1 (a) The interior, inside; ततोऽन्तरं सांतरवाचिशीकरैः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगते भानो Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलविनीनां R. 13. 33, Mk 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62, अपि चानांतरं अयति V. 4. 26; लीयते सुकुलांतरेषु Ratn. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58, अन्तरात् from inside, from out of, प्रकारपरिखांतराजिर्गुः Rām., अन्तरे in, into; वनं, काननं, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents, purport, tenor, अत्रांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु

बहु सुभाव शीणितं.—2 Soul, heart; mind. सततमसुतर वर्णयत्यन्तरे Ki. 5 18 the inmost of secret nature (lit middle space or region), लब्धमतिष्ठान्तरे भृत्यै Mu 3 13 having entered the heart. सद्देश पुरुषांतरविदो महेश्वर्य V 3.—3 The Supreme Soul.—4 a Interval, intermediate time or space, distance, रम्यांतर S. 4 10, किञ्चिदन्तरमगमं Dk 6, अल्पकुचांतरा V 4 26, क्रोशान्तरेण पथि स्थिताः II 4 at the distance of; बृहदुजांतर R 3 54, अन्तरे oft translated by between, betwixt, गीतांतरेषु Ku 3 38 in the intervals of singing, मरणजीवितयोरन्तरे चर्तं betwixt life and death. अस्त्रयो-गांतरेषु Rām; तन्मुहूर्तक बाष्पसलिलांतरेषु मेक्षे तावदार्यपुत्रं U 3 in the intervals of weeping; बाष्पविश्रामोऽप्यन्तरे कर्तव्य एव U 4 at intervals, स्मृतव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk 7 7 in the course of conversation, कालांतरावतिष्ठुभा-शुभानि H 1. v 1 see कालांतर, सरस्वतीदृषद्वयोर्यदन्तरं Ms 2. 17, 22, द्यावा-पृथिव्योरिदमन्तरं हि ज्ञातव्ययेकेन Bg 11 20, न मृणालसूत्र रन्ध्रत स्तनांतरे S 6 17 between the breasts, Bg 5 27, अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यातरे तपस्विन उपस्थिताः S 1, तदन्तरे सा विरराज धेनु R. 2. 20, 12 29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through', मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेंदुर्विचं R 13 38 through the clouds, वस्त्रं अन्तर व्यवधायक यस्य स वस्त्रांतर P. VI. 2 166 Sk, महानद्यन्तरं यत्र तद्विज्ञांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरमेषितदृष्टि R 7 9 peeping through a window; विटपांतरेण अवलोकयामि S 1; क्षणमपि विलम्बमन्तरीकतुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or intervene; कियच्चिरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्णिमा-चंद्रस्य दर्शन U. 3.—5 Room, place, space in general, मृणालसूत्रांतरमप्यलम्ब्य Ku. 1. 40, न ह्यविद्ध तयोर्गात्रे बभूवंगुलमन्तर Rām., मृणिके कृतेतरे Y. 1 147, युगाः वृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्याचिदन्तरं दातव्य K 266; देहि दर्शनांतरे 84 room, पौरुष श्रय शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अन्तरं अन्तर Mk. 2 make way, make way.—6 Access, entrance, admission, footing, लेभन्तर चेतासि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind, 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरणेऽपि नेहे 16. 7.—7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देय Ak; सप्तैते मनवः स्वे स्वेतरे सर्वमिदमुत्पाद्यापुश्चराचरं Ms. 1 63, see मन्वतर; इति तौ विरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8. 56 the term or period of separation, क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a moment.—8 Opportunity, occasion, time, देवी चित्रलेखमवलोकयती तिष्ठति । तस्मिन्क्षेत्रे भर्तापस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याये

समुपविष्ट Pt 1 on that occasion, at that time, अस्मिन्क्षेत्रे Dk 164, केन पुनरुपायेन मरणनिर्वाणस्यान्तरे संभावयिष्ये Māl 6, कृतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भैरवस्यति Mu 2 22 getting an opportunity, 9, यावस्वामिदृशुरवे निवेदयितुं अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7 find a fit or opportune time, शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा कालांतरप्रेक्षिणा वस्तव्य Pt 3 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity of time, सारणस्यान्तरं दृष्ट्वा शुक्रो रावणमन्ववीत् Rām.—9 Difference (between two things), (with gen or in comp), शरीरस्य गुणानां च ह्रस्वत्यंतमन्तरं II 1. 49. उभयोः पश्यतांतरं II 1 66, 2 40. तव मम च समुद्रपल्लवयोरिवान्तरं M. 1, Bg 13. 34, यदन्तरं सपेक्षैलराजयोर्यदन्तरं वायसवैनेययो Rām, दुमसाहुमतां किमन्तरं R 8. 90, 18 15, rarely with insti, त्वया समुद्रेण च महदन्तरं H 2, स्वामिनि गुणांतरेषु Pt 1 101, difference, सेव विज्ञिनष्टि पुन प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्म Sām K—10 (Math.) Difference, remainder.—11 (a) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.), (Note that in this sense अन्तर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i e neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यातर (अन्या कन्या), राजातर (अन्यो राजा), युहातर (अन्यदृष्ट), in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another', इदमवस्था-न्तरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition, K 154, Mu 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो नृपाद्विवाद्भवांतरे Pt 1. 121, जननांतरसो-हृदानि S 5 2 friendships of another (former) existence, नेवं वारांतरं विधास्यते II 3 I shall not do so again, आमोदान् हरिद्वतराणि नेतु Bv 1. 15; so दिगतराणि; पक्षांतरं in the other case, देशं, राजं, क्रियां (b) Various, different, manifold (used in pl), लोका नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु S. 4. 2; मन्त्रिमित्तान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states, 160; symetomes used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c; अन्यस्थानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1.—12 Distance (in space); व्याप्तो बाह्योः सकरयोस्ततयोस्तियगतर Ak; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमन्तरं Ks 5. 80.—13 Absence; तासामन्तरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगनां Rām, तस्यान्तरं च विदित्वा ibid.—14 Intermediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरं Ms 10. 13, द्वयेकांतरास्तु जातानां 7, एकांतरनामत्रितं P. VIII 1. 55; तत्त्वद्वयेकांतरं S 7. 27 separated by one remove, see एकांतरं also.—15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind, व्रीह्यतरेष्वप्युः Trik.; मोनो राश्यतरे, वेणुर्द्वपांतरे ibid.; प्रांसंगो युगांतरं &c.—16 Weakness, weak

or vulnerable point, a failing, defect, or defective point. प्रहरेदंतरे रिपुः Sabdak सुजयः खलु तद्गतरे Ki 2 52, असहद्विर्मासिचैर्नित्यमंतरदक्षिभिः Rām. परस्यानरदक्षिणा ibid. कीटकेनेवांतर मार्ग-चमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतर Mk 9 अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala 7 2, हनुमता वेत्ति न राक्षसांतर न मासतिस्तरस्य च राक्षसांतर Rām -17 Surety, guarantee, security, तेन तव विरूपकरणे सुकृतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you, आत्मानमंतरेऽपितवान् K 247, अंतरे च तयोर्व स्यात् Y 2. 239, युवः संज्ञांतरयो P III 2 179, धनिकाधमर्णयोरंतरे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासाथं स प्रतिभुः Sk -18 Regard, reference, account, न चैतद्विष्टं माता मे यद्वोचन्मदंतरं Rām with reference to me, त्वदंतरेण कणमेतत्, -19 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11) -20 A garment (परिधान) -21 Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्यं) (Mall. on R 16 82) -22 Concealment, hiding, पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अतर-इ q v). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिवानात्पिदनादर्थे) छिद्रास्मीयविनावहिरवसरमव्येतरात्मनि च Ak) [cf. L. alter] -Comp -अपत्या a pregnant woman. -चक्रं a technical term in augury Br. S chap. 86. -ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing, नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु मियैरासां न ध्रुयते Ki. 11 14 not knowing the difference -तत् a spreading havoc -द a. cutting the interior or heart. -दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass -दृष्ट्वा realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मनुसंधायिन्) -पु (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds), तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यति स्वस्यैवांतर-पुरुषः Ms 8 85 -पूजा=अंतर-पूजा -प्रभवः [अतराभ्या भिन्नवर्णमातापित्र्या प्रभवति] one of a mixed origin or caste; अंतर-प्रभवाणां च धर्माज्ञो वक्तुमर्हसि Ms 1 2 -प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned -शाश्विन्-स्थ, स्थायिन्-स्थित a. 1. inward, internal, inherent; स्थैर्येणैः सुप्रैरक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् Pt 1 221 -2 interposed, intervening, separate. -3 seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः and 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt -2 Within (prep with gen.)

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related, like, analogous. -मः A letter of the same class, for ex. see under अतर a.

अंतरीयं [अतरे मव छ] An under garment. अतिप्रिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69, संजज्ञे युतकमिवांतरीयमूर्वाः Ki 7 14. 9 48. नामो धृत च यद्वन्मात्रादयति जानुनी । अंतरीयं प्रशस्तं तद्विचित्रमुभयतयो ॥

अतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c, see अतर (1)

अंतय a Interior, internal, being within, in the middle

अंतरयति Den.P 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off, सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K 338, भवतु तावदंतरयामि U 6 well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation -2 To oppose, prevent, नैनमध्यकारराशिरंतरयति K 243 -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; युवो बलैरंतरयावधुविरे Si 12 29, सर्वानंतरायानतरयन् K 161, जलांतराणीव महार्णवीयः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयाचकार Si 3 24 drowned

अतरा ind (fi अतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly, भवद्विंतरा प्रोत्साह्य कोपितो ब्रुवतः Mu 3 inwardly, secretly (b) In the middle, between. विशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air. मेनमतरा प्रतिवधनीत S 6 do not interrupt him in the middle, अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्प-टमंतरैव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein, पशुमङ्कमाजोरश्वसर्पनकुलाबुभिः । अंतरा गमने 4 126, अंतरा शकलीकृतः R 15 20, लाटी तु रीतिर्वेदभीषाचालयोरतरा स्थित S D 629, रा रथा to oppose, to stand to oppose, तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्यु-र्यदि सद्वा दिवोक्तः । स्वास्पति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहिनश्यति ॥ Rām. (c) On the way, en route, midway, विलंबेथां च मातरा Mr. 7 28 अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्व-दीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा त्वामिहस्थमुपागताः V 1, अंतरा दृष्टा देवी S 6, अंतरोपलभ्य Dk 52, K. 267, 304-5, कुमारो मना-प्यतिक्रमपागच्छन्तरा त्वदीयानांतपालेन अवस्कंद्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y 2 107 (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand, approaching, resembling, न दृष्टयामः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Rām approaching or resembling Rām. (e) Nearly, almost (f) In the mean time, नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms 2 56, Y. 3 20 (g) At intervals, here and there, now and then, for sometime, now-now (when repeated) अंतरा पितृसकमंतरा मातृसंबद्धमंतरा शुक्रनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K 118, अंतरांतरा निपतितः here and there, at intervals, 121, 127, प्रजापुराणहेतोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk 49 -2 (Used as a preposition with acc P II 3. 4) (a) Between, पंचालास्त इमे .कलि-दूतनयां विप्रोतसं चांतरा B R 10 86; यदंतरा पितर मातर च Br Ar. Up, ते (नामरूपे) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch Up, अंतरा त्वां च मां च कमंडलुः Mbh., rarely with loc., सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चक्रयोरिव

चांतरा Rām., पादयोः शकटं चक्रुरंतरोरा-बुल्लखलं Rām (b) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा ibid. (c) During, अंतरा कथां S. D. (d) Without, except. न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वमेपि चेष्टते Mu 3 -Comp. -अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ 'से अभिमुद्य जपति Sat Br. -भवद्वेहः -भवसत्त्वं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोरंतराले स्थित प्राणी सौतगमवसत्त्वं) -दिश see अतरदिश -भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. -वेदिः-दी f 1 a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico -2 a kind of wall R 12 93. -शृंग and between the horns.

अंतरेण ind 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P II 3 4 अतरांतरेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving; हरि-मंतरेण न सुखे Sk. क इदानीं सहकार-मंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुकलता सहते S 3. क्रियातरांतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापराधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकाल-मुत्पुश्रयति U 2, मार्मिकः को मरदाना-मंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of, अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S 2 तदस्या देवी वसुमतीमंतरेण महदु-पालंभनं गतोऽस्मि S; 5. किं छ खलु मामंतरेण चितयति वैज्ञपायनः K. 178, चलित नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M 2 how M is faing or progressing in the dance &c, ततस्तथा भवतो-ऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मध्ये) (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये), त्वां मा चांतरेण कमंडलुः Mbh., अंतरेण हवनीयं गाहपत्यं च Sat. Br., अंतरेण स्तनौ वा भूयौ वा विमुञ्च्यात् ibid; S; 3. 3. (e) During, amidst -2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst, यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्र तावानंतरेणावकाशः Sat Br (b) At heart, अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Mk 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं [अतर व्यवधान-मीमा आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लब्ध] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval, दृष्टांतरालम K 30, आस्यांतरालनिःसृतेन Dk 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II 2 26, दक्षिण-स्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk, Si 9. 2, पयोधरांतरालं K. 83, रागलज्जांतरालवर्तिभिरिक्षणविशेषः Dk 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness, प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया ग-जदन्तांतरालयोः Tik; oft used for 'room' or 'space' in general; वस्त-जनदन्तांतरालया राजवीथ्या Dk 150, सु-वनांतरालविपकीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन K. 23, 162, अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst, in the interval;

बाष्पांशः परितनोद्गमंतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U 1. 31, Māl 9 14, अहमागच्छन्तराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt 1, कंचित्पुरुषमंतराले एवावलम्ब्य Dk 15, न मयान्येन वंतराले दृष्टा Dk 123-2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part, छिद्रीकृतंतराले Dk 148, विषयीकृतंतरालाया K. 223-3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते. -Comp -दिश् the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c

अंतरि 2 P (अतर्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate, रात्रेरेन तदंतरियात् Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. 3 To disappear, see अतरि below (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose, दुर्दुरक उपस्थत्य अंतरयति Mk 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two')

अंतरयः-रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way, स चेत् त्वमेतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R 3 45, 14. 65; बह्वंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः Pt. 3 101, अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कुणसारस्य अंतरायो तपस्विनो संवृत्तो S 1. Tv standing in the way -2 (in Vedānta) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लब्ध, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसात्स्वाद -3 An intervention, a covering, screen, दाहमेभ्या सरसविमिनिपद्ममात्रांतरायः Māl. 3. 12-4 (With the Jainas) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित p p 1 Gone between, intervening. -2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; पादापांतरित एव विष्वक्स्थानेन पश्यामि S 1 hid behind a creeper, सारसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened, विदपांतरितस्तिष्ठ S 3; नलिनीपत्रांतरितं भियसहचरमपश्यति S. 3, शाईलचमीतरितोरुपुष्ट Ku 7 37 covered, Dk 21, 146; K. 28, 152, 200; पर्वतांतरितो रविः set Ak.; त्वमेतरिततृतीयलोचनं K. 108, R. 10. 8; उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि Māl 9, तल्पमेतरितभूमिभिः कुयैः R. 19. 2.-3 Gone in, reflected; स्फटिकभित्तंतरितान् सुगण्डावकाचं reflected in the crystal wall.-3 (a) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented, त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः Mn. 2 prevented from being made; त्वद्वांछांतरितानि साध्यानि Mu 4. 15. prevented from being actually effected

&c.; द्विषत्यतर्पांतरितोऽरुतेजाः Ki. 3. 45 obscured, नोपालम्ब्यः पुनांस्तत्र देवांतरित-पौरुषः Pt 2. 133 (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interception, सुहृतांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना Māl. 8, भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि बिबांतरितानि M 3, धनमिवाख्ययांतरितः Dk 36, च-द्विपीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः K. 338, प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजमसकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन् Māl 2, क्रियतां कथमंत्यमडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया Ku 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased, मेवैरंतरितः म्रिये तव मुखच्छायायुक्ता शशी S. D (c) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed, परलोकांतरितमौहिकद्वः खिनांतरितं Dk 82 drowned, eclipsed, obscured, चिरलोकांतरितमधुवादेनांतरितः समरतूर्यवः Ve 4 drowned; विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्तान्ता K 322; कार्यांतरितोक्तं V. 3 4 forgotten, removed, इंदुकाशांतरितोद्भुतलयाः R 16. 65 obscured by moon-light -4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिन्नावरमेनापतो K. 33; नाथदेहस्पर्शेन अंतरित एव संतापः U. 6 has disappeared, has been removed -5 Passed over, omitted, अये मध्यमांवाच्यतां अंतरित एवायेण U 1, कथांतरिणांतरितमिदं M. 5 put off, delayed. -6 Slighted, despised -7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder -8 A technical term in architecture

अंतरि-री-क्षं [अत स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यते, ईक्ष कर्मणि घञ्, अत ऋक्षाणि अस्व वा पृथोपक्षे ऋक्ष ऋक्षारस्य रिक् वा Tv, according to Nir. अतरा यावापृथिव्यो क्षात अवस्थित भवति, or अतरा इमे यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसति; or शरीरिष्वत अक्षय न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षीयते] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth, the air, atmosphere, sky (अतरा यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यमाण व्योम Sāy.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमथो स्वः Sandhyā Mantra, योऽतरेणाकाश आसीच्चदंतरिक्षमभवदीक्ष हेतुनाम ततः पुरातरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं Sat Br.-2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life -3 Talc. -Comp. -उदर a. whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-र) the interior of the atmosphere. -क्षित्, -सद् a. dwelling in the atmosphere -गः, -चर a. a bird (moving through the atmosphere). -जलं water of the atmosphere, dew -मा a. [अतरिक्षं प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-विच्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere -युत् a. [अतरिक्षं प्रवृत्ते गच्छति, दृ क्षिर्] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it. -लोकः the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव वागवाय लोक. (earth) मनीषांतरिक्षलोकः, प्राणीलोक (heaven)

Sat Br.—संसित a sharpened in the atmosphere. -सद् [अतरिक्षे मय सदन, सद् भावे यत्] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-क्ष्य a. [भवार्थं यत्] Actual, atmospheric.

अंतरिपः [अंत मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु, अत्रसमाप्त अप ईत् P VI. 3 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by water).

अंतरे-रण See under अतर.

अंतर्गम्य 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude). -2 To be included or comprised in. -3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past. part. only)

अंतर्गत p. p -यामिन् a 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c) -2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; शिवे ग्रामे Ms 4 108, लघुद्वीपा जंबुद्वीपांतर्गता एव H 3, पाथिबानि च भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च Rām -3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed, अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि पर तमः Ku 6 60 inward, सौमित्रिर्नर्ततवाष्पकंठः R. 14. 53 with suppressed tears; K 60; तां हृदयशुद्धिं 135 inward; अंतर्गतं प्राणभूतां हि वेदं सर्वं भवान्भावश्च R. 2 43 internal, seated in the breast or heart, फलारंभाः 10 59, तां हृदयानिलाशः K 143; तेन चंद्रापीडनेन 198, नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यते-उतर्गतं मनः inward or secret motives of the mind Pt 1. 44; बाह्यैर्विभावयेद्भिर्भावंमंतर्गतं वृणां Ms. 8. 25, गतमार्थं न S. 7 2 inwardly longing (for the same). -4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. -5 Vanished, disappeared -6 Destroyed. -Comp -उपमा a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted) -मनस्=अतर्मनस् q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U 1 To place or keep within, deposit, उद्भुतसास्त्रांतर्धाय अभिषिञ्चति Ait. Br -2 To receive within or into oneself, admit, take in; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामतर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; contain, comprise, include, (शास्त्रमेतत्) अतर्धायति तत्सर्वमेतद्: कथितं मया Mb -3 To indicate, exhibit, display -4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of, (with. abl. and used in ātmn), उपाध्यायादंतर्धत्ते P. I 4 28 Com अंतर्धत्स्व रघुव्याघ्रात् Bk. 5 32, अंतर्धाना रक्षोभ्यः 8 71, मत्तो मांतर्धयाः सीते 6. 15-5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; eclipse (fig.); अदृतेनात्मनः अंतर्धाय Ch. Up, भौमं (रज) अंतर्ध्वे लोकांमादृत्य स-विदुः प्रभां Rām. enveloped, covered;

पितुरंतर्धे कीर्ति शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured or eclipsed — *pass* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible, to vanish, disappear, cease to exist, इषुभिर्व्यतिर्गन्धिरादित्योऽंतरधीयत Mb, ते चांतर्धरे नागाः *ibid*, रात्रिरादित्योदयेऽंतरधीयते Nu disappears, आत्मन्यंतर्धे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c — *Caus* (—वापयति) To render invisible, conceal

अंतर्धा [वा भावे अङ्] Covering, concealment &c, अंतर्धामुपययुक्त्यलावलीषु Si. 8 12

अंतर्धानं [वा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालकीयं K P. 10 गम् of इ to become invisible, disappear — *Comp* — गत *a.* disappeared, invisible — चर *a.* moving invisibly

अंतर्धायक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धि *f.* [वा-क्कि] Disappearance, concealment, hiding oneself from (another), अंतर्धी येनादर्शनमिच्छति P I 4 28, Si 8 42

अंतर्हित *p. p* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed, अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या S 4, covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापयो जलद्वकाल इव K 293, शेष्वांतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Rām. uncovered or bare ground, पात्रेषु दुर्भातर्हितेषु अप आसिष्य *Asval*; अंतर्हिते आवा V. 2, अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्वनिता न वेति Mk 3 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.—2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible, इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वयमतर्हितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि S. 4 2, तस्यायमतर्हितसोभभाजः R 13 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters) — *Comp* — आत्मन् *m.* N. of Siva.

अंतर्ध 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be inherent or implied in, केचिदंतर्ध्वं त्येषु K. P. 8., गुणाश्चिरंतनैरुक्ता आजस्यंतर्ध्वंति ते S D, अंतर्ध्वं रहस्येषु तेवैश्वक्रियते हि सः Ks. 34. 204, वैदिके कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाप्येतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्ध्वंति क्रमशस्तस्मिन्स्मिन्क्रियाविधौ ॥ Ms 12 87. — *Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve, अंतर्ध्वित्वयर्थोऽत्र नभिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्ध्व *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्ध्वः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion, तेषां गुणानामोजस्यंतर्ध्वः K. P. 8.—2 Inherent

or natural condition of disposition. —3 Disappearance, becoming invisible, सर्वे अंतर्ध्वं गताः Dk 26.

अंतर्ध्वना 1 Inclusion —2 Inward meditation or anxiety —3 A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products

अंतर्धृत *p. p* 1 Included or contained in, कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्धृतक्रियातरैः । संवरकर्मकेयोगि कर्मत्वमुपजायते ॥ Harī —2 Inward, internal, internally situated, एष वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्धृतः सनातनः

अंति *ind.* [अ-इ] Ved 1 Near, before, in the presence of, न ही तु वो मरुतो अंत्यस्मे Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1 79. 11 —2 (Piep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.), सुगंधभीतवदुपेयतुरति मात्रोः Bhāg.—तिः *f.* An elder sister (in dramas) — *Comp* — ऊति *a.* ready with help (—तिः *f.*) protection of what is near (असन्नरक्षण) Rv 1 138.1 —गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house —देव *a.* being near the god, an adversary (at dice), Rv 1 180. 7 —मित्र, वाम, पुष्पण *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness, अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकटस्थवामा).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place —3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्योपति)

अंतिक *a.* [अत सामीप्य अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थीय उट्, according to Nu from आ-नी, अतिक कस्मात् आनीत भवति सनिकृष्टत्वात्] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. of abl. P II. 3 34) —2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to, नासांतिक Ms 2. 46 —3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to, Ms. 3 1, Y. 1 36 —कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence, न त्यजति समांतिकं H. 1. 46, oft in comp, न्यस्त R. 2 24, कर्णचरः S 24, सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne. — *adv* (with abl. or gen. or as last member of Comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk; into the presence or proximity of, दूरस्थस्यैव चांतिकं Ms. 2 197, प्रचिष्टे पितुरंतिकं Rām, so जनान्तिकं, सुगान्तिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3 35, अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc); कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; रजःकर्णेः स्थलाग्निर्गामंतिकात् Rām., क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वप्यर्थं मातापित्रोर्भंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रवृत्ति

शृणुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Rām; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence or proximity -of; Bg 13 15, दमयत्यास्तदांतिके निपेतुः Nala. 1. 22; के स्त्रियाः Ms 2 22 — *Comp*. —आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper)

अंतितः *ind.* Ved. Near

अंतिम *a.* [अते भव, अन डिमच्] 1 Immediately following —2 Last, final, ultimate, अजातसुतमूर्खीणां वरमाद्यो न चांतिमः H. 1 — *Comp* — अंकः the last digit, the number nine — अंगुलिः the little finger (चुनिष्ठिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a.* [अते भवति वसति &c., अताय हित, अत-यत्] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.), last (in time, order or place) P. 1 1 47, as if of letters, Revata of asterisms, Māna of the zodiacal signs &c., अंत्ये वयसि in old age R 9 79, अंत्यं कर्णं R 1. 71 last debt, सडनं 8 71, Ku. 4. 22 —2 Immediately following (in comp.), अष्टमं ninth.—3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched, अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight, अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1 336 at perilous (critical) times, belonging to the lowest caste, चंडालस्त्रियः Ms 11. 176; स्त्री-निषेविणः 12 59; अंत्यादपि वरे रत्नं स्त्री-रत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च संतः शूद्राणां मृत्यानामंत्ययोः (साश्यं कुर्वे) 8. 68, 3 9, 4. 79, Y. 1 148, 2 294.—त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste, see above.—2 N. of a plant (मुस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic) —3 The last syllable of a word.—4 The last lunar month, e. Fālguna.—5 A Mlechchha, foreigner, barbarian.—6 (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अत्यो नियद्रव्यवृत्तिविशेष परिकीर्तितः Bhāshā P.—त्या 1 A technical name for विज्ञा in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe.—त्यं 1 A measure of numbers, 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) —2 The 12th sign of the zodiac —3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure, स्थाप्योत्तवर्गा द्विगुणांत्यनिष्ठाः Lāla.—*Comp*. —अनुयासः see under अनुयास.—अवसायिन् *m.* *f.* (°यी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chāṇḍāla on a Nishāda woman; निषादस्त्री तु चांडालाद्युपमत्यावसायिन् । समानगोचरं सृते बाह्यानामपि गृहीत ॥ Ms. 10. 39, the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class, चांडालः श्वपच. क्षुत्ता सृतो वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवौ चैव संतेतः स । वसायिन् ॥ —आश्रमिन् *m.* one who

belongs to the last or mendicant order —आहुतिः-इष्टि. f. —कर्मन्, क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites, कर्म Ms 11 198, 5 168, अंत्याहुतिं हावयिषु सवित्राः Bk —कणे the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, 1 c. begetting children, see अनुवृण. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste —ज a latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; जैर्वाभिः Ms. 4 61, 'स्त्री 8 385 (-जः) 1. a Sūdia (अत्य सन् जायते, वर्णमव्ये शेषमवत्वात्) —2. one of the 7 inferior tribes, chāp-dāla &c., रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नटो वरुड एव च । केवर्नमेदमिहोश्च सतेते चात्यजा स्था ॥ Yama. also Ms 8 279, Y 1 273. (-जा) a woman of the lowest caste, Ms 11 59, 171, Y. 3 231 —जन्मन्, जाति, जातीय a. 1 one belonging to the lowest caste, प्रतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते सूत्रादप्येत्यजन्मनः Ms 10. 11 —2 a Sūdia, 'तिता Ms 12 9. —3 a chāp-dāla —धनं the last term of a progression or series. —पद-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square) —अं 1 the last lunar mansion रेवती —2 the last sign of the zodiac, Pisces —युगं the last or Kali age. —योनि a of the lowest origin, Ms 8 68 (-निः) the lowest source or origin —लोपः dropping of the last letter of syllable of a word. —वर्णः, वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdia male or female —विपुला N. of a metac

अंत्यकः A man of the lowest tribe अंजं [अयते वयते देहोऽनेन, अतः करणे हुन्, according to Up. 4 163 अन्-क्व] An entrail, intestine, अंत्रभेदनं क्रियते मन्त्रयश्च Mv 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिद्. वाच उच्यते इत्यर्थः). —त्री N of a plant (used against colic of wind in the stomach, cf अजानी, छगलात्री) —Comp. —आदः a worm in the intestines. —कुजः, कुजनं, -विकुजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels, पक्वाशयस्थोत्रकुजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susi. —पाचक [अवस्थ दोष पाचयति] N. of a medicinal plant *Aeschynomene Grandiflora*. —मांसं a kind of roasted flesh. —वृद्धिः f. inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum. —सिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —सज् f. a gizzard of intestines (worn by वृद्धिः).

अंधधनिः f. Indigestion, inflammation of bowels, flatulence.

अंद् 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अंद्ः Binding.

अंद्ः-द्वः f. [अयते वयते अनेन, अंद्-द्वः, द्वयस्यानः निपातः Up. 1. 93] also अंद्ःका, अंद्ःकः 1 A chain or fetter. —2 A chain

for the elephant's feet, गजमंद्वरिन् निश्चलं चकार Si 20 51, 'निनादः 11 7 —3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles, cf वपुर्

अंदिका 1 An oven, fire-place 2 An elder sister (cf -अतिवा)

अंदोलयति Den P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving : दाक्ष चामरांदोलनात् Udh

अंध 10 U 1 To make blind, blind. अंधयन् भुंगमालाः Si 11 19, तिमिरे जनस्य दृशमंधयति 9 21 —2 To be or become blind

अंध a 1 Blind (lit. and fig.), devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times), दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्वात्रावधारस्तथापरे; made blind, blinded, सज्जमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षितां धुनोत्य-हिंशंकया S 7. 24, सदांधः blinded by intoxication, so दवांध, क्रोवांध, वामं लोभं, अज्ञानं, सहजाधदृश. स्वदुर्गते Si 16 29 blind to his own wicked acts —2 Making blind, preventing the sight, utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms 8 94, सीदकंधे तमसि U 3 38. Māl 9 8, 20, See 'दृक्, तमस' *mya* —अंध 1 Darkness —2 Spiritual ignorance, अज्ञान or अनिया q v. —3 Water, also, turbid water —धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs, निष्ठनो ब्रजतो वासि यस्य चक्षुर्न दृग्गम् । चतुष्पदा भुव मुक्त्वा परिव्राज्य उच्यते ॥ —2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods, (नष्टद्रव्यलामालाभोपयोग-शुक्लो राशिभिद्), मेघो वृषो मृगश्रश्च राजावधार-कीर्तिता । सुदुर्कर्मदृक्क्याश्च दिवांधा परि-कीर्तिता ॥ —धा, ? (pl.) N. of a people, see अंध —Comp —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate) —अहिः, अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (-हिः, -हिकः) N of a fish (कुचिक) —कारः [अंध करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.), लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku 1. 12, कामं, मदनं; अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim, बाष्पजलधारांधका-रितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अव्य-तियंध, अंध कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden, a well overgrown with plants &c —2. [अंधस्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य कूप इव] mental darkness, infatuation. —3. N of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), —तमसं, धा-तमसं deep or complete darkness; लो-कमेततमसात्कमोदितौ R. 11. 24, अंधतम-समिव मविशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell, मध्वसितांधतमसस्तत्त्वेदाहरणं रविः Si. 2. 33,

(-सा) night. —तामिसः-अः (सं also); 1 complete or deep darkness (espe- cially of the soul). तामिसोद्धृष्टा तथा भवत्यधतामिसः. Sān. K 48 (भयवि- शेषविषयकोऽभिमनिषा). तस्यामंधतामिसम- भ्यध्यायत् Mv 1 —2 spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्ट अदमेव नष्ट इतिस्वामज्ञानं), enveloped in utter darkness (-ज्ञ, स) N. of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemn- ed According to Bhavabhūti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell, cf अधतामिसा ह्यस्य नाम ते लोकास्तस्य प्रतिविधीयन्ते य आत्मघातिन इत्ये- वधृषयो मय्यते U. 4; Ms 4 88, 197, Y 3 224, doctrine of annihilation after death —धी a mentally blind —पुतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children, यो द्वेष्टि स्तन- मतिसारकासद्विच्छाददीभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिर्यमान । दुर्ब- णं सततमव शयोऽम्लगदिरस्त ब्रुवन्मिषजोव- पूतनामं Susi —सूया a small covered earthenware with a hole in the side —सूषिका [अव दृष्टमाव मुष्णाति, मुष्-ण्डुल] N of a plant or grass देवताड (तस्मैव- नेन चक्षुष्मता भवतीति वयस्यसिद्धिः). —रात्री dark night (Ved) —वर्त्मन् m. [अध सूय- काशगह्विर्याहर्म यत्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind

अंधकरण a. Making blind (P. III 2. 56)

अंधभविण्णु, —भायुक a. Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57)

अंधक a. [अंध-कन्] Blind, अंधकः कुब्जकश्चैव Pt. 5 91. —काः 1 N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well, स ब्रजस्थवधस्तादनुषोपि हि भारत । तम- धकोय नान्तेति प्रोदुस्तत्र निवासिन ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from hea- ven; whence Siva is called *Andha- karpur-ari*, *devish*, &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of *Ganas* by Siva, at his importunities and hum- ble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife *Par- vati*] —2 N. of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Krishna and his de- scendants, a grandson of Kroshtu, son of Yudhājit who, together with his brother Viśhṇu is the ancestor of the celebrated family of *Andhakavri- shnu*, P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34. —3 N. of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of *Bṛhaspati*. —Comp. —अरिः, -रिदुः, -शत्रुः, -घाती, -असुहृद्

&c slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva -वर्तः N. of a Mountain. -वृणि *m pl* descendants of अरु and वृणि.

अधिका [अध-गुह] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff, gambling (तथा हि जन अथ इव विधेकश्च क्रियते Tv.) -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye -5 =मर्षी, =सिद्धा q v (अस्या अत्यतमेवनात् दृष्टिद्वयो जायते इति विद्यक-प्रसिद्धिः)

अधिका 8 U To make blind, blind, कृतात्मा blinded in mind

अधीष्ट J P To become blind

अधिसू *n.* [अध-अनुन चम् वञ्च, अदेवुन्वा च Up 4 205] Food, द्विजानिदोषेण यदेतद्वृत्ता Kt. 1 39, सजेष एवाधिसि असावतुप्यत् Dk 133, 137 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators [cf. G. *anthos*])

अधुः [अधु Up 1 27] 1 A well, आपीनाधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation, बाह्याणिपा-दपाव्यधुसंज्ञायादुर्गमोधिषण

अधुलः [अधुलः] A kind of tree, *Azacia Surra* (हिरीष).

अंधः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them [The country of the Andhas is said to be the modern Telungana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalunga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with canes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथादृष्टमागाद्वर्मा श्री-भ्रमरात्महर्ष तावद्विभिदो देशः]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings -3 a man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kāśāvara mother, who lives by killing game; Ms 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जातिः the Andhra tribe. -सुत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्ध [अध-क; अनित्यने, अन्-न्, according to Yāska from अन्, अन्धे अन्धे च भूतानि; or from आ-न्ध, आ आभि-सुखेन हेतुतत्तं प्रहीतुत भवति भोजन्याय भूताना] 1 Food (in general), अद्यतेऽन्धे च भूतानि तस्मादन्धं तदुच्यते Tait. Up; मेदोऽ-धुः कर्मात्मनश्चरन्ति वदन्त्यं मनीषिणः Ms. 3. 182; अहमन्धं भवान् भोक्ता H. 1. 54. I take your prey &c., चरणमसमचरन्ति

Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as 'representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीरं called अन्नमयकोशः) -3 Boiled rice, अन्नं न्यजनं P. II. 1 34. -4 Corn (bread corn). ता (आपः) अन्न-मयुजंत तस्माद्यन्नं कृत् वर्षति तदेव भुवि-ष्टमन्नं भवति Ch. Up., आदित्याज्जायते वृद्धिर्वृष्टिर्न ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. कृतं 9. 219, 10. 86, 12 65 -5 Water -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वात्तद्वद्व्याच्यता) -7 N. of Vishnu. -अन्नः The sun (महि अन्न-हेतुर्वृष्टिर्न ततः प्रजाः) -Comp. -अन्नकोशः =अन्नकोशः q v. -अन्न, -आदिन् -आहारिन् eating food. -अन्न a. 1. eating food -2. having a good appetite (दीनसि) (दः) N. of Vishnu -अन्नं proper food, food in general, Ms. 3. 82. 4 112, 11. 144 -अच्छादनं, -वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessities of life -आयुः (अन्नस्य) consisting of or living by food, desirous of food (अन्नचरन्, अन्नजीवनः). -कालः hour of dinner, meal-time -किटः =मल q. v. -कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. -कोष्ठकः 1. a cupboard, granary. -2 Vishnu -3. the sun. -गतिः f. the passage of food, gullet (cf. वहिर्लतम्). -गन्धिः dysentery, diarrhoea -ज, जात a produced from food as the primitive substance -जलं food and water. bare subsistence. -तेजसू a. having the vigour caused by food. -द, दातु, दायित्, -प्रद a. 1 giving food, वारि-दत्तुमिमांसीति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः Ms. 4. 229. -2 epithet of Siva. -दा N. of Durgā or Annapūrnā. -दासः [अनेन पालितो दासः जातः त] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. -दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food Ms. 5. 4. -2 a defect in the food eaten, derangement of food or the various parts of the body, आलस्याद-जदोषाच्च मृत्युर्विमात्रं जिवांसति Ms. 5. 4 -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food, digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach) -पू a. purifying food, epithet of the Sun. -पूर्ण a. filled with, possessed of, food. (-र्णा) a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty); इष्ट्वरी N. of Durgā or a form of Bhairava. -पेषः =नाजयेय q. v. -यलय a. being dissolved into food after death. -पाकः, -पादनं

the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Saṃskāras* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar उद्गायन), Ms. 2 34, Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्-आत्मन् *m.* Brahma as represented by food. -भक्त a. [अन्नार्थं भक्तः वाम] =अन्नदातृ q. v. -भुञ्ज a. eating food, epithet of Siva. -मय a see below. -मलं 1 excrement, feces, p VI 1. 148 Sk. -2 spirituous liquor, सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11. 94. -रक्षा precautions as to eating food. -रसः essence of food, chyle, food and drink, nutriment, नानाविधानन्न-रसान्नं वन्यमूलफलश्रयान्नं तस्यो दूदो Rām -नखं =आच्छादनं q v -विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation -2 disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion -3 seminal discharge (of man), semen itself; cf. अन्नादेन समवति. -व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. -शेषः leftovers of food, offal. -संस्कारः consecration of food. -होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the *Asvamedha* sacrifice.

अन्नमय a. (यी f.) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice, 'कोशः-षः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul, see अन्न (2) above and also कोश, hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. -यः Plenty of food.

अन्नावृष्टिः a. [अन्नं वर्षते अनेन वृष्टि-कण्ये किं एव वृष्टिर्न] increasing food, Rv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य a. [अन् अन्यदि व. अन्य, न्यसे-स्मात्, *n.* अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न), another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bli. 2. 40. अन्यदेव भाग-धनमेति निर्धनंति S. 2.; सर्वधन्यत् everything else; किञ्चिन्नान्यदिज्ञाः R. 2. 62, changed, altered, संभृत्य-ये वर्णं Bli. 3. 66 quite different persons, oft in comp. अन्यसेमात्, अन्यपराराधण, अन्य-साधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.). नास्ति जीवितान्य-दमिततरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35, कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्त्यः Bv. 4 37, उत्थितं ददु-शेऽन्यच्च कथं धन्यो न किञ्चन R. 12. 49; किमन्यदस्याः परिषद्ः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः S. 1; oft used in addition to कृते or विना; कृते सहजाद्व्याः को विभति वक्ष्यामहे Pū.

5. 35 ; किं नु खलु मे प्रियादृशनादृते शरण-
मन्यत् S. 3. -3 Another person, one
different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय);
वासश्च धृतमन्येन धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4
Strange, unusual, extraordinary, अ-
न्य एव स प्रकारः K. 168, अन्या जगद्धित-
मयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69, धन्या सुद-
न्येव सा S. D. -5 Ordinary, any one,
निरातकः कन्यामन्योपि याचते Mv. 1. 31,
cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more,
अन्यान् दश सुवर्णान्यच्छ Mk. 2 another
ten (coins), अन्यदन्त्यल्लिनदल्लयनं
K. 157 new and new (changing every
now and then), अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे an-
other day; one of a number (with
gen.), अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and
again (used to connect sentences
together); एक-अन्य the one—the
other, Mc. 78, see under एव also.
अन्य-अन्य one-another, अन्यः करोति
अन्यो भुंक्ते one does, another suffers,
अन्यमुखे अन्यजिह्वणे Mu. 5, अन्यदु-
जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 99, 8 204, कर्णे
लगतिं चान्यस्य पाण्यन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1
105; अन्यदुच्छ्रितं सत्त्वमन्यच्छान्नियंत्रितं
St. 2. 62, अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c., one,
another, third, fourth &c., जल्पति
सार्धमन्येन पर्यन्यन्यं सविधमाः । हृदयं चित-
तरन्यं प्रियः को नाम येषिताम् Pt. 1.
135, मनस्यन्यच्चरयन्त कर्मण्यन्यः दुरा-
त्मनाम्; (in pl.) कंचित-अन्ये some-
others, एक-अन्ये-तथास्य M. 10. 70
4. 9, 12. 123 [cf. l. *alius*, *et
alios* for *alius*, *et alios*] -Comp.
-अर्थ *a* having a different meaning,
sense, or purpose -असाधारण *a* not
common to others, peculiar -आश्रयण
a going or passing over to another
-उदर्य *a* born from another. (-ईः)
a step-mother's son, a half-brother.
(-या) a half-sister -ऊढा *a* married
to another, another's wife. -कारका
a worm bred in excrement (शङ्खीट).
-क्षेत्रं 1. another field. -2 another or
foreign territory. -3 another's wife.
-ग, गान्ति *a*. 1. going to another -2.
adulterous, unchaste, वणिजां तु कुल-
क्षीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यगा Ks. 21. 56,
19. 27. -गोत्र *a*. of a different family
or lineage. -चित्त *a* having the mind
fixed on some thing or some one
else; see 'मनस्'. -ज-जात *a*. of a
different origin. -जन्म *n*. another
life or existence, regeneration, me-
tempsychosis. -दुर्वह *a*. difficult to be
borne by others. -देवत, न्य, देवत्व *a*
addressed or referring to another
deity (as a Vedic Murti). -धर्म *a*.
having another or different property.
(-ईः) different property or charac-
teristic. -धी *a*. whose mind is turned
away from God. -नाभि *a*. belonging
to another family. -पदार्थः 1. another
substance. -2. the sense of another
word, 'मन्त्रो ननु व्रीहिः the Brahman

in compound essentially depends on
the sense of another word -पर *a*. 1
devoted to another or something else.
-2. expressing or referring to some-
thing else -पुष्टा, भृता 'reared by an-
other,' epithet of the cuckoo, which
is supposed to be reared by the crow
(called अन्यभृता), अग्न्यग्न्यष्टा प्रतिकूलश-
ब्दा Ku. 1. 45, कलमन्यभृतासु भाषित
R. 8. 59 -पूर्वा [अन्य पति पूर्वो यस्या.]
1 a woman already promised or
betrothed to another. -2 a remained
widow (पुनर्भू) see अन्यपूर्व. -बीज,
-बीजसमुद्भव, -समुत्पन्न an adopted son
(born from other parents), one who
may be adopted as a son for want of
legitimate issue. -भृत् *m*. a crow
(rearing another, it being supposed
to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and
to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22
-मनस्, -मनस्क, -मानस *a* 1 having the
mind fixed on something else, inatten-
tentive -2 fickle, versatile, unsteady,
अन्यमनसः स्त्रियः H. 1. 111 absent-
minded, possessed by a demon -मा-
तुजः a half-brother (born of another
mother) Y. 2. 139 -राजन्, -राष्ट्रीय *a*
subject to another king or kingdom
(Ved) -रूप *a*. having another form,
changed, altered, परिवर्तितं वान्यरूपां
Me. 83. (प) another or changed
form, 'पेण in another form. -रिग, -ग-
क *a* following the gender of another
word (i. e. the substantive), an ad-
jective; उषवान्परो द्रावप्यन्यलिङ्गो Ak.
-वादिन् *a* 1. giving false evidence.
-2 a defendant in general -वापः the
cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests
of other birds -विधित *a*. = पुष्ट *a*
cuckoo -व्रत *a* following other (than
Vedic) observances, devoted to
other gods, infidel -शाखः-खकः *a*
Brahmana who has gone over to an-
other school (of religion &c.), an
apostate -संकात *a* fixed on or trans-
ferred to another (woman), 'हृदयः
आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4. -संगमः intercourse
with another; illicit intercourse.
-साधारण *a* common to many others.
-स्त्री another's wife, a woman not
one's own [In Rhetoric she is con-
sidered as one of three chief female
characters in a poetical composition,
the other two being स्त्रीया and साधा-
रणीया. अन्य may be either a damsel
or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one
not yet married, who is bashful and
arrived at the age of puberty. As
'another's wife' she is fond of festi-
vals and similar occasions of amuse-
ment, who is a disgrace to her family
and utterly destitute of modesty, see
S. D. 108-110.] -वा, an adulterer Ms.
8. 386. [Note. Some compounds un-
der अन्य will be found under अन्य.]

अन्यक *a*. Another, other (=अन्य).

अन्यत् *a*. (अन्य *n*.) Another &c.
-*ind*. Again, moreover, besides &c.
-Comp -अर्थ 1. having a different
meaning. -2. referring to or expres-
sing another sense (-र्थः) a differ-
ent meaning. -आशा desire of some-
thing else. -आशिस् *f*. another's bles-
sing. -आस्था devotion or attach-
ment to another -उत्सुक *a*. longing
for another. -रागः attachment to
another.

अन्यतम *a*. [अन्य-इतम] (declined
like a noun and not a pronoun)
One of many, any one out of a large
number (with gen. or in comp.);
जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76, 6. 32,
4. 13, Y. 1. 22, 3. 253. (अन्यतरान्व-
तमशब्दा अत्यन्ता प्रतिपदिके इति चेदट)

अन्यतर *a*. (declined like a pro-
noun) One of two (persons or things),
either of the two (with gen.), तयो-
र्भुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151, संतः परि-
क्षान्यतरद्वजते M. 1. 2 the one or the
other; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3; Ms.
2. 111, 9. 171, other, different;
अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one—the other;
अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of 'त') either way,
in both ways, optionally; fre-
quently used by Pāṇini in his Sūtras
in the sense of ना or विभाषा, इकोरन्यतर-
स्या, भावनेनैव अन्यतरस्या &c. &c.

अन्यतरतः *adv*. On one of two
sides, 'दन्त having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरद्युः *adv*. [अन्यतरस्मिन्हनि-पशुम्]
On either of two days, on one day
or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

अन्यतः *adv*. 1 From another; न
चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4; तीथादिकं
च वक्षिष्ये नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. -2
On one side, अन्यतः—अन्यतः, एकतः—
अन्यतः on the one side, on the other
side, तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततैवज्ञात-
मोदृतमन्यतः K. 5. 2; एकतस्तु सकलानि
निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः. Noti.
-3 To another place, towards some
other person or direction; गंतव्यं वा
ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200; अन्यतोपि नय-
ने प्रेरयत्या S. 2. 2, आर्यं ब्रजामन्यतः
R. 6. 82. -4 From another ground or
motive -5 On the other side; on the
contrary. -6 Otherwise, in another
place, elsewhere. -Comp. -अरण्य
Ved. a land which is woody here
and there. -एत, -एतस्, -एनी Ved.
variegated or spotted on one side.
-वातिन् *a* striking in one direction.
-वात *a*. snoring occasional wind
(rheumatism.) (-तः) a sort of eye-
disease.

अन्यतस्त्यः [अन्यतो भव, त्यप्] An
enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र *adv*. [अन्य-त्र] (oft=अन्य-
स्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1

Elsewhere, in another place (with abl), अपत्याधिकारादन्वयः लौकिकमपत्य-मात्रं गोत्रं P IV 2 39 Com. sometimes with विना, विना मलयमन्वयः च्छन्द न प्ररोह-ति Pt. 1 41, (with verbs of motion) to another place -2 On another occasion, at another time than, oft (in comp), मधुपर्कं च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवा हिंसा नान्यत्रेयत्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5 41 -3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भय। एव नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणोद्भवः Rām. Mv 6 8, R 14 32. Bg. 3 9. Y 1 215. अन्यत्र नेमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms 4 164. oft with the force of the nom case, देवा अन्यत्रैवाश्विभ्यां सत्रं निषेधुः Kauś Bī (अन्यत्र=अन्ये) -4 Otherwise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense सुराजिं देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राज-वान् Ak, राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी, चर्मवती अन्यत्र P VIII 2 12, 14 Sk -Comp -मनस्-चित्त a. whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा ind. [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or man-ner, in a different manner यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्वया H 1, with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from, अतोऽन्यथा प्रवृ-त्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms 5 31; Bg 13 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms 4. 255, सत्त्वभगभयाद्भाजां कथयत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्य-थाविद्वत्तार्थेषु स्वरात्तापेषु मणिषिः Mu 4. 8 अन्यथा कृ (a) to do otherwise change or alter; न हि देवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62, न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258, S. 6 13, (b) to act otherwise, vio-late, transgress, go against; त्वया क-दाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृत Pt 4, (c) to destroy, undo, frustrate, baf-fle defeat (hope, plan &c.), कर्तुम-कर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मा-न्यथा कृष्याः Ks. 22 51, लाभं कुर्या-न्न योन्यथा Y 2 195, (d) to make false, falsify, ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भर-तेनान्यथा कृतः Rām, अमात्यः प्राड्विवा-को वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9 234 to do wrongly; ग्रह-मन्त्र-संभावय-समर्थय-विकल्पय &c to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा गृ-हीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तमिदं M. 1 20; अलमस्मानन्यथा संभाव्य S. 1, किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K 147; S 3 19, जनोन्यथा मर्तुमतीं विंशकते S 5 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste), धू or या to be other-wise, be changed or altered, be falsi-fied; न मे वचनमन्यथा भविष्यतीति S. 4;

गोकार्थेय प्रवृत्तौ मे श्रुतं को भवतु नान्यथा Rām तयोमहात्मनोवाक्यं नान्यथा याति नांप्रत Rām -2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case व्यक्त नास्ति कथमन्य-था वासत्यापि तं न पश्येत U 3 स्तेनोऽन्य-था भवेत् Ms 8 144. Y 1 86, 2 288 : on the other hand, on the contrary -3 Falsely, untruly. किमन्यथा भ-ट्टिनो मया विज्ञापितेषु V 2, किमन्य-था भट्टिन्य विज्ञापित M 4, न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचनं V 3 : यो न्यायमन्यथा ब्रूते स याति नरकं नरः Pt 3 107, H. 3 20 Ms 8 90 -4 wrongly, ei-roneously, badly, as in अन्यथाभिदृक् v below. see under 1 also -5 From another motive, cause, or ground. दु-वासम-ज्ञापादित्य त्वया प्रत्यादिष्टा नान्यथा S. 7 [cf L alhita] -Comp -अनुपप-त्तिः f. see अर्थपत्ति -कारः changing, altering (-रं) adv in a different manner, differently P III 4 27 -ख्यातिः 1 erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophi-cal work -2 wrong conception in general (in phil) -भावः alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहूनां व्यक्तीनामकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P V. 4 53, change of view or mind. मयि भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch Up -वादिन् a speak-ing differently or falsely, speaking falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. -वृत्ति a. 1 changed, altered -2 affect-ed, perturbed, disturbed by strong emotions, मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप्य-न्यथावृत्ति चेत् Me 3 -सिद्ध a proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circum-stances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c in the case of a चट् or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K, but 5 are men-tioned in Bhāṣā P 19-22 -द्वं, -सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration, one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced, an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhāṣā P 16 -स्तोत्रं satne, nony, Y 2 204

अन्यथयति Den P To change, alter.

अन्यदा ind 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case, अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसो क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si 2. 44, R. 11. 73 -2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. -3 Sometimes, now and then

अन्यदीय a. 1 Belonging to an-other. -2 Being or existing in an-other

अन्यार्हि ind. At another time (=अन्यदा).

अन्यादृश-शु-श a [अन्य इव प-यति, अ-न्यादृश, कर्मस्तरि कस, किन्, कश् वा P III. 2, 60] 1 Of another kind, like an-other -2 Changed, unusual, strange. यात्रापतिनिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवतमवधारयानि Māl 1, अन्यादृशमिव भगवत्त्वा वचनं 2; being different or otherwise : न खलु अन्यादृशेषु सुषमादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवति 4. अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106. K. 309. अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वल्ली-सुखस्य Mv. 6 strange

अन्येषु ind. [अन्य-उत्तम P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येषुरात्मातुखरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. -2 One day, once.

अन्येषुष्क a. [अन्येषुष्कः, कन्] Occur-ring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येषुष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Susi. -ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य a. [अन्य-नर्मव्यतिरिक्त्वा, पूर्वपदे सुञ्च] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English. अन्योन्यं ताडयतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं ताडयति). Thus अन्य may be regarded as the subject and अन्य as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc cases. अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः सस्वरा-भीमनिःस्वनाः Rām अन्योन्यस्य व्यति-लुनन्ति P I 3 16 Sk But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its no-minative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular com-pound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्यान्यभीचारः Ms. 9. 101, oft in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1 42. so 'कलह', 'दर्शन', &c -न्यं ind. Mutually -न्यं (In rhet) A figure of speech, the 'Recipro-cal', in which two things do the same act to each other, अन्योन्यसुभयोरैक-क्रियाया करण मिथः। त्वया सा शोभते तन्वी तवा त्वमपि शोभते। रज्ज्या शोभते चद्रश्चंद्रेणापि निशीथिनी S D 724. -Comp. -अस्वयसः reciprocal attribution of identity (अ-न्योन्यतादात्म्यारोप), जलव्योम्ना घटाकाशौ यथा सर्वस्तिरोहितः। तथा जीवे च कूटस्थ सोन्यो-न्याव्याम उच्यते ॥ -अपहृत a. taken from one another; taken secretly. -अभावः mutual non-existence or negation, one of the two main kinds of अभावः it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective pecu-

liarity and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबन्धवाचिप्रतिपादिकोऽन्यो-
न्याभावः, as घट पटौ न भवति, it exists
between two notions which have no
property in common. —अभ्रय *a.*
mutually dependent, (-यः) mutual or
reciprocal dependence, support, or
connection; reciprocal relation of
cause and effect (a term in Nyāya).
—उक्ति *f.* conversation —एकनयनं
transposition of numbers from one
side to another. —भेदः mutual dis-
tension or enmity; so कलह. —नियुक्तं
mutual union. —विभागः mutual
partition of an inheritance made
by the shareis (without the presence
of any other party). —वृत्तिः *f.* mutual
effect of one thing upon another.
—व्यतिकरः —संश्रयः reciprocal action
or influence; mutual relation of
cause and effect.

अभ्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अभ्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. व.] Unjust, im-
proper; दण्डः unjust punishment,
यः परदारपृच्छास्यवहारः S. 5 -यः 1 Any
unjust or unlawful action; see न्यायः
नरेणन्यायवर्तिषु Ms 7. 16 acting un-
justly, following evil courses. अन्या-
येन unjustly, improperly; नापुष्टः
कस्यचिद् दण्डाच्चान्यायेन पृच्छतः Ms.
2. 110. —2 Injustice, impropriety.
—3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायि *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful.
—2 Improper, unbecoming, indecor-
ous. —3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or de-
ficient, complete, whole, entire;
अधिक neither deficient nor super-
fluous. —Comp. —अंग *a.* not having
a defective limb.

अन्योकस् *a.* Not residing in
one's own house (dwelling in an-
other's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष *a.* [अनुगत-अक्ष इन्द्रिय गतिरमा.]
1 Visible, perceptible. —2 Following,
close on the heels of, immediately
following. —अक्ष *ind.* 1 Afterwards,
after; आरोह स्व...सीतां चारोपयान्वक्षं
Rām. —2 Immediately after, forth-
with, directly, Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंधिः A kind of Vedic
Sandhi, that of a vowel and con-
sonant.

अन्वच्छ *a.* [अनु-अच्छिपि; nom.
अन्वच्छ *m.* अन्वच्छ *f.*] 1 Going
after, following; तस्मादिने अन्वच्छो मा-
सा संति Sat. Br. त्वामन्वच्छो वयं स्मसि
Ait. Br. —2 Lying lengthwise, horizon-

tal; अनुच्छिपि in the rear or behind,
from behind, आगच्छतोच्छिपि गजस्य
चंदयोः Si 12. 34 (प्रदेशे)

अन्वच्छ *ind.* 1 Afterwards —2 From
behind; पिदधानमन्वच्छपराय्य दृशा Si 9
76 —3 Friendly disposed, favoura-
bly, अन्वच्छत्वा-भाव-आस्ते becoming
friendly disposed P III. 4. 64 Sk.
(अथवा पार्थिवः पृष्ठतो वानुक्लेशं भूत्वा आस्ते; अन्व-
च्छत्वा तिष्ठति पृष्ठतो भूत्वा) —4 (with acc.)
After; तं...अन्वच्छया मध्यमलोकपालः
R. 2 16 went after or followed her;
तमन्वच्छिपिप्रमुखाश्च देवाः Ku 7. 71.

अन्वच्छ *a.* [अनु-वर्तिषु] Following.

अन्वच्छ See under अन्व.

अन्वच्छित् *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्वर्थ *a.* [अनुगत-अर्थ] Having
the meaning clear or intelligible,
having a meaning easily deducible
from the etymology of the word,
hence, true to the sense, significant,
तथैव सोऽद्वन्द्वार्थो राजा प्रकृतिरजनात् R 4
12; अन्वर्थो तैवेमुधरा Ki 11 64, Si 12
23, अन्वर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते U 3
अन्वर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोऽस्ति Mu 5
7 in the true sense of the word, pro-
perly so called. —Comp. —ग्रहण literal
acceptation of the meaning of a
word (opp to रूढ or conventional)
—संज्ञा 1 an appropriate name, a tech-
nical term which directly conveys
its own meaning; e.g. भविष्यतीति नाम
for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसंज्ञा compared
with लट्. —2. a proper name the mean-
ing of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about suc-
cessively.

अन्ववचारः Descending and fol-
lowing.

अन्ववसर्गः [हृज्-वर्त्] 1 Slackening,
letting loose (opp. आयाम). —2 Permis-
sion to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा);
one of the senses of अपि P. I 4 96;
see अपि. —3 Following one's own
will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with,
bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage,
अन्ववायमवदातामाकृतिः Ki. 13. 37

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्वष्टका [अनुगतोऽष्टका] The 9th
day of the dark half of the three
months following the full moon in
मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. पौष, माघ and फाल्गुन, पितृ-
वैवाहकारवर्चस्त्रित्यमन्वष्टकासु च Ms. 4.
150.

अन्वष्टक्यं A Stāddha or any such
ceremony performed on the अन्वष्टका
days.

अन्वष्टमदिशं *ind.* Towards the
north-west direction.

अन्वस्त *a.* [fr. अस्त to throw] Shot or hauled along, shot; interwo-
ven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्वहं *ind.* Day after day, every
day.

अन्वाख्या 2 P. To repeat in suc-
cession, enumerate

अन्वाख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention
or enumeration; an explanation refer-
ring to what is mentioned before.
—2 Section, chapter

अन्वाचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादर्थ-आचयिते
वाच्यते यत्, वि-अच] 1 Statement of a
secondary (गोण)rite or action after
the mention of a primary (प्रधान)one;
adding an object of secondary im-
portance to the main object, one of
the senses of the particle च, चान्वाचये
समाहारे Ak, अन्वतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचये;
as मो भिक्षामटं गं चानय where going out
to beg is enjoined to the beggar as
his principal object, and the bringing
of a cow (if he can see any) is tack-
led on to it as a secondary object.
—2 Such an object itself

अन्वाचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्वाजे *ind.* [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-
अजि-हे Tv.] (Used like उपजे only
with कृ) So as to assist or support
the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally
regarded as a preposition; कृत्वा or
कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak
person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

अन्वादिश 6 P. To name or men-
tion again; to mention or refer to in
a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्वादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after
or according to, employed again;
अन्वादिष्टः पुरुषः अनुपुरुषः P. VI. 2.
190 Sk. —2 (Hence) inferior, of se-
condary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or repeated
mention, referring to what has been
previously mentioned, re-employ-
ment of the same word in a subsequ-
ent part of a sentence, or of the same
thing to perform a subsequent opera-
tion; अदिश कथन अन्वादेशः अनुकथन Kāśi
on P. II 4 32. (इदं and एतद् are said
to assume the forms एने, एनो, एनात् &c.
in the sense of अन्वादेश, किञ्चित्कार्यं विधातु-
मुपात्तस्य कार्योत्तरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्वादेशः;
e.g. अनेन व्याकरणमर्थान् एनं छन्दोऽध्यापय; अनयो
पवित्रे कुल एनयो प्रभूतं स्व Sk)

अन्वाधानं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं]
Putting on or depositing fuel on the
sacred fires

अन्वाधिः [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-कि]
(In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or se-
curity delivered to a third person to
be handed over ultimately to the
right owner; अथमार्गणकार्ये पश्चादस्मिन्वचः

नान्मम । दयास्त्वमिति यो दत्तः स इदमाचारिक्यते ॥
-2 A second deposit.-3 [अनुगतः सततः आविः] Constant anxiety, remorse, repentance, regret (after the committal of bad act).

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of चीथन or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives, विवाहात्परतो यच्च लब्धं भर्तृकुलात्प्रिया ॥ अन्वाधेयं तु तद् द्रव्यं लब्धं पितुः (व 1-वधुः) कुलात्तथा ॥ Kāty. quoted by Kull. on Ms. 9. 195, Y. 2. 44

अन्वाहित = अन्वाधि q. v

अन्वाध्य A class of divinities.

अन्वाध्य a Ved. Being in the entrails

अन्वायतन a. Latitudinal- नं ind In the house

अन्वायत्त a Ved. In accordance with (अनुगत &c.), following after.

अन्वायात्या A deity invoked by the verb अन्वाया.

अन्वारम्भ 1 A To begin, commence.-2 To touch, असेध्वयुमन्वारभते Asval यदि मां संस्पृशेद्रामः सकृदन्वारभेत वा । धर्मं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे मतिः Rām

अन्वारम्भ p. 1 Touched on the back or on any part of the body; विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारम्भमिति Kāty.-2 That which has touched or has been placed on the body (as the hand).-3 followed.

अन्वारम्भ pot. p. To be touched along with.

अन्वारम्भः—अर्ण Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारम्भणीया An initiatory or preliminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह 1. P. To follow in ascending, especially the funeral pile, to ascend, climb, mount, अन्वारोहश्च सुग्रीवः (गिरि) Rām.

अन्वारोहणे A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वास् 2 A 1 To be seated near or round, सखायमन्वास्ते Mb., to wait upon, serve, attend upon, सखीभ्यामन्वास्ते S. 3; अन्वासितमर्षयत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56, to sit after one (acc. of person); तां अन्वास्व R. 2. 24.-2 To perform, as a religious ceremony, संध्यामन्वास्व पश्चिमां Rām.

अन्वासीन 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon, worship -2 Taking a seat after another.-3 Regret, sorrow -4 A place of industry, manufactory, work-shop &c -5 An only or cooling enema.

अन्वासीन pres p. Sitting down after, seated alongside of

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्य-र्यकं) [अनु मामि मामि आहियते, र्मणि पयत] 1 A sacrificial gift or offering presented to the priests (Say अन्वाहारि यजस्रविद्योष-जान परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यो नाम ऋत्विग्न्या देय ओदन) -2 The monthly Śraद्धa performed in honour of the Manes on the day of new moon, पितृणां मासिक श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 3. 123. -Comp —पवनः the southern sacrificial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacrifice.

अन्वाहिक a (की f) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित = अन्वाधेय q. v.

अन्वि 2 P [अनु-इ] 1 To follow, come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वितात् Ms. 4. 154, एना...मयता मातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90, सुनीमन्वेति श्व R. 3. 18, attend, accompany, accrue to, कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति.-2. (a) To follow (in grammar or construction), he connected or construed with; धातु-रादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्य below (b) To obey, conform to, be guided by; यत्किञ्चमन्वेति परस्व Mb.-3 To seek, to fall to one's lot (Ved.).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तरि भवि वा अच्] 1 Going after, following, also, follower, retinue, attendants; का त्वमेकाकिनी भीरु निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5. 66.-2 Association, connection, relation; गंधःकण्डु-कान्वयः—कण्डुकावितः-3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, constituting, grammatical order or relation; पदानां परस्परकाक्षा यो-ग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परसाहचर्यमन, तात्पर्य-स्यां वृत्तिमाह पदान्वयबोधने S. D; logical connection of words, अन्व (in the ex. तिष्ठतु सर्पिः) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वय P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk, परस्परनिरोपेक्षस्यानेकस्य एकस्मिन्नन्वयः सन्धयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk.-4 Drift, tenor, purport.-5 Race, family, lineage, रघुणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12, 3. 27; 12. 33; अन्वयशुणः Mv 4. 22 virtue of my race -6 Descendants posterity, ताभ्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117, स along with the family or descendants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27.-7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य यतोऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg -8 Being seen (प्रत्यक्ष), स्पष्टाहर्षं त्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म यत्कृतं । निरन्वयं भवेत्तस्य Ms. 8. 332.-9 (In Nyāya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of

the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः) In the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवत्त्वात् the relation यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्नि (wherever there is smoke there is fire) is called अन्वयः or अन्वयव्याप्तिः अन्वयः, in fact, corresponds to the universal A proposition of European logic 'All A is B.' The 'व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः' means an assertion of the concomitance of the absence of माध्य and the absence of हेतु (तद्भावयो हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and corresponds to the converted A proposition 'All not-B is not-A' or in Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोपि नास्ति, and a cause or हेतु is said to be connected with its effect by अन्वयव्याप्ति-रन्वयव्याप्तिः when both the affirmative and negative relations between the thing to be proved and the cause that proves can be equally asserted; such a *Heitu* alone makes the argument perfectly sound and incapable of refutation This process of arriving at the Vyāpti or universal proposition corresponds to the methods of Agreement and Difference in Mill's Logic, साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं Mu. 5. 13.-Comp.—आगतः a hereditary; Pt. 1. 3, तत् वेत्ति Pt. 3.—ज्ञः a genealogist; अथ स्तुते बन्दिभिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6. 8.—व्यतिरेकः ('को' or 'कं') 1. positive and negative assertion; agreement and contrariety or difference; see above. -2 rule and exception —व्याप्तिः f. affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् a. 1 Having a connection or consequence, following.-2 Belonging to a race or family, born of a noble family, noble, high-born; सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने. K. 7.

अन्वयित् a. Connected as with a consequence.

अन्वित p. 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.-2 Possessed of, having, possessing, endowed with; full of, seized or struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकुलजा निर्द्वेती Pt. 1. 415, धैर्यं, गुणं; वित्तं, विस्मयं struck with wonder; भयं, क्रोधं, लोभं, &c. &c.-3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence) -4 Connected grammatically; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहान्वितैकार्थ-बोधकाः S. D. 9 -5 Understood, reached by the mind.-Comp. —अर्थः a. having meaning which is easily understood from the context.—वाद्ः-अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsākas that words in a sentence convey

meaning not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see अभिहितान्ययादिन् under अभिधा and K. P. 2.

अन्विता *a* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—**तिः** *f*. 1 Following.—2 Food.

अन्विष 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get; अतः सिद्धिममेताभ्यामुभयामन्विषेयः सः R. 17. 47. (—4 P) To seek, search, look out for &c, न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृगयते हि तत् Ku 5 45, अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि सुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः II. 2. 13. to inquire, investigate, किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते S. 5 —*Caus.* To seek, search &c., यामन्वेषयतां प्रयाति सततं सर्वे समासि गुणाः Bh. 3 10.

अन्विष्ट *p* *p*. Desired, sought, searched; यद्वापुरन्विष्टसुरैः किरातेः Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेष्टः, **वर्ण-णा** 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching, वयं तत्त्वान्वेषामधुकर उताः S. 1. 24, न्याय णतयरो Pt 3. 91; रान्वेषणदक्षाणा द्विषा R. 12 11. अस्वैवान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

अन्वेष्टकः, **अन्वेष्टिन्**, **अन्वेष्ट** *a* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c., गौरा अस्मदन्वेष्टिणः S 1, अद्युपद्यन्वेष्टा P. V. 2 90, अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S 7, R. 12 54, II 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष 1 A 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view.—2 To search, seek for, inquire into, reflect or meditate upon, think of

अन्वीक्षणं, **क्षा** 1 Search, seeking for, investigation.—2 Reflection, meditation.

अन्वीत = अन्वित *q* *v*

अन्वीप *a*. [अनुगता आपो यव] 1 Near the water, situated near water—2 Attainable or friendly

अन्वृचं *ind.* Verse after verse.

अप *f* [आप-किर-ह्रस्वश्च Un 2 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आप, अप, अद्रि, अद्रय अपा and अन्म but in singular and pl in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवी); खानि चैव सृष्टोद्भिः Ms. 2. 60 Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप, एव ससर्जदौ तावु बीजमवाहयत् Ms. 1. 8. S. 1 1; but in Ms 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिश्च or तेजश्च after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिष् or अग्निः; ज्योतिषश्च विकृतीणादापो रसगुणः स्वताः । अद्रयो गंधगुणा समितिल्लेषा सृष्टिरिति ॥—2 Air, the intermediate region.—3

The star S virgins. For the changes of अप at the end of comp see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3 97-98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos*; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva*, Pers. *ab*; Zend. *ap*. Old Germ. *aha*] —**Comp**—**कुत्सन** deep meditation by means of water —**चरः** an aquatic animal —**पतिः** 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuna.—2. the ocean. For other comps, see s v.

अपां enters into several compounds, e. g. **अपांसर्वतः** destruction of the world by water, **अपांवत्सः** 'calf of waters', N. of a star, **अपांनपात्**, **नत्ता**, **नत्तिवय**, **गर्भ**, **अपांनपात्**, **अपोनपात्** Ved. N of Agni or fire as sprung from water, cf. Ms. 9 321, **अपांपतिः**, **निधिः**—**नाथः**, **अप्पतिः** lord of waters, the ocean, N. of Varuna, **अपांपित**, **अप्पितं** fire.

अप *ind.* [न पाति रक्षति पतनात् पा-ड Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग, **अपयाति**, **अपनयति**; (b) deterioration (विकृति); **अपकारति** does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत), **अपकर्षति**, **अपचिनोति**; (d) direction or mention or illustration (निर्देशन), **अपदिशति**; (e) exclusion (वर्जन), **अपवह**, **अपसृजति**; (f) joy, merriment or laughter (आनन्द), **अपहसति**; (g) concealment or denial (चायं), **अपलपति**, **अपवदते**—2 As first member of Tat or Bahuvrihi comp it has all the above senses; **अपयानं**, **अपकर्म**, **अपपाठ**; **अपशब्दः** a bad or corrupt word, 'भी fearless', 'कल्मष stainless', **अपरागः** discontent (opp. to अनुगता); 'निचोदय वर्ष' Ku 6. 54 &c In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in **अपानः**—3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; **यत्संमत्यपलोकोभ्यो लंकायां वसतिर्भगत्** Ram (b) without, on the outside of, **अप हरेः संसारः** Sk; (c) with the exception of, excepting; **अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः** Sk on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P II 1.12), **विष्णु संसारः** Sk. without Vishnu; **त्रिगर्ते वृष्टो देवः** excepting T &c It also implies negation, contradiction &c.; **कामं, शोकं**. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse; वर्जने विकृती चोर्ध्वे विपरीतविभोगयोः । अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चाप्युच्यते. [cf. L. *ab*; Gr. *apo*; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off*, Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep, indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness, absence of

what is dear. —*मं ind.* Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपकृ 8 U 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away; **योऽपचक्रे वनास्तीतां** Bk. 8 20 bore forcibly away—2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person), **आपदि येनापकृतं** Pt 4 16, St. 14 78; न किञ्चिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt 1, किं तस्या मयापकर्तुं 4 what harm have I done to her? किं च राक्षस राजस्य रामेनापकर्तुं पुरा Rām, sometimes with acc or loc also; **अथवा सेतिकाः केचिदपकर्तुं युधिष्ठिरं** Mb., किमिव बत नास्मन्पकर्तुं Bh 3. 115; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकर्तुं वति मलिच्छुचा द्रव St. 16. 52 —*Caus.* To harm, injure &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly —2 Doing wrong, injuring, ill-treating, offending

अपकर्तु *a* 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive.—2 Hostile, inimical.—*m* An enemy.

अपकर्म्मन् *a* [बहु स] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved —*n* (५) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt), **दत्तस्यानपकर्म्मं च** Ms. 8. 4.—2 An improper or unworthy act, evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act.—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.—2 Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp उपकार); स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1 66; **उपकर्त्रारिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः** St. 2 37; **अपकारोऽप्युपकारायेव संवृत्तः** &c.—2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिन्ता)—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity.—4 A mean or degraded action —**Comp**—**अर्थिन्** *a*. meaning to harm, malevolent malicious —**वि** *f* (—रीः), —**शब्दाः** abusive words, menacing or insulting speech, **भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः** Ak.

अपकारकः, **कारिन्** *a*. Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious, Pt 1 95, St 2. 37. —**कः**, —**री** An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी) enemy; **अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिरुच्यते** II. 1, **अन्** harmless, not harmful

अपकृत *p. p* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c.—2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites. —*तं* An injury, harm, offence.

अपकृतिः *f*, **अपकृत्यं** 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence.—2 Opposition, enmity.—3 A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice, fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed, चतुर्थोपायसाधये तु शत्रौ सात्वमपक्रिया Si 2. 54, Ki 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts)

अपकृष्ट 1 P, 6 U 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, diag down, diag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract आनायिभिस्तमपकृष्टनक्रा R 16 55 drawn out, दंताग्रभिन्नमपकृष्ट्य निरीक्षते च Rs 4 14 pulling off or back (b) To take or carry away, remove धैर्य शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām, कित्वस्तुष्टाननित्यत्वं स्वातन्त्र्यमपकर्षति U 1 8, Mv 4 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action, क्षात्र तेजोपकर्षति Mv 1.32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit, अपकर्षदेवं यावत् पंचदश Susi -3 To bend (as a bow), धनुः श्रेष्ठमपकृष्ट्य Mb -4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage, पीडयन् भृत्य-वर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb -5 To bring or draw backwards, anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमसूत्रस्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्ट्यते P. IV 1 17 Com -Caus. To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यन्ते S D 1

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down, diminution, decrease, reduction मेदोऽपकर्षात् Dk 160, loss, decay decline, destruction, तेजोपकर्षः Vc. 1, deterioration, inferiority, उत्कर्षापकर्षविहीनो मध्यः Sk (b) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses), तपोवीजप्रभावेस्तु ते गच्छन्ति युगे युगे उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येष्विव जन्मतः Ms. 10 42, मूल्योत्कर्ष use and fall in price, increase and decrease -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Sradha -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram, poetry or Mīmāṃsā, &c) -Comp -समः a sort of fallacy, e.g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from, दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. उत्कर्ष), न चास्ति सदृशं तेन किञ्चित्स्थित्यापकर्षणं Susi - -ण 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting. -2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction. -3 Superseding. -4 Denying, abolishing.

* अपकृष्ट p p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed, अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याच्चंद्र-मुतः Mu 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off, so दृपोपकृष्टः सचि-वात् 4 14, extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c -2 Drawn or attracted by, सर्वं देवापकृष्टं मन्यन्त युधिष्ठिरः Vc 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate -3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp उत्कृष्ट). न कश्चिद्वर्णनामपथमपकृष्टेऽपि भजते S 5 10, पति हि त्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वमुत्कृष्टं वा निषेधते Ms 5 163.8 281, 9 24; महाप-कृष्टमहतां न संगते Ki 14 22 -दृष्टः A low -Comp -चेतन a. mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded -जाति a of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृ 6 P 1 To scatter, spout out (water), अपक्रिरति कुसुमं, गजोऽपाक्रिरति Sk -2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A. in this sense अपाकृतुष्पाच्छकुनि-शालेखने यद् P VI. 1 142) आपास्क्रिते वृषो हृष्टः, कुक्कुटो भक्षार्थी, आ अभ्ययार्थी च Sk, शृंगेरास्कर्णमहच्छटीयुवां Si 12 74 scratched, छायापस्किरमाणचिक्किर &c U. 2 9

अपक्रिणं Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information

अपक्तिः f 1 Unripeness, immaturity -2 Indigestion

अपक्र a. Unripe, immature, undigested (as food), uncooked, raw

अपक्रम 1 P 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from), नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्राममुपेक्षित. 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away. (as time) -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat. -2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; निक्षिपत्येव विक्षेपं चंद्रादीनामपक्रमात् Śūrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time.) -a. [अपगत. क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order -2 Irregular, in wrong order

अपक्रमणं, क्रामः Retreat, retreating, flight, escape &c

अपक्रमिन् a. Going forth or away, not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight. -2 Not belonging to the same side or party. -3 Having no adherents or friends. -4 Opposed to adverse. -Comp -पातः impartiality. -पातिन् a. impartial.

* अपक्षि 1. 5. 9 P To hang to an end, destroy, annihilate -pass. To decline, decay, waste away, wane (as the moon).

अपक्षय Decline, decay, wane

अपक्षीण p p Declined, wasted, waned

अपक्षिप 6 P To throw away or down, take away, remove

अपक्षेपः, -क्षेपण 1 Casting away or throwing down -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगंडः One who has attained his majority see अवगंड

अपगम 1 P 1 To go away, depart, pass away, elapse (as time), K. 73, तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H 3, मपदो नापगच्छति Pt 3 8 -2 To fall off or down, go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग a Going, turning away -गा A river (wrongly for आपगा).

अपगत p. p 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote, oft as first member of comp in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of', 'अन्यथापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; सत्वर 45, 47, 157, 164, 207, 211, निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking, मले मनासि 102 -2 Dead, deceased

अपगमः, -मनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation, समागमा-साप-गमाः H 4 65. -2 Falling off, going away removal, disappearance, भित्ति-तल्लिख्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt 1 283; त्वत्सरोधापगमविशदश्चंद्रपादैः Mc 70, सुरापपत्रापगमादन्तरं R 3 7, lapse, passing away; कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 66, 193 -3 Death, decrease

अपगतिः f. A bad fate (going to hell &c), येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt 2.108

अपगरः [अप-निर्दार्य ग भावे अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निर्द.), अभिगरापगराः Kāty. -2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler

अपगजित a. Thunderless (as a cloud.)

अपगोपुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ a. Ved 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपयुगः A dement, fault, Si. 15. 32.

अपयुर् 6 A 1 To disapprove, reject. -2 To threaten, menace; revile

consecrate, reproach, rail at.—3 To deprive of.

अपगारः—गोर and Having raised or lifted up, अस्वपगारे—गारे युध्यते P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords

अपगृह्ण 1 U To hide, conceal

अपगोः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment

अपघ्नः [अपहृन्त्ये सङ्ख्ये र्म कृत्वा विद्युन्त्यते, हन्-अप्-घनादेश P. III 3 77] A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघ्नोऽङ्गम् III 3 81, अङ्ग इतिरावयव स च न मर्ष किं तु पाणि पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kāsikā), but it is also used in the sense of 'the body', लोहोद्घनघनस्कंधो ललितापघना स्त्रिये Bk. 7 62 (where the commentators take अपघ्न to mean the body itself).—a. Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing —2 Killing —3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिर a. Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पक्ष्मशक Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. —2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे), अपचो जालमः P. VI 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर 1 P. 1 To depart.—2 To go astray, transgress, offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः Mb., तद्गणनास्वपाचरचरैः Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित p. p. Gone away, departed; deceased.—तं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्त्वित्ससो ममापचरितविदंभितो वरिध्या S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death, सिंह-बोधश्च कांतकापचारं निर्भिद्य Dk. 72 —2 Want, absence —3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime, शिष्यो हुराविह कृतमधमापचारः Mv. 4. 20; न राजाऽपचारमन्तरेण U. 2 (v. 1. for अपराधं), राजन्मजाहु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47.—4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Ve. 4. 10.—5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; मापचारमगमन् कश्चित्क्रियाः Si. 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (छोप); महाध्वरे विषयपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48.—6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपच्य); कृतापचारोपि परैरना-विष्कृतविक्रियः । असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84 (where 'a' also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिण a. Offending, doing wrong, wicked, bad; माचारिणी Ms. 8. 247 a faithless wife.

अपचाइ 1 A. 1 To fear. —2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित a. Feared, honoured

अपचि 1 P. 1 To honour, respect —2 To invite respectfully —3 (5 U) To gather, collect —pass 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away, अपचितमपि गात्रे व्यायत-त्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2 reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean, to wane, decline, diminish, grow less, राजहंस तव सैव-सुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10 —2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); प्रकृतिः सूयते तद्दानं त्यागापचाचीयते Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also), कफाप-चयः Dk. 160, तेनास्यापचयं यांति व्या-धेर्युलान्यशेषतः Suar., II 3 130, defeat Mv. 2. 13.—2 Loss, privation, failure, defect, II 3. 133.—3 N. of several planetary mansions

अपचित p. p. 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c., emaciated, thin, lean. —2 Honoured, respected, saluted.—तं Honouring

अपचितिः f. (P. VII. 2. 30 Vart.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction. —2 Expense —3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin —4 Exclusion. —5 Punishing. —6 N of a daughter of Marichi —7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship, विहितापचितिर्महीभृता Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17, 15. 34, K. 324, Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9

अपचित f. A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

अपची [अपचुष्ट पच्यते असो, पचु कर्मकर्तारि अच् गौरादीभ्यः] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र a. Without a parasol, or umbrell.

अपच्छाया a. [अपगत छाया यस्मात्] 1 Shadowless. —2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow. —3 Devoid of brightness, dim.—चः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21, श्रिय भजतां कियदस्य देवाश्छाया नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैषाम् । इतीरयतीव तथा निरौक्षि सा (छाया) नैषधे न त्रिदशेषु तेषु ॥ —या An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantom

अपच्छेदः—घ्नं 1 Cutting off, or away.—2 Loss —3 Interruption

अपच्यु 1 A. 1. To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert. —2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत p. p. Fallen off, departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill, one inferior to his parents in qualities, मातृतुल्यगुणो जात-स्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातो विकृष्टस्मा-दपजातोऽयमावमः ॥

अपजयुराण a. (अपगृ-यदुल्लुक् चानश्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादि-मोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward or keep off, येन मृत्युमपजयति Sat. Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal, झत-मपजानीते P. 1 3 44 Sk. (अपलप-ति), आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽनयद्दिनं Bk. 8 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पच) gross elements, the five subtle elements, पचप्राणमनाबुद्धिदेशोदियमनचित् । अपचीकृतवृत्तौ सक्षमाय भोगसाधनम् ॥ Vo-
clānta P.

अपटांतर a. 1 Not separated (by a curtain or screen). —2 Adjoin-
ing, contiguous (=अपदांतर).

अपटी [अल्. पटं पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or kanat surrounding a tent —2 A curtain. Comp.—क्षेप (अपटक्षेप) tossing aside the curtain; क्षेपण (=अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction तत्-प्रविशति &c.

अपटु a. 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull, awkward, uncouth. —2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). —3 Sick.

अपठ a. Unable to read; not read-
ing, a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपंडित a. Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant, विबुधेण मौनमपंडित-नाम् Bh. 2 7. —2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य a. Not saleable (the Smritis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); जीविकाये चापण्ये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतत्रकः [अपगत तत्रं निषजामधीनता यत्र कृप् Tv.] A kind of watery, spasmo-
dic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपकम्य अनतरातरा तदुते तन् कर्तरि ष्वल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits, मोप-तानकसजो य पातयत्यतरातरा S181

अपतानकिन् *a* Affected with spasmodic contraction.

अपति-तिक *a* Without a master, without a husband, unmarried -ति: Ved. Not a master or husband

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband

अपत्नीक *a* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead) -2 To be performed without the company of a wife, अपत्नीकः पितृपुत्रः Kāty.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage

अपतप् 10 P To cause to fast or starve

अपतर्पण 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction

अपत्य [न पतति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहुं करणे यत्, न त, some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock, Yaska gives two etymologies, अपत्य कस्मात् अपतत भवति पितु सकाशादेत्य पृथगिव तत् भवति, अनेन जनेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति वा] 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men), offspring in general (male or female), sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra, अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं P IV 1 162; अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः R 1 50. (Bhavabhūti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसम्बन्धेषु पित्रो, अतः करणतत्त्वस्य दपत्यो हेतुसंश्रयात्। आनन्दशिरिकीयमपत्यामिति वक्ष्यते ॥ U. 3. 17.) -2 A patonymic affix, स्त्रीपुंसयोरपत्यांताः Ak, 'अधिकारप्रकरणं Sk. -Comp. -काम *a*. desirous of progeny. -जीवः N. of a plant -द *a* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c) (-दा) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष) -पथः the vulva. -प्रत्ययः a patonymic affix. -विक्रयिन् *m* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -शत्रुः [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भेभ्यो नाराक यस्या सा] 1. 'having the child for its enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young) -2 a serpent -साच् *a*. Ved. accompanied with offspring

अपत्र *a* Leafless, without wings &c -त्रः 1. The shoot of bamboo, a sprout in general (तद्वत्स्थाया तयो. पत्र-क्षयतयोत्यनेस्तथात्व). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रप् 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through

shame, (with insti of person or thing), येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb, य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्व-लोकस्य शुरुर्भवत्युत *abid*, तस्माद्वलैरपत्रपे Bk 14 84 turned away from with shame

अपत्रप *a* Shameless, impudent -पा-पणं 1 Shame, bashfulness -2 Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिण्ड *a* [अपत्रप-इण्ड्य] Bashful, S1 8 46

अपत्रस्त *p p* Afraid of, deterred from, तरंगापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves, P II 1 38 Sk

अपथ *a* [नास्ति पथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless, 'थो देश, 'था नगरी &c -थं, -थः (also अपथा P V 4 72, II 4 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state, a bad or wrong road (lit.), (fig) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course, अपथं पदमप्येति हि श्रुतवत्। पि रज्जोनिमीलिताः R 9 74, 17. 54. न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते S 5. 10 follows evil ways, कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं नया Ki 13 45, 64 -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions) -3 The vulva -था N of several plants -थं *ind*. By or in the wrong way, astray, अपथं वर्तते Sk -Comp -गामिन् *a*. pursuing evil courses, heetical -अपक्व *a* taking to evil ways (as man), spent or used out of place, misapplied, mispent (as money &c.), H 3 123

अपथ्य *a* [न त] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious. अकार्थं कार्यसंकाशनपथ्यं पथ्यसंमित Rām -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.), संतापयति कामपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3 117, भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिर्मरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राज्ञापथ्ये पुन सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति Mu. 6 -3 Bad, unlucky. -Comp -कारिन् *a* an offender, एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रो राजा, राज १० क्षणकः, अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -पाद् *a*. (पद् *f.*) [न पयते ज्ञायते. पद्-क्लिप्-न त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद *a* 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post -दः A reptile. -दं 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode, wrong time चिरमपदे संकितोऽस्मि M 1 'my doubts were out of place, ill-founded', येन पश्यति भयान्यपदेपि Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected word. -4 Ether. -Comp. -अंतर *a*. adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रं) proximity, contiguity.

-रुहा, -रोहिणी N of a parasitical plant

अपदाक्षिणं *ind* To the left side.

अपदम *a* 1 Without self-restraint, -2 Of wavering fortune

अपद्व *a* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a* Far from ten

अपदानं -दानकं [अपदायति परिशुष्याति येन कर्मणा, दे करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life, (परिशुद्धाचरण). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदान q v) -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence, अपदार्थोपि वाक्यार्थः समुल्लसति K P 2

अपदिश 6 P 1 To point out, indicate, show, तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेश्यः Dk. 60, assign, allot -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate, announce, say, tell, inform against, accuse, अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च Ms. 8 54 -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse, मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R 19 31, 32, 54. शिरःशूलस्पर्शनिमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse -4 To refer to, have reference to, रहसि भर्वा नद्गोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश), pointing out, mentioning the name of, नैष न्यायो यद्वातुपदेश Dk 60, हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S, दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kāty -2 (a) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse, contrivance, केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S 2, रक्षापदेशा-स्तुनिहोमधेनोः R. 2. 8; व्रतापदेशोऽज्ञित-गर्भवृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (b) Guise, disguise, form; विकटदुष्टश्चापदापदेशकाल-गोचरं गता Māl. 7. मंत्रिपदापदेशं यौव-राज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य) -5 A place, quarter -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् *a*. Pretending to be, assuming the appearance of (in comp). **अपदेश्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशं *ind*. Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयो-मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit,

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door, अपद्वारैर्वीक्षते निरिचयासुः Susi.

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (वारणार्थं निरोधः)

अपधाव् 1 P. To prevaricate
अपधावन Prevarication.

अपधूम a. Free from smoke, °त्व R 10. 74

अपधै 1 P To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally ; अपध्याता च विधेयं न्यपतद्गणीतले Mb

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally ; तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29

अपध्वंस 1 A (rarely P) 1 To pack off, clear out ; अपध्वंसेति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv -2 To abuse, revile, scold ; न चाप्यन्यमपध्वंसेत्कदाचित्कोपसयुतः Mb. —Caus. To free from dust, blow away (as dust &c).

अपध्वंसः i Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms 10 41, 46

अपध्वंसिन् a Destroying, removing, सत्त्वेनसामपध्वंसे जप्यं त्रिष्वधमर्षण Ak.

अपध्वस्त p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained -2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित) -3 Abandoned -स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue, मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोसि Mk 8.

अपध्वात a. Sounding wrongly. -तं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस a Without a nose, अस्ति कौशेयसुखस्य चकारापनसं सुखं Bk.

अपनामस् Having a bad name -n. (-न) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off, cause to retire, तस्यपनयेत् Ms 3. 242 -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away ; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमाक्षयन्वा S. 6. 24, शत्रून्पनयेयामि Bk. 16. 30, so तुष्णां, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संशयं, &c (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off, रक्षसा भीरुयतोऽपनीता R. 13 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dirt, oil &c), अपनीताशेषशाल्यं Dk. 31, दिष्ट्या शल्यमे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.), अपनीताशेषराजचिह्नं K. 206, एषां बंधनान्यपनय H. 1, चरणास्त्रिगडमपनय Mk. 6 : अवसनं भवत्यो सुगयावेष्टं S. 2 ; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny ; नैतन्मया निदिष्टमि-

त्यपनयति Kill on Ms. 8 53 -6 To except, exclude from a rule

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing, refuting (as an assertion) स्वमतात्प्रच्यावनमपनयो निग्रहः P VIII 2 94 Com -2 A bad policy or conduct -3 Injury, offence (अपना), ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणानुशयस्फुरा Si 2 14

अपनयन 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c, गडस्वेद° Mo 26, नातिश्रमापनयनाय S 5, 6 -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c), रोगाच्चापनयने P V. 4 49 -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation -4 Subtraction, deduction

अपनीत p. p. 1 Taken away ; removed, pulled off &c -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory, तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य दृश्यते कर्मणः फले Rām -3 Badly done or executed, spoiled ; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीषते Mb -4 Paid off, discharged -त Bad conduct

अपनुद् 6 P To remove, take or drive away, destroy, नारीणामपनुदुर्न देहखेदाच्च Bk 10 13, न हि प्रपद्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छाकं Bg 2 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुत्तिः f. -नोदः -नोदनं Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away, expiation, atonement (as of a sin), पापानामपनुत्तये Ms 11 210, 140, 93. Y. 3 306, शुरुतल्प° Ms 11 107, ब्रह्महत्यापनोदाय 11. 76, कुच्छोयं सर्वपापानोदनं 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपन्न a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् a. Waterless, dry, Ki. 5 12

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text), mistake in reading, द्वादशापपाठा अस्यं जाताः P. IV. 4 64 Sk.

अपपात्र a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels, using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat), अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms 10. 51 -2 Of low caste

अपपात्रितः [पात्रभोजनान् बहिष्कृत] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel

अपपाद a. Having bad feet, °त्र having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपूत a Having badly formed hips. -तौ Badly formed hips, P VI 2 187

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage

अपप्रदानं A bribe

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (ग्रामादोष)

अपबर्हिस् a Not having the use of Barhis (वर्हिर्होमरहित)

अपबाहुकः A bad aim, stiffness in the arm

अपभय a Free from fear, fearless, undaunted. ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरदूरं पुनर्वभाषे तुरगस्य राक्षिता R 3 51

अपभरणी The last asterism

अपभर्द् a. Ved Taking away, destroying

अपभाष 1 A To abuse, revile, defame, libel, न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5 83.

अपभाषण Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation

अपभू 1 P To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः f Defeat, damage

अपभ्रंश 1 A. To fall away or off. -Caus To dismiss, discharge, अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यहतकः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall, अत्यारुढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S 4 v 1. ending in a (precipitate) fall. -2 A corrupted word, corruption, ब्र is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of बृह, (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit, see अपभ्रंश. -3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛta dialect used by cow-herds &c (in Kāvya); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit, अभीरादिभिर् काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्मृतः । शास्त्रेषु सस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kāv. 1.

अपभ्रंश p. p. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect)

अपम a. [अक्रुप्य मीयते, ना बाहु° क] Ved The most distant or remote. the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (आत्मातिनिकृष्ट) -मः (In astr.) Declination, the ecliptic, पश्चिमरता गगनसदा चलन किञ्चिद्भेदमपम Sid Sir. Comp. -ज्या the line of the ecliptic, see कर्तिय्या. -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt, हयहस्तिकरीषाभ्यामपमर्दः कुतो मद्वाक् Rām.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन् *Caus* To disrespect, dishonour, despise

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace, despising, slighting contempt, लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt 1 63, ससुद्वेण भम भृत्यस्याडा-न्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृत Pt 1.

अपमानिन् *a* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 *A* by-path, side way, a bad way -2 Shampooning, rubbing &c of the body (अपमर्जनात्) Si 9 36.

अपमित्य *Ved* To be thrown away. -त्यं, -त्यक *Debt*

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. -2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking -*ख ind* Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् *a* Headless, °कलेवरं *Ak*

अपमृज् 2 *P*, 10 *P* To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove

अपमर्जन 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying -2 Shaving, paring -3 Chirps

अपमृत्युः [अपमृष्टो दृष्टेतुज्यत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death, भर्तृसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt 4 -2 Any great danger, illness &c from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित *a* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a language or speech -2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असौह, अतिनिक्षित), विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितम-च्छुतार्चनं । यस्य &c Si 15 46 (for the formation of the word see Mall)

अपयशास् *n* (ज्ञः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, अपयशो वद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh 2. 55

अपया 2 *P* To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear, अयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U. 6 4, शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्षतामगा-याति किं H. 4 8^२.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled matchless, without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मान्) खीरत्नसुखिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S 2. 9, cf अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर -2 [न प्रणाति मनोवयति पृ-अच] (*a*) Another, other (used as adj or subst) (*b*) More, additional, Ms 11 5 (*c*) Second another Pt. 4 37, ख केसवोऽपरे इवा-

कमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesava (*d*) Different, other. अन्ये कृतयुगे धर्मस्त्रिताया द्वापरेऽपरे Ms 1 85, Ks 26 235, Pt 4 6 (with gen) (*e*) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम). परितस्तोऽप्यवर-सुमवृत्तिः Si 16 23 -3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp स्व), यदि स्वाश्वपराश्वैव विंदरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms 9 85 of another caste -4 Hinden. posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp पूर्व), the last, पूर्वोत्तरायां जपस्तिष्ठेत्स्वकाले चापरा चिर Ms 4 93 रात्रेऽपरः कालः Nir, oft used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half,' °पक्षः the latter half of a month, °हेमन्तः latter half of winter, °कायः hind part of the body &c, °वर्षाः °शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c -5 Following the next -6 Western, पयसि मयित्पुर-पराबुनिधेः Si 9 1, Ku 1 1, Mn 4 21 -7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्ट); अपरेयमित-स्वस्यां प्रकृति विद्धि मे परा Bg 7 5 -8 (In Nyāya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhāṣā P 8. (पर = अधिकृष्ट, higher, अपर = न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्ति पर, अन्यदेशवृत्ति अपर Mukta) -9 Distant, opposite When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter, एको ययौ चैत्रथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदुर्भान् R. 5 60, when used in pl it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its cor- relatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरं, अन्यं, केचिद्वक्तृपदीकृताश्च जटिलाः कापालिकाश्चारे Pt 4. 34, एके समुद्-बलरेणुसंहति शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभूतः Si 12 45 some-others, शास्त्रिनः केचि-दध्यष्टुर्न्यामांशुरपरं बुधौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्वचन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासि-षत सत्त्वा भयात्केचिद्वृणुषुः । उदता-रिषुरंभोधि वानराः नेतुनापरे Bk 15. 31 33 -रः 1 The hind foot of an ele- phant, बद्धापराणि रितो निगडान्यलावीत् S 5 48 (Mall. चरमपादाग्रणि). -2 An enemy (न प्रणाति मनोवयति) -रा 1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas* -4 The womb, the outer skin of the embryo -5 Suppressed men- struation in pregnancy. -सी *Ved* The future, future times, उतापरीत्यो मयवा विजिज्ये Rv 1 32 13 -र 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्यं) तदेतद् ब्रह्मापुत्रमपरमन्त Br. Ar Up (नास्ति अपर कार्य यस्य) -2 The hind quarter of an elephant -र *adv* Again, moreover, in future, for the future, अपरश्च moreover, अपरेण behind, west

of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.), [cf Goth *afar*, Germ. *aber*, as in *aber glauben*] -**Comp** -अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य) -2 the last fire used at the funeral ceremony (°ग्नि). -अग्नौ one of the 8 divisions of शुष्णीवृत्यग्न्य (the second kind of काश्य) mentioned in K P 5 In this the व्यग्न or suggested sense is subordinate to something else, अयुधनपरस्याग्न, अपरस्य गमादेवच्यस्य वा (वाक्यार्थवृत्तस्य) अग्न रसादि-अमुरणनस्त्व वा, e g अय म रमनोऽग्नी पीन-स्त्वविमर्दन । नाम्बृज्यनस्यर्शी नीविविमर्दन कर, where अग्नार is subordinate to करुण. -अंत *a* living at the western borders (तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term, the western shore -2 (Pl) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain, अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R 4. 53 western people -3 the kings of this country -4 death, °ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end -5 the hind foot of an elephant, मुदुचलदपरांतोदीरितां नूनिनादं Si. 11 7, 18 32 -अतकः 1. = °अतः Pl. -2 N of a song, Y 3 113, °अंतिका N of a metre consisting of 64 mātrās. -अपराः -रे, -राणि another and another, several, various -अर्धे the latter or second half -अह्न [fi. अह्न changed to अह्न P II 4. 29, V. 4 88] the latter part of the day, the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day, Ms 3. 278; Si 9 4. °तन °हेमन्त belonging to this time, °कृतं P II 1. 45 -इतरा the east -कान्यकुब्ज *a* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kānyakubja -कालः later period. -गो-दानं (also गोदलित or गोदालि) N of a country to the west of Mahāmeu (according to Buddhistic ideas). -ज *a* born later or at the end of the world (-जः) the destroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people -दक्षिण *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the लिङ्ग class). -पक्षः 1 the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or op-posite side, a defendant (in law) -पंचालाः the western Panchālas -पर *a.* one and the other, several, various, अपरपराः सार्धः गच्छति P VI 1 144 Sk several caravans go, (अपरे च परे च सङ्गृहे गच्छति) -पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west -प्रणेय *a* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. -भावः 1 being an- other or different, difference -2 suc-cession, continuation -रात्रः [अपर रात्रे] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P V. 4. 87), °कृतं P. II. 1. 45 -लोकः

the other world, the next world, Paradise -वक्रा, वक्रं N of a metre. -वैराग्यं a kind of Vanāgya mentioned by Patanjali (दशतुश्राविकविषयवितुष्यस्य वशी-कारसंज्ञं वैराग्यं). -सकथं the hind thigh. -स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon -हैमन a. belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII 3. 11)

अपरता-त्वं 1 Being another or different (one of the 23 gūṇas), difference, opposition, contrariety, relativity. -2 Nearness -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere, एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा ind. In another manner, Si. 6. 41.

अपरवत् a. Like what follows

अपरस्पर a [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action), अपरस्वरा क्रियासात-त्वे P. VI 1. 144, सुहृन्निपात्यते, ०रा साक्षा गच्छति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छतीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपरेद्युः adv. On the following day, Ms 3. 187

अपरंजु (Used in pass. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl.). नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49, K. 287.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale, श्वासापरक्ताधरः S. 6 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected, चंद्रशेखरादपरक्ताः Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; हेतुं ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu 3; अपरागसमीरणेतिः Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (= अवरति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property), उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of any thing). -2 Ill-repute

अपरस्पर a. [अपरस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual; असत्यमतिष्ठं ते अगदाहुरनिश्वरं। अपरस्परसंयुतं किमन्यत्कामहेतुकं Bg. 16. 8 (Mr. Telang renders ०र by 'produced by union of male and female,' caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v.).

अपरांश्च [राष्ट्र, ०रात्री, ०राष्ट्र] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -ind. In front of -Comp. -मुख a. (स्त्री f.) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed, ०ता दिक् the

north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there, त (देवाद्युः) उदीच्या प्राच्या दिश्यत तत ते ततो न पराजयत सभा दिगपराजिता Ait B1, Ms 6 31 -तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N of Vishnu, of Siva -3 One of the 11 Rudras -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अनुत्तर divinities of the Jains -5 N of a sage -ता 1 N of Durga, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasarā day, दशम्या च नरैः संपद्यन्तीयाः पराजिता । ददाति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N of several plants, दूर्वा, शेफालिका, जयती, असन, शस्त्रिनी, हनुषा, असनपर्णी -3 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet, see S 7 (In Vikramorvasi Act 2 Kalidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विया, ननु भगवता देवयुक्ता अपराजिता नाम शिखाबधनविद्यामुपदिशता त्रिदशपरिप्लव्यालवनीति कृते स्व). -4 The north-east quarter: see under ०त above -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each -6 A sort of Yogin.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजय a. Invincible

अपराध 4, 5 P 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against, (with gen or loc of person or thing), यौवनमत्रापराध्यति Mk 9 is to blame, यस्मिन्कस्मिन्कपि पूजाहोऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोऽस्मि तत्रभवतः कण्वस्य S 7, महता योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोऽस्मीति नाश्वसेत् Pt 1 307, V 2, किं पुनरसुरावलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1, sometimes with dat. also; न हूये सात्वतीसूतयेन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb -3 To prohibit.

अपराध p p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense), कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरमपि R. 8 48, मोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9. 79 the first to offend -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow), युगादेहापराद्धैर्नामिषुमोक्षणेः Dk. 163, इषुः or पृषक्तः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer, निमित्तादपराद्धेर्बोधयिष्यत्स्वेव वलितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed; अपराद्धा अभियेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -द्धं [भावे क.] An offence, crime, injury; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error, (32 kinds are usually stated in Śāstias), कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V 4. 29, यथापराधदंष्टानां R 1 6, यथेदंशब्दः स्वरतोऽपराधात् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent

sometimes with gen. or loc. of person, अद्ः सुरेन्द्रस्य कृतापराधान् देव्यान् V 1. 18, कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K 203 -Comp -भंजन the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva, ०स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankatāchārya in praise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually क्षतव्यो मेऽपराध शिव शिव शिवः श्रीमहादेव शम्भो.

अपराधिन a. Offending, guilty, offender, criminal, अपराधी नामाहं प्रसीदंभोः V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण a Destitute of descendants or offspring

अपरिक्रम a 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिमह a Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c., quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिमह -हः 1 Non acceptance, rejection, renunciation, one of the several kinds of yamas (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Śāstra by Patanjali -2 Destitution, poverty

अपरिचयिन्, --परिचय a. Having no acquaintance, unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छिद a. Poor, destitute

अपरिच्छिन्न a 1 Undiscovered, undistinguished -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement -3 Want of judgment -4 Continence, connection.

अपरिज्यानिः f Not losing, not growing old or decaying, इष्टापूर्तस्य N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness, ०दर्शित्वं not prudent, improvident.

अपरिपर a Ved Not going by a tortuous course

अपरिनिष्ठित a. Not properly placed or established; ०तस्योपदेशस्यान्याद्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिमय a. Immeasurable, immense, unbounded

अपरिमलानि a Not fading, withering, or decaying - नः N of a plant (महामहावृक्ष) Gomphrena Glehosa

अपरियाणि [अ-परि] Not walking, about (used in curses only); see अपर्याणि

अपरिविष्ट a Ved Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनशून्य).

अपरिवृत्त *a* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field)

अपरिशेष *a* Not leaving a remainder, all-surrounding, all-pervading, 'संज्ञानं' Sāṅkhya K —**अ**: Absence of remainder or limit

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical) coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse

अपरिष्टिः *f* [शिष्टोर्हिमाया अभाव] Worship (पूजाया हि साधेतु कद्वेषयन्त्यात्)

अपरिसर *a* 1 Not near, distant —2 Not extensive, not eminent —**अ**: Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumableness.

अपरिस्कंद *a* Motionless

अपरिहृणीय, अपरिहार्य *a* 1 Inevitable —2 Not to be abandoned —3 Not to be degraded

अपरिहृत *a* Ved Not endangered or afflicted straightforward

अपरीक्षित *a* 1 Unexamined, एतच्चापरीक्षितक्रयविषयं Mt, untired, untested, unproved —2 Ill-considered foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing), 'कारकं नाम पचमं तत्र' Pt 5 'the inconsiderate deer' —3 Not clearly proved or established

अपरीत *a* Ved Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अभिगत) —**त**: N of a people

अपरुष *a* Free from anger, अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9 8

अपरूप *a* (पा-परि) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped —**परि** 1 Deformity, monstrosity —2 Delight, wonder (Ved)

अपरोक्ष *a* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. —2 Not distant or remote —**क्षं** *adv* In the presence of (with gen.), अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly —**Comp.** —अनुभूतिः *f* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den P To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition

अपरोप Extermination, dethronement; Mn 2 20

अपर्ण *a* Leafless —**र्ण** *N.* of Durga or Parvati Kālidasa thus accounts for the name, —स्वयं विशीर्णं धूमपणं वृत्तिता पयः हि काष्ठा तपसस्तया पुनः । तदप्यपारीर्णमिति श्रियवदा वदत्यर्णोति च त

पुराविद Ku 5 28 : cf. Siva P चतुर्थे त्यक्तपर्णा च अपर्णव्यामवाप मा

अपतु *a* 1 Untimely —2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजसा)

अपर्यंत *a* Unlimited, unbounded

अपर्याप्त *a* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient —2 Unlimited —3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent, अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बल भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg 1 30

अपर्याप्तिः *f* Insufficiency, अमात्य-भूरिवमोरान्मजेत्यपर्याप्तिर्वहुमानस्य Mal 1

अपर्याय *a* Without order —**य**: Want of order or method

अपर्युषित *a* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower), not standing over till the next day, 'प्रतिज्ञे मारुतो Ve 6

अपर्वन् *a* Without a joint —**न** 1 No joint or point of conjunction —2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i.e. not the proper time or season (the Paryaya days being अमावास्या, पूर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c) अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेदुमडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M 4 15 —**Comp** —दंडः a sort of sugar-cane

अपल *a* Without flesh (पलशून्य) —**ल** A pin or bolt

अपलप 1 P 1 To deny, disown, राजदेवमपलपित Kull on Ms 8 400, refuse, झतमपलपति P. I 3 44 Sk —2 To conceal, hide —3 To detract from, s'ander —**Caus** To outwit, overreach, deceive. अपलापयमानस्य शत्रुस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk 8 44

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding, कृततममद्युतिमंडलापलापः Si 20. 28. —2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion, न हि प्रत्यक्षासिद्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S B —3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c, उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनैः पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu 3 14 —4 Affection, regard —5 (In medicine) The part between shoulder and the ribs —**Comp** —दंड (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted

अपलापिन् *a* One who denies, disowns, hides, conceals &c., concealing; जयति महता संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Māl 10. साधारणस्यापलापिन् Y. 2 236.

अपलापिका [लापिका पर्यायेण इच्छा. तद्विपरीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा), (अपलापिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word)

अपलापिनः, लापुक *a* 1 Thirsty (P III 2 144). —2 Free from thirst or desire, प्रलापिनो भविष्यंति कदाऽन्वेतेऽपलापुकाः Mb.

अपल्यूलनं Not cleansing or washing, यदि स्नानवन्न विहितमपल्यूलनं कृतं भवति Sat B (क्षारव्यसंयोगादिनाऽशुद्धं); not cleansed or washed by cleaning substances (as by a washerman)

अपवक्त *m* Ved Speaking away, warning off, averting, preventing

अपवचनं Speaking ill, Pt 4

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or warning off, removing

अपवद् 1 U 1 To revile, abuse, censure, reproach, परानमी यदपवदंत आत्मनः Si 17 19, नातप्यपवदेद्विप्रान् Ms 4 236; स्वं पुत्रं अपवदन्ति-ते वा P. I. 3 77 Sk (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे धीति वा स्यात्), दृभ्योऽपवदमानस्य Bk 8 45 reviling or abusing men —2 To disown, deny (A), न्यायमपवदते P. I. 3 73 Sk —3 To argue out, refute, contradict, अपवदेयुस्तानितिहासैः पुरातनैः Y. 3. 7. —**Caus** 1 To blame, censure —2 To oppose or contradict as unadvisable.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling, censure, reproach, blame, abuse, आस्ता तापवादाभिज्ञमर्याद U 5. लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R 14. 40, लोकापवादाद्भयं Bh 2. 62, scandal, evil report, चिरकालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt 1, Ki. 11 25, 14 12, Mk 9 3, U. 1, Pt. 4; Y. 2 207, देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां सापवादो यतो जनः U 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about, न केवलमस्याहितं सापवादमपि U 2, सापवादं censuringly Māl 9 —2 An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp उत्सर्ग), न हि स्यात्सर्वधृतानि इति उत्सर्गः; वायव्यं धेतुमालभेत इत्यपवादः, अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku 2 27 R 15. 7, 'प्रत्ययः exceptional suffix; स्थूलं a case for a special rule —3 An order, command; ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चाल निर्द्वाद्वती महाचमूः Ki 14 27 —4 Refutation; (in Vedānta phil) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief, रज्जुवित्तस्य संपत्त्य रज्जुमात्रवत्, वस्तुतत्त्वज्ञानो विवर्तस्य प्रपञ्चदे वस्तुतत्त्वस्योपदेश अपवादः Tv.; अथारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुतत्त्वविनिश्चयः Vedānta; hence also, a means of refutation. —5 Confidence, trust —6 Love, familiarity. —7 A small bell or other instrument sounded to decoy deer; मधुकैरपवादकैरेव Si. 6. 9; (कैरैः = व्यधि, अपवादं सुगवचनाय वटादिमुक्तिवाच्यं कुर्वति ते Malli.)

अपवादकः, अपवादिन् *a* 1 Blaming, censuring, reviling, traducing, defaming, सुगयापवादिना माठव्येन S. 2 —2 Opposing, contradicting, excepting, setting aside, excluding

अपवन *a* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind —**न** [अपवृष्टं वृष्टिः

मखात्स्वल्पत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक, चारक

अपवर्ग &c
अपवर्त &c

See under अपवृ, अपवृज्-अपवृत्

अपवह 1 P 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away, अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मासतः Mb -2 To drive away, disperse, dispel, remove, take away, अमी जनस्थानमपोदविद्धं मत्वा R. 13 22 freed from obstacles, अथानपोदागल-मप्यगारं (प्रविष्टा) 16 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained, तदुच्छिष्टमपोह Dk 133 -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off, शमिततापमपोदमही-रजः Si. 6. 33, संप्रभोऽभवदपोदकर्मणां (कविजा) R 11 25, तद्वक्त्यपोदपितु-राज्यमहाभिषेके (सूयनि) 13. 70 thrown away, Dk 67, दिव्येन सूर्येन वलयेन बाहु-मपोदनेपथ्यविधिददर्श R 16 73 before he had commenced his toilet -4 To deduct, subtract -Caus 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away, मलयकेतुरपवा-हितः Mn 1, 3, कलत्र 2, इमां मया साधम-पवाह्य M. 5; Bk. 8. 86 -2 To chase or drive away, expel, हृत्सर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59 -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize -4 To cause to carry the yoke, गामिव नासिकां विद्धा-पवाहयति Mk 8.

अपवाहः, हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal; Dk. 41, स्वराष्ट्रं वास-येद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् H 3. v 1, bearing away men from other coun-tries, See अमिष्यद्. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions) -3 N of a metre.

अपवोहू a. One who carries away or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोह p p. Carried away, removed &c. See above

अपवासः [अपवृत्त्य वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. -2 N of a plant.

अपविक्षत a. Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपविन्न a. Unobstructed, unin-terrupted, शतं क्रतूनामपविन्नमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपवृत्

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māya or illusion (अविद्या), तत्त्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16 32.

अपवीण a. Free from poison. -जा A sort of grass with aromatic roots, Kyllingia Monocephala

अपवीण a. Having no lute, or having a bad lute. -जा A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, dis-
close, exhibit. -Caus. or 10 P. To

cover, wrap, envelop, screen, con-
ceal, बाहुबंधनापवारितं बोधरोद्धमां Māl 7 covered, or concealed. विटपेनापवा-
रितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn 1

अपवरक-का [वृ-सत्राया वृत्] 1 An inner apartment, the lying-in chamber -2 An an-hole, aperture, ततश्चेकस्मादपवरकात् Mu 1

अपवरण 1 Covering, screening -2 A garment, cloth

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c -2 An en-
closed or screened place (जवनिका),
के प्रविश्य एकान्ते तिष्ठ Mk 8

अपवारण Covering, concealment,
disappearance.

अपवारित p p Covered, concealed,
तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk 6 covered, van-
ished disappeared -तं, अपवारितक
Concealed or secret manner -तं, अप-
वारितकेन, अपवार्य ind. Frequently
occurring in dramas in the sense of
'apart' 'aside to another' (opp प्र-
काशं), it is speaking in such a way
that only the person addressed may
hear it, तद्वेदपवारित रहस्य तु यदस्य
परावृत्त्य प्रकाश्यते । निपातकरणेणान्यमपवार्या-
नरा कथा S D 6.

अपवृत्ति f Opening.

अपवृज् 7 A 1 To avoid, destroy,
dissipate, tann, शत्रुं &c -2 To tear off,
pull out, take out. -3 To conclude,
finish, absolve -Caus 1 To leave,
quit, abandon, avoid, दूरापवर्जितच्छत्रैः
शिरोभिः R 17 79 keeping the
umbrellas at a (great) distance,
त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मद्व्युता मतंगजेन सनि-
वापवर्जिता Ki 1 29 abandoned, left,
lost -2 To let go, drop down, throw,
pour, सुमनसो दिव्याः स्वेच्छरैरपवर्जिताः
Bhāg, करधुमपद्मसुकुलपवर्जिताः Si 13.
37 -3 To abandon, release, dis-
charge, pay off (as debt &c), ab-
solve oneself from, fulfil, make
good (as a promise). -4 To sever,
separate, cut off, भट्टापवर्जितेस्तेषां
शिरोभिः (मही तस्तार) R 4 63, Ki.
17 58 severed or cut off by arrows,
इमान्यमुनीत्यपवर्जिते शनः Ki 8 20
plucked -5 To overturn, empty,
Y. 3. 300 -6 To honour, respect,
esteem -7 To give, bestow, grant,
present, अपवर्जितं कोशजातं Dk. 36,
दक्षिणामपवर्ज्य Mb, अपवर्जितौ वरौ
Rām

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfil-
ment or accomplishment of an ac-
tion, अपवर्गे वृत्तीया P II 3. 6, III
4 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाप्राप्तिः or समाप्ति
Sk.), क्रियापवर्गेणैवहुजीविसात्कृताः Ki.
1. 14, अपवर्गे वृत्तीयेति भणतः पाणिनेरापि
N 17 68, Ki 16. 49, पंचं coming
to an end in 5 days -2 An exception,
special rule; अभिव्याप्यपकर्षणमपवर्गः

Susr -3 Absolution, final beatitude;
अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोभुवमंशाविब धर्मयोगेति
R 8 16, ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sāṅkhya K.
44 -4 A gift, donation. -5 Abandon-
ment -6 Throwing, discharge (as of
arrows), Ki 16 20

अपवर्जन 1 Leaving, abandonment,
making good, fulfilling (a promise),
discharging (debt &c) -2 A gift
or donation, spending -3 Final
beatitude, salvation

अपवर्जित p p Left, abandoned,
fulfilled, see above, oft in comp
in the sense of 'free from,' 'being
without,' 'destitute of,' or with in-
str, षडभिरपवर्जिताङ्गीतिः Br. S 53. 7
80 minus 6, Ki 2 26

अपवृक्त p p Finished, ended.

अपवृत्तिः f Fulfilment, accomplish-
ment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A To turn back, turn
away, depart, तस्मादपवर्तत हूरकुवा R.
6 58, तस्मादपवर्तत कुडिनेशः 7. 33.
-Caus 1 To turn back or away, turn
aside, bend, व्यपोदपाश्चैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः
Ki. 4 15, आसक्तियोगपवर्तितदृष्टि
वक्त्रं (वहती) Māl. 1 40 -2 (Math)
To divide (as by a common measure)
without remainder, समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य
हारभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Līlā. -3
To reduce to a common measure

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing.
-2 (Math) The (common) divi-
sor which is applied to both or
either of the quantities of an equa-
tion -3 Reduction to a common
measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure

अपवर्तन 1 Removal, transferring
from one place to another, स्थानं -2
Taking away, depriving one of, न
त्यागोस्ति द्विषत्याश्च न च दायापवर्तन Ms
9. 79 -3 Abridging, abbreviation.
-4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest
terms, division without remainder,
or the divisor itself

अपवृत्त p. p. 1. Turned away, re-
versed, inverted, overturned; agi-
tated, disturbed, जठरक्षफरी Ki. 12
49 -2 With downward face, व्य-
कीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तसंहरवहः Māl. 3 17. -3
Ended, finished -तं The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः f End.

अपव्यधू 4 P. 1 To pierce (bad-
ly), अपविद्धः शरैर्भुजं Mb -2 To
throw or cast in general, throw or
cast off, toss away, मैत्रयन् परिजना-
पविद्धया (दोलया) R 19 44 left, let
go, धुजस्तभापविद्ध Mv 2 33 thrown
or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61
given or spent away; Ki. 5.
30, Si 8 37, हृदयमशरण मे पश्मला-
क्ष्याः कटाक्षैरपहृतमपविद्ध पीतहनुर्मलितं च
Māl 1 28 pierced through, dis-

thacted, overcome -3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c), पुरा उमशाने स्रगि-चापविधये Mb, Ms 11 41. Dk 98, 111

अपविद्ध *p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed, oft used in the sense of 'freed from, 'devoid of'. रक्षाविप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धुचावि R 10 74 -2 Abject, mean -द्ध., पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger, one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus, Ms 9 171 Y 2 132 -Comp -होके *a* dead, departed from this world

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it)

अपव्ययः [अपवृष्ट मयांमसुद्धय कृत व्यय] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान *a* 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal -2 Denying a debt

अपव्रत *a* Ved 1 Sweiving from religious observances, unreligious, impious, Rv 1.51.9 -2 Disobedient, unfaithful -3 Perverse

अपशकुनं A bad omen

अपशंक *a* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless -कं *adv* Fearlessly

अपशब्दः = अपमद् *q.* v

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning) त एव शक्तिवैकल्यप्रमदात्-सतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिता शब्दा अपशब्दा इतीरिताः ॥ दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh 134 (where 'ब्द' has also sense 4), अपशब्दज्ञातं मावे Subhash -2 Vulgar speech. -3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure, प्रापादगोर्गलदप-शब्दमंजनाभः Si. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation

अपशव्य *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle

अपशिरस् -शीर्ष, -र्ष *a.* Headless.

अपशु *a* Without cattle. -शुः Not cattle, a bad animal, any animal other than a cow and horse, अपशवो वा अन्ये गोशेभ्य Sat. Br.

अपशुच *a* Without sorrow. -म. (Without sorrow) The soul, क उत्तमश्लोकगुणानुवादात् पुमान् विरज्येत विनापशुचनत् Bbāg.

अपशोक *a* Without sorrow or grief -क. The *Asoka* tree

अपश्चिम *a* 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम, cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर). अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिम. पश्चिमावस्थापार्थितो मकरद-बाहुपरिणवः Māl 9 अयमपश्चिमस्तं राम-स्य त्रिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U 1 v 1 for पश्चिम); मसीदुतु महाराजो ममानेनाप-श्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve 6, प्रणनापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu 7. तात अब मेऽपश्चिम-प्रणाम. Nāg 5. अपश्चिमं कुरु वचने Ve 141 -2 Not last, first, foremost, श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R 19 1 -3 Extreme अपश्चिमानिमा कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्यह Rām

अपश्य *a* Ved Not seeing

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty, Si 11. 64

अपस्वासः = अपान *q.* v

अपष्टं [अप-स्था, क सम्म भवं P VIII 3 97] The point of the goad of an elephant

अपष्टु *a* [अप-स्था कृ Un. 1 25, P VIII 3 98] 1 Contrary, opposite -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse -3 Left. -ष्टु *adv* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 Falsely, untruthfully, wrongly, तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपष्टु पठ्यते Si 15 17, अपष्टु पठतः पात्र्यमधिगोष्टि शठस्य ते N -3 Faultlessly -4 Well, properly, handsomely. -ष्टुः Time

अपष्टुर-ल *a* Contrary, opposite.

अपस्तु *n* [आर् अमुन् हस्वश्च, आप कर्मा-ख्याया हस्वो वुद्धि वा स्यात् Un 4 207. अत्र, अप] 1 Work, action, अपसा संतु तेने Rv. 1 54 8 -2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. -3 Water -*a* (अपा) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मशुक्र). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R अपस *f.* pl stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites, (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun, and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L *opus*]

अपस्तम *a* Most active or rapid.

अपस्य *a.* [अपसि कर्मणि साङ्ग यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारिन्), Yv 10. 7, flowing, watery. -स्या 1 Activity. -2 Water -3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्यति Den P To be active

अपस्यु *a* [अपस्य-व्यच्-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working

अपसदः [अपवृष्टो नीच इव मीदति, मद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man, usually at the end of comp in the sense of 'vile,' 'wretched,' 'accused', कापालिक Māl. 5, रे र क्षत्रियापसदाः Ve 3, नरः, ब्राह्मण &c -2 N for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own, विप्रस्य विप्र वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयो । वैश्यस्य वर्णे वैकस्मिन् बडे-तेऽपमदा स्तुता ॥ Ms 10. 10

अपसमं *ind* Last year, at the end of the year (वर्षावस्ये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृप्

अपसर्जनं [सृज्-भाव ल्यट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment -2 A gift or donation. -3 Final beatitude

अपसल = अपसव्य below.

अपसलवि *ind* [अप-सल वि^० अपि] 1 To the left (opp प्रमलवि), वि सुष्टया रज्ज्वा Kāty (अपसलविष्येन) -2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space, कश्चिन्न्युष्टयोरतरा अपमलवि अपसव्य वा तत्र पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

अपसव्य, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not on the left, right, अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3 214. -2 Contrary, opposite -स्य *ind*. To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्य when it hangs over the left), a position of the thread in Śiāddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सव्य, निवीत & अपसव्य) Ms 3 279, 'स्ये कृ to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion, सिद्धांतमन्युपेत्यानिमाम् कथमप्रसंगोऽपसिद्धांत Gaut S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart, अपसर इतः begone, avaunt, hence, get you gone, अपसरतः Pt 1. -2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेषः कारणं तत्प्रवृत्ति Pt. 3. 43. -3 To vanish, disappear, यस्याहुडानेन मे संततिविनाश दुःखमपसरति Pt. 1. -4 To escape, elude the sight. -*Caus.* To make (a

thing of person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside, अपसारय वनसारं K. P. 9, अपसारयता वेचलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away, Ms. 7. 149

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, retreating, escape, तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt. 3 -2 Egress

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश), Pt. 3. 120, अनपसारमार्गः Dk. 163, H. 3. 53, Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing, Mk. 7. 3

अपसारणं-गा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling, किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mai बाद्ध, बाद्ध).

अपसृत p. p. 1 Gone away, retreated &c., dropped or fallen down, अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुच्यन्ते लताः S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched, S. 6. -3 Discharged, अपसृतनिच झञ्जं Mv. 2.

अपसृप 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away, त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसृपत U. 4, उल्लेखितविकारः अपसृपते Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy), झुझांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पराजानपदानपसृपितुं प्रयुक्तः U. 1. -Caus. To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः-पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy, सोपसर्पैर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating, observing as a spy

अपसृतिः f. Going away or forth.

अपस्कंभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप-सृद्ध रथागे निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] 1 Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (र also), अपस्करमधिष्ठाने हिमवान् विच्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्खलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात a. [अपकुड् स्नात] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नाने 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing,

bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नान-शिष्ट जल) Ms. 4. 132

अपस्पश a. Devoid of spies, शब्द-विधेय नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा Si. 2. 112 (where श्ना also means without स्पश)

अपस्पृश a. Ved. Not letting oneself be touched

अपस्पृश a. Insensible.

अपस्फिग a. Having badly formed hips, (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर् (-स्फु), -र, -रत् a. Injured (Sây), swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः f. [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्त्तरि अच्, or अपगतस्मर स्मरणयत] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory, स्मर° Bh. 1. 89 -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness, Susr. thus derives it, स्मृतिभूतार्थं विज्ञानमपस्मरं परिदधते । अपस्मार इति श्रोकस्ततोय व्यापितवृत्तः ॥

अपस्मारि a. Epileptic, having an epileptic fit, Ms. 3. 7, Si. 3. 72

अपस्मृति a. Forgetful

अपस्य, -स्यु &c. See under अपस्य

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove, अपहन्तो दुरितं हव्यगंधः S. 4. 7, न तु खलु तयाज्ञानं शक्तिं करोत्यपहति वा U. 2. 4 takes away, Ms. 6. 96, अपहतपाप्मानं सचितारमुपातिष्ठस्व U. 3 -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.) -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice) -4 To shoot out.

अपह a. [अप-हृद्-ङ] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c., न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97, जगियं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46, परकर्मापहः सोऽधृत् 17. 61.

अपहतिः f. Removing, destroying.

अपहनने Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल a. Having a bad plough

अपहस 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride, सहसापहसितकुमारणे Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless laughter, often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसित).

अपहस्तः [अपसाणार्थं हस्त] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त), one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Den. P. To seize by the neck and drive out, hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also)

अपहस्तित p. p. Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up, सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदय K. 233, 202, बाधने त्वया Mal. 9. 19, अयं मनः लज्जो व्यवसाय. V. 2, Ki. 9. 36

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon, साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्व S. 6. 15. -pass To waste away, wane अपहानं Leaving, abandoning

अपहानिः f. 1 Leaving, abandonment, stopping -2 Ceasing, vanishing -3 Exception, exclusion

अपहाय ind. Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपह 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, beat or snatch away, carry off, पश्चात्पुत्रे-रपहतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden, तत्रादचिरापहत् पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (b) To avert, turn away, वदन्मपहरता (गरा) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (c) To rob, plunder, steal -2 To sever, separate, cut off, R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue, attract, ravish, captivate, affect influence (in a good or bad sense), अपहिये खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered, उत्सवापहतचेतनाभिः Ratn. 1, यथा नापहियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277, न...प्रियतमा यतमानमपहारत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of, कीर्ति R. 11. 74, प्रिया मे दत्ता बाद्ध पुनर्भस्पहता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume, देयं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेत्पुनः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. -Caus. To cause (others) to take away, Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तु a. 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating, सर्वदोषापह-तृणा व्रताना Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णनासापहारेण भिन्नी मे विस्फुलिता Rām. by the cutting of ears and nose, निद्रापहार, विष. -4 Concealing, dissembling, कथमात्म-पहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character, see अपहारक below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक, -हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्यं plunderer, thief, परचित्; वागपहारकः Ms. 11. 51., Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88. —कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off &c., destitute of, free from.

अपहृ 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise Ms. 8. 53, कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपहृतः Ratn 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. —2 To deny, disown; गुणाश्चापहृषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5. 44; अपहृतवानस्य जनार्थं यत्किञ्चि (अक्षरतां) N. 1. 49. —3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपहृवः 1 Concealment, hiding, concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. —2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation. 'वे ज्ञाः P. I. 3. 44, ज्ञाते मया ते हृदयं सखे मापहृवं कृथाः Ks. 10. 92. —3 Appeasing, satisfying. —4 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to or superimposed upon, it, प्रकृतं यन्निषिध्यान्त्यस्याप्येते सा त्वपहृतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमस्य कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यता यत्स्याप्येते सापहृतिः) *e. g.* नेदं नभोमण्डलं मधुराक्षितं तारा नवकेतुभगाः । नायं शशी कुडिलितः कर्णोद्गो नासो कलकः शायतो सुरारिः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84

अपहृत्सः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाक *a.* 1 Ved [fr. अच् with अप] (a) Situated aside or behind (b) Remote, distant. (c) Coming from a distant place. (d) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्य S&y.); 'चक्षुस्' of unequalled brightness; 'कात्' aside, distant; 'करस्थ' standing behind —2 Raw, unripe —3 Not matured, undigested. —4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाकं पक्वव्यञ्जनं द्रव्यं तद्विलक्षणं) Rv. 1. 110. 2. 6. 12. 2. —कः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.) —2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. —Comp. —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. —2. natural, original : Bhāṣā P. 42, 95. —शकं ginger.

अपाक 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तन्मैत्रं तिमिरमपाकरोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29; सुदृढता न पदैरपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23, शुद्धोपि

येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुनर्वात्सल्यमपाकं निवृत्तिः Kn. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Mā. 6. 4, R. 6. 57, Si. 8. 61. —2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हस्तैर्ययासुभिरपाकृतमुष्मन्सक्तैः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50 —3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. —2 Rejection, refutation; तद्वापाकरणायाह Pīasna Up. —3 Payment, liquidation; कृष्णवापाकरणायास्त्यपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाकर्मन् *a.* (अप) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिण्यु *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. —2 Excelling, eclipsing वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिण्युः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. —2 Devoid or destitute of, free from, कृतमिदमपाकृते गुणैः Si. 15. 33. यत्स्वयमभियोगदुःस्वरपाकृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. —2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [अपगत अक्षनिर्दिष्ट] 1 Present, perceptible —2 [अपगते अपकृष्टे वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless, having bad eyes.

अपांक्त, -पांक्त्य, -पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line', especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast, 'उपहृत' defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक *a.* [अपगत अंग यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body —2 Maimed, crippled. —गः, -गकः [अपांगति तिर्यक् चलति नैकं यत्र, अप-अय वच्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टिः S. 1. 24; अम्महे अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4. —2 A sectarian mark on the forehead —3 Cupid, the god of love. —4 N. of a plant (अपांगार्ग). —Comp. —दृष्टिः, —दृष्टिः *f.*, —विलोकितं, —चोक्षण &c. a side-glance side-long look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners: यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्ताधेमुखी मयाय दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयो. वरिते नेत्रं यया *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाञ्च, अपाञ्च (*m. ड, f. ची, n. ङ*) [अपाचानि, अच् क्तिप] 1 Going or situat-

ed backwards, behind. —2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). —3 Western. —4 Southern (opp. उदच्); probably for अवाच्. —ङ् *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. —2 Westward or southward

अपाची The south or west; 'इतरा' the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाच्यां भव च्] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. —2 Not visible, imperceptible: Rv. 7. 6. 4. —3 Southern. —4 Western. —5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपाच-यच्] Western or southern

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful. —ञ् 1 Unskilfulness —2 Sickness, illness

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). —2 (पाणिनीय अष्टाध्यायीरूपं ग्रन्थं यो नाधीते) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. —2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. —3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्दानं मपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. —Comp. —कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy: four disqualifications for a Brāhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70. —निर्दिष्टेभ्यो धनादानं पाणिन्यं शूद्रसेवनं । अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमसत्यस्य च माषणम् ॥ ; see also 11. 126. —दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —यच् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless: मायेणापात्रधृज्जवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् अपद् q v.

अपाद् 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाप्मानमपादते; कृत्स्निह-मपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. —2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; द्रव्यमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24, अपादाने पञ्चमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदामनि चल वा यदि वाऽचलं । द्रवमेव तदाविशात्तद्पादानमुच्यते ॥ Hari. ; अपादान is of three kinds —निर्दिष्टविषयं निश्चिदुपाच-विषयं तथा । अपेक्षितक्रियं चेति त्रिधापादानमिष्यते ॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाध्वन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपाञ्च 2 P. [अप-अच्] 1 To breathe out, respire, यद्वा प्राणिनि स प्राणो यद्वापानिति सोऽपानः Ch. Up. —2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण) ; प्राणपानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यन्तरचारिणौ Bg. 5 27 ; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनान्मूत्रपुरीषादिरपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुर्नामिस्थानः) ; मूत्रशुक्रवहो वायुरपान इति कीर्यते. —नः, —नं The anus (आधारे घञ्). —Comp. —दा giving Apāna. —द्वारं the anus. —पवनः, —वायुः 1. the life-wind called अपान —2. ventris crepitus. —धृत् f. a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration —2 Taking downwards, mine, excrement &c.

अपानृत a. Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-पितृ a. Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous, अपापाना कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते । यदि संभाव्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9 37. —Comp. —काशिन a. 1. not ill-looking. —2 not revealing evil. —व्यसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपापित्त-नपात् &c. &c. See under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपद्रव्येन व्याख्यादितेन इत्यपामार्गः ; सूत्रं करणे घञ् कुत्व दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (Mar. आषाढा) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations ; अपामार्गं त्वया वयं सर्वं तद्वपुःमेहे ; अपामार्गं ओषधीनां सर्वासामेक इदृशी । Av. —Comp. —क्षारतैलं, तैलं N. of two medicated oils.

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपाय-विद् See under अपे.

अपार a. 1 Shoreless. —2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited ; अपारस्वाग्रमेयस्य परं पारमुदाश्रिते Ram. unfathomable, of great length. —3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक) ; Rv. 5. 87. 6. —4 Out of reach. —5 Difficult to be crossed ; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy) ; रावणश्च महाशङ्करपापः प्रतिभाति मे । Ram. —रं 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence ; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence —2 The opposite bank of a river. —रा The earth.

अपारक a. Unable, incompetent.

अपार्श्व a. [अप-अर्धं क निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. —2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थ], अपार्थक a. 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless ; सर्वमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रं तौ संयसादय Mb. —2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless ;

अपार्थं बहु भाषते Susr. —र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric), योग्यतासत्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्य Gautama ; पौर्वापर्ययोगादप्रतिवार्थमपार्थक ; cf. also Kāv. 3. 128 ; समुदायार्थं शून्यं यत्तदपार्थमिति व्यने । —Comp. —करण advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालंकः N. of a plant, *Cassia Fistula*.

अपालंबः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपाट् 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover ; expose, display, reveal ; (ज्ञानं) तस्य विभ्रमरता न्यपाट्णोत् R. 19. 25. —2 To cover

अपाट् p. p. 1 Opened, laid bare or open ; स्वर्गद्वारमपाट्ते Bg. 2. 32. —2 Covered, concealed ; enclosed. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed

अपाट्तिः f. अपावरण 1 Opening, laying bare or open —2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding —3 Concealing, hiding, screening

अपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back ; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. —2 To come to nothing —Caus To send back, turn back, to reject, repulse

अपावर्तनं, वृत्तिः f. 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring ; repulse, rejection. —2 Revolution.

अपावृत्त p. p. 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted ; reversed, repelled, driven back —2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt ; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित् Mb. —तं Rolling on the ground (of a house).

अपादया Not a large number of snares, i. e. a few snares ; P. VI. 2. 156.

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to ; परस्परं केचिदपाश्रयंते Rām. —2 To use, practise, employ ; आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्यैव धारणं Mb. —3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.)

अपाश्रय a. Without support or refuge, helpless. —यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge ; कर्णे कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. —2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. —3 Head ; त्वदकापाश्रयां तौ Dk. 34. 69.

अपाश्रित p. p. 1 (Passively used) (a) Restored to. (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by. —2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाटिः f. Ved. The heel.

अपाट्टः [स्था-क-सस्य ण्वल्] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. —ट्ट The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out, वृत्त barbed.

अपासु [अप्-अम्] 4 U. 1 (a) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also) ; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt 1 ; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि योवने धृतं त्वया वार्धक्येभ्यो बलकलं Ku 5. 44, निरस्तगंभीर्यमपास्तुष्पकं Si. 1 55, इत्यादीनामपि काव्यलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from, यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भय Ve. 3 4 —2 To scare, disperse, drive away, अपास्य चास्य यंतारं Mb. —3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition ; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding —2 Quitting. —3 Killing.

अपासित p. p. (fi caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c ; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपासंगः [सञ् घञ्-कुत्व] A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal, see अपसरण.

अपासु a. Lifeless, dead

अपाहा 3 P = अपहा q. v.

अपि ind. (sometimes with the ad dropped according to the opinion of Bhāguri ; वट्टि माहुरिरहोपमवाप्योरुपसंगया ; पिवा, पिधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with ; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr epi, Zend api, Germ. and Eng. be]. (Note अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अभि in classical literature) —2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force (समुच्चय) ; अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S 1 ; on one's part, in one's turn, विष्णुसमंतापि राजपुत्राः पाठिताः Pt 1 ; राजापि मुनिवाक्यमगोक्त्या लिङ्गत् Dk. 2 ; अपि-अपि or अपि च as well as, and also, अपि स्तुहि, अपि सिञ्च P. I 4. 96 Sk., न नापि न चैव, न वापि, नापि, वा, न चापि neither-nor ; न चापि काव्यं न वमित्यवयव M. 1. 2 nor, वापि or, अल्पोऽप्येवं महान् चापि Ms. 3. 53 whether small or great. —3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of ' too ', ' even ', ' very ', विधुरापि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासौ H. 1 the very moon ; यूयमप्यनेन कर्मणा परिभ्राताः S 1 even you, you also ; अन्यदपि also another, अद्यापि even

yet, still, even now, इदानीमपि even now; सुहृत्तमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least: नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यापि though, although, even if, तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, sometimes यद्यापि is understood, तथापि only being used, as in Ki. 1. 28 -4 Though (oft translatable by 'even', 'even if'). सरसिजमण्डविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S 1. 20 though overspread &c., इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *ibid* though in her bark dress, बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध), कृष्णमपि अनुदशन, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question अपि सज्जिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S 1, अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं... अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तते Ku 5. 33, 34, 35, अप्यग्रणीर्मन्त्र-कृतानुष्ठीना कुशामुद्धे कुशली शुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood), कृतं राम-मदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिष्य U. 2. I hope the Bāhmapa boy comes to life Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that', अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वणक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S 1, S 7, तदपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणवाणमोचरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid*, अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलेकुर्वीत U. 2, 'is it likely', 'I wish', यथा वनज्योत्स्ना-शुरूषेण पादुपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहम-प्यात्मनोऽशुरूषं वरं लभेयेति S. 1 would that, अपि नामाहं पुरुरवा भवेयं V. 2 I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some', कोपि some one, किमपि something, कुत्रापि somewhere, कदापि at any time, कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां दिदृक्षुवः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'undescribable', 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थान्तरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12, तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं योहि यस्य प्रियो जनः 2. 19, Mu. 3. 22; K. 143, कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12, Māl. 1. 26, R. 1. 46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all', चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शङ्का), अपि कोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief.

-11 (with pot. mood), It has the sense of सम्भवा 'possibility', 'supposition', P. I 4. 96, III 3. 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं अपि स्तुयाद्वाजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिद्यात् Sk सोयमपि सि-चेत्सहस्रं द्राक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk 127 -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof, P. I 4. 96, III. 3. 142; धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तुयाद् वृषलं, विग्जालमं देवदत्तमपि सिचेत् पलाहुं, अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिका-मायत्से गहिर्तनेतु Sk shame to, &c. or fie upon, Devadatta &c -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्ववर्गं or नानचागमुजा, the imperative being softened), अपि स्तुहि Ss you may praise (if you like), अपि स्तुह्यपि सेधार्त्मास्तथ्युक्तं नराज्ञं Bk 8. 92 -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a रर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96, the example usually given is सर्पिर्वापि स्यात् where some word like बिदुरापि 'a drop,' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee', 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c अपि सम्भवाप्रदन्तशङ्कागदसमुच्चये। तथायुक्त-पदार्थेयु कामचारक्रियासु च ॥ Visva; अपि पदार्थसम्भवाभावसर्गगदसमुच्चयेयु P. I 4. 96 G. M. adds the senses of आशंस 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि नहति हारं).

अपिकक्ष. Ved The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals —*क्षं and* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a.* belonging to this region (Sāy. on Rv. 1. 117 22 says 'क्ष्य छि-नस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन सधानभूत प्रवर्ग्यविद्या-ख्य रहस्य').

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described

अपिच्छिल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment -2 Deep.

अपिज *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities. —*जः* [अपि अन्ध जायते, अलुङ् वेदे अश्वत्थस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जल-क्रीडारतिसाधनत्वात्थाव).

अपित् *a.* [आप इतो गता यस्य वेदे न जज्ञ] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river -2 Not having the इत् or अनुजं वृ

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपतृक also in this sense).

अपितृय *a.* Not ancestral.

अपित्वं Ved [अपित्वरते अस्मै त्वं नाह] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विन् *a.* Having a share

अपिधा 3 U To shut, close, cover, conceal

अपिधानं-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमुतापिधाने-मसि स्वाहा, नेकजलदुच्छत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24, a cloth for covering

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment, covering -*धिः* What is given to another's entire satisfaction तुतिपर्यन्तं

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also), बाष्पा-पिहित covered with tears -2 Not concealed, plain, clear, अर्थो निरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहद्वधु-स्तनाभः Subhāsh.

अपिप्राण *a.* (गी. *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदाचेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share

अपिब्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood, अपिब्रताश्चान्वारभन्ते यजमानं Kāty. (सद्यः साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिब्रता. अविभक्ता दायादा, ते हि एकैनापि कृष्या-दिकर्म कृतं सर्वं उपजीवति Com.)

अपिशर्वर *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. —*र* Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदोपमुख)

अपिशलः N of a man, a gram-marian, (pl) his descendants.

अपिशस *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-इ] 2 P. (Mostly Ved.) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरायुस्युं पुनरेवा-पियन्ति Mund -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into, स्वम-पीतो भवति तस्मादेनं स्वपितृत्याचक्षते Oh. Up. -4 To die -5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. -2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीतौ तद्वत् प्रसंगादुत्सर्जनं Bt. Sūtra II 1. 8. -4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. -2 Pouring out (of rivers). -3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance, absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation

अपीच्य *a* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिशुद्ध) -2 Secret, concealed, hidden

अपीज् *a*. Ved Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय संयते कल्प-ते कर्मकर्तृरिति क. Tv.] Dryness of the nose; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस

अपीव्य *a*. Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस *m*. (°पुमाद्) Not a man, a eunuch, Ms. 3 49

अपुस्त्वं The state of a eunuch, impotent state

अपुस्का *f* A woman without a husband, नापुस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk 5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a*. Without a tail. -च्छा *N*. of a tree (Mar शीत)

अपुण्य *a* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad, °कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. -अ., -पुत्रकः (°त्रिका *f*.) Having no son or heir

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child, one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son, cf. अकृता. -कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind*. Not again, once for all, for ever. -Comp. -अन्वय *a*. not returning, dead. -आदानं not taking back or again. -आवृत्तिः *f*. 'non-return,' exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude -प्राप्य *a*. irrecoverable. -भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). -2 final beatitude. -3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. -4 a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a* Not manlike, unmanly. -Comp. -अर्थ. 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. -2. not the principal object of the soul

अपुष्कल *a*. 1 Not much. -2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a*. 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound) -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (मुष्यादुपकारि), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते श्योनि विष्टुं मुचं रुचं विष्टे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to

the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant

अपुष्प *a* Flowerless, not flowering -स्प The glomerous fig-tree -Comp -फल, -फलद् *a*. bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (-लः, -दः) 1 the jack tree (Mar. कणस) Artocarpus Integrifolia. -2. the glomerous fig-tree (उदुंबर).

अपुस् *n*. Ved Shape, body = वपुस्.

अपुजक *a*. Ineligious, irreverent

अपूजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशीर्यते; पू-प. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c (Mar. वडा, वासा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices, भीमेनातिबलेन मत्स्यभवेनोपूपा न संवद्विताः Pt. 3 172 -2 Wheat. -3 Honey-comb

अपूपीय, अपूप्य *a* (अपूपाय हित, यद् व च) Belonging to, intended for, अपूप -प्ये Flour, meal

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सावरी).

अपूरुष *a* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless -3 Unpeopled, untenanted

अपूर्ण *a*. Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect, अपूर्ण-मेकेन शतक्रतुतां R. 3. 38, अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे दोहद्वय M. 3. -र्ण Incomplete number or fraction. -Comp -काल *a*. premature, untimely. (-लः) premature or incomplete time; °ज aboitive.

अपूर्व *a*. 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new, °व नाटकं S. 1, °व राजकुलं M 5, K. 191, Si. 4 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful, अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमान-हेतुर्युष्मत् U. 4, अपूर्वो इत्यते वक्तिः कामि-न्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दृढवीवागं हृदि लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17, singular, unexampled, unprecedented, अपूर्व एष विरहमार्गः S. 6, अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु बो-द्धमहः S. 7; अपूर्वकर्मचाडालमयि मुग्धे विष्टुं मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. -3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger, Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 preceded by अ or आ. -6 (In phil.) 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect.' -Colebrooke. -व 1 The remote conse-

quence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्य) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery -वः The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n*. religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पतिः *f*. one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °तिः कुमारी Sk. -वादः discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new, it is of four kinds: -हर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता, -त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature, अपूर्व-त्वात्पबंधय Mv. 1.

अपूर्वचत् *ind*. Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वण *adv*. Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a*. Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व *a* Ved. 1 Unprecedented, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard-of before.

अपृक्त *a*. Not united, uncombined.

-क्तः 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter, अपृक्त एकाल्पय P. I. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमपृक्त Sk. -2 (In the Prātisākyas) The preposition अ and the particle उ.

अपृणत *n*. Not filling, stungy.

अपृथक् *ind*. Not separately, together with, collectively. -Comp -धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी *a*. maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape. अपेहि begone, avant, away, hence, get you gone, to disappear, vanish, pass away, die or perish also, धर्मश्चापैति Ms. 1 82, हृदयात्-त्यादेशश्चलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24, रम्या न-वदुतिरपैति न शाहलेभ्यः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted; to be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.).

अपायः [इ-अच्] 1 Going away, departure. -2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 5. 24 (अपायो विश्लेष Sk.), येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वद् हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6: 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absencet; सूर्यापाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset; क्षणदापायशशांकदर्शनः R. 8. 74 close of night; जलापायविपांडुराणि Si. 4. 5, 4. 54, 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; करणापायविभिक्षवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83, मालत्यपायमधिगम्य Māl. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity

danger (oft opp. उपाय). तदपि मरणापायचकितः Bh. 3. 9, तदनेनपापबुद्धि-नोपायश्चित्ति नोपायः Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan), उपायं चित्तेत्याज्ञस्तथापायं च चितयेत् Pt. 1 406, अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपाय-संदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61; बहुपाये वने Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous; कायः संहितापायः H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities. मत्स्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4 102, Ks 14. 19 -6 Loss, detriment, injury -7 The end (of a word)

अपायिन् *a* Departing, transient perishable; see अपायिन्.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशांम्यः S. 3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, conuary (with abl). अर्थादपेतं अर्थ P. IV 4 92 Sk (अर्थमप्यन्यायादपेते) स्तुत्यपेतादि-कारिणः Y 2 4 -3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl or in comp), सुखादपेतः Sk; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R 7 70 faultless, भिः Ms 7 197, भर्तयेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव S. 7 32 freed from (mental) darkness -Comp -राक्षसी N of a plant, Oenium Sanctum (तुलसी) (अम्भा राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहरणात्तन्नामत्).

अपेक्ष [अप-ईक्ष] 1 A 1 To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect -2 To wait for, await, सज्जो रथो भर्तुर्विजय-प्रस्थानमपेक्षते S 2 awaits, क्षणमपेक्षस्व U. 7, K. 84, न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk 7, न स्वयं देवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते II Pt. 35, पादेन नापेक्षतं सुंदरीणां संपर्कमा-क्षिजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3 26 -3 To require, want, stand in need of, wish or desire for, शब्दार्थो सत्कविरिव द्वयं निदानमपेक्षते S. 2 56, न शालः स्तंभकविता वसुधैवकुलमपेक्षते Mu 1. 3, प्रभुता रमणेषु योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते V 4 12, Ku. 3. 18, Pt. 2. 26. -4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to, किमपेक्ष्य फलं प्रयोधरात् इवनतः प्रार्थयते युगाधिपः K. 2 21; यतः शब्दोऽयं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽर्थोत्तरमपेक्षते S. D. -5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for, उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K. 35, 197, 257, 315, नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षिता-स्मद्वस्थो व्यापारः Māl. 9, अनलेष्विद्वद्वान् कस्माच्च त्वयाऽपेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128, S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309; with n not to like, not to care for, अनपेक्षित-राजराजं Mu. 3. 18; तदानपेक्ष्य स्व-शरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. -2 Need, requirement, necessity, निरपेक्ष without hope or need, regardless of, सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्स-माप्तः; अनपेक्षः शुचिदृशः Bg. 12. 16, or

in comp., स्फुलिगावस्थया वह्निरैधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. -3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc case, more usual-ly in comp, मध्यमंगानपेक्षं Ratn. 1 17. regardless of, the inst. and some-times loc of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with re-ference to,' 'out of regard for,' 'with a view to,' 'for the sake of', सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरमकमादाय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt 1, नियमापेक्षया R 1 94, वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1 पौरजना-पेक्षया 2 out of regard for किमकोश-लाडुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to gain some object. प्रथममुद्धतापेक्षया Mc. 17; दृढं शक्त्यपेक्षं Y 2 26 in proportion to in accordance with, अत्र व्यनयं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K P 1 as compared with it -4 Connection, relation, de-pendence as of cause with effect or of individual with species; शरीरमाध-नापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. -5 Care, attention, heed. देहापेक्षास्तथा यूयं यातादायायुरीयकं Bk 7. 49. -6 Respect, deference. -7 (in gram.) = अपेक्षा q. v. -Comp. -बुद्धिः (In Vaisesika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one, 'this is one &c' and which gives rise to the notion of duality' see Saiva chap 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः = विनाशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः, cf. Bhā-shā P. द्विवादय पराधाता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मना । अनेकाश्रयपर्याया एते तु परिकीर्तिना अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशसिद्धि निरूपितः 107-8

अपेक्ष्य, -क्षित्य, -क्षणीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c, desirable

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected, wanted desired, required; considered, referred to &c. -तं Desire, wish, regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षिन् *a* Hoping, waiting for wishing or desiring for, wanting; considering, caring, usually as last member of comp., शुरुर्विषयलापेक्षी R. 15 85, प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3 1 according to

अपेय *a*. Not fit to be drunk. अपेयेषु तद्वागेषु बहुतरसुदकं भवति Mk 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some com-pounds (belonging to the class मधुरव्यसकादि P. II. 1 72), 'करा, द्वितीया, 'प्रकरा, 'वाणिजा, 'स्वागता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to', e. g. 'वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are ex-cluded, so 'द्वितीया &c -Comp. -वाता N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंड, or अपमि (वेद-हर्मणि गड् त्याज्यः Tv.)] 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant, or deficient). -2 Not under 16 years of age. बालआषोडशादृषां पंगडश्चापि सजितः । Nāṭada; Ms. 8 148, पंगड पंचमावृत्ता-द्विष्टं च दशमावृत्तः । -3 A child or infant (किशोर, शिशु) -4 Very timid -5 Winkled, flaccid -6 One past 16

अपोढ See under अप-वह.

अपोदक *a* Ved 1 Waterless, water-tight (चो Rv 1. 116. 3). -2 Not watery, not fluid. -कं [अपकुट्टमुदकं यस्मात्] Poison &c that removes water (जलापकर्षहेतुविधादि)

अपोदिका *f* A sort of potheh (अपनद्धमुदकं यस्या, नक्तलेषुदकवत्वात्तथात्वं)

अपोह् 1 U [अप-उह् or ऊह्] 1 To remove, drive or push away, dispel, take away, destroy, न हि विज्ञानमपोहति N. 3. 1, कुसुमानि...प्रभवत्यायुरपोहिं पदि R. 8. 44, 54, पूर्वमुत्सवमपोहदुस्त्वः (उत्तर) 19. 5 pushed away, dis-placed, supplanted; V. 3. 10, अकिंचिदपि कुर्वणः सौख्यं दुःखान्यपोहति U. 2 19 removes, Bk. 17. 83; 15. 119, Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108; कल्पनाया अपोहः कल्पनापोहः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from or beyond imagina-tion -2 To heal, cure (as illness). -3 To avoid, give up, leave; Ms 10. 86. पंचवद्व्यां ततो रामः...अनपोह-स्थितिस्तरथो R. 12. 31, not leaving (the path of) propriety. -4 To deny, स्थाप्यतेऽपोहते वा चेत् S. D. 730. -5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c -2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. -3 Reasoning, arguing, reasoning faculty. -4 Negative rea-soning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतन्त्रिरासाय कृतं विपरीतस्तरकः), one of the *dhigunas* q. v., स्वयमुहापोहासमर्थः Mbh.; ऊहापोह-मिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विषयेतरो Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहापोह = complete discus-sion of a question. -5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वापोहो वा शब्दार्थ (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति i. e. तद्विषयत्वात्).

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. = अपोह above. -2 Reasoning faculty, मत्तः स्मृतिर्ज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15 15 (Mr. Telang translates अपो by removal)

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be re-moved, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपीरुष-पौरुषेय *a*. 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid -2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of

divine origin, अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयमतिष्ठः सुवर्णविदुरित्याख्यायते Māl. 9. not set up by (the hand of) man —यं, —येयं 1 Cowardice, pussilanimity. —2 Superhuman power.

अप्त *a.* Ved. Obtained, watery (?)

अप्तस् *n.* A sacrificial act.

अप्तु *a.* Ved. Busy, active, industrious, —तुः (or *n.* Up. 1. 74) 1 The body —2 Soma (सुक्ष्मरूपसोम) —3 A sacrificial animal.

अप्तर *m.* [अद्भ्य जलदानाय तुनेति, जलानि प्रेरयति, तुर क्षिप् Tv.] 1 Active, busy, giving water flowing as water; an epithet of India (Sây. अपां प्रेरक इद्). —2 Fire.

अप्त-प्तर-यै [अप्तरौ भावः बाहुं वेदे यत्] Sending down water (वृद्धिप्रेरकत्वं), giving of water; zeal (?)

अप्तोर्यामः, मन् *m.* N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sama Veda closing that rite, the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अप्तर *a.* [अप्तरि देहे भवः यत् वेदे टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). —2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अप्तः, अप्तस् *n.* [अप्-अप्तरु बुद्ध स्वस्वश्च, Up. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property, 2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. —3 Offspring. —4 Form, shape. —5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. *ops*]. —Comp. —स्थ *a.* superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत); (or *m.*) proprietor of an estate. —राजः lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works, directing works to be done (कर्मनिर्देशक).

अप्तवान् *a.* 1 Having progeny. —2 Poor. —नः [अप्ते आदायकर्मणे वान यस्य पुत्रो सलोपः Tv.] 1 The arm —2 N. of a Rishi in the family of or connected with Bhṛigu.

अप्तस्वत् *a.* Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

अप्ताति, अप्तिचं see under अप्.

अप्य *a.* [अपां इदं तत्र साधु संस्कृत वा यत्; अद्भि. संस्कृत P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery, consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). —2 Obtainable. —3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अप्यदीक्षितः N. of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on *Alamkara* and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagannatha who lived in the 16th century, (written also as अप्यदीक्षित).

अप्यंच [fr. अंच] Gone into, reaching, hidden.

अप्यय्य &c. See under अपी.

अप्यर्थ *ind.* Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अप्रकंप *a.* 1 Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. —2 Unanswerable (as argument)

अप्रकर *a.* Not acting well.

अप्रकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्रकल्पक *a.* Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing an obligatory.

अप्रकांड *a.* Stemless (small). —हः A bush, a shrub.

अप्रकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also), प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकोलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 —2 Self-illuminated —3 Hidden, secret, concealed, Ms. 8. 251, 9. 256 —हं, —हे *ind.* In secret, secretly, अहमप्रकाशो तिष्ठामि Ms. 4, सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशो निक्षिप्तः V. 5 secretly. —शः Indistinctness, secrecy, a secret.

अप्रकाशक *a.* Making dark, not disclosing &c.

अप्रकाश्य *a.* Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मक्षि मेधुन मनो गृहच्छिद्रं च वचन । आयुर्वेनापमानं स्त्री न प्रकाशयानि सर्वथा ॥

अप्रकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. —2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रकृत, अप्रकृत अहसंथा 'to beat about the bush,' not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान *a. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). —2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sāṅkhyas. —3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

अप्रकृष्ट *a.* Not excelled, low, vile. —हः A crow.

अप्रक्षित *a.* Undecayed.

अप्रगम *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्रगल्भ *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. वृष्ट); वृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति निषत् दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्रगुण *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रग्रह *a.* Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्रचंक्ष *a.* Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्रचेतस् *a.* Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupid

अप्रच्छेद्य *a.* Inscrutable.

अप्रच्युत *a.* Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.), Ms. 12. 116.

अप्रज *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless; शोच्यं मेधुनमप्रजं Chāṇ. 57. —2 Unborn —3 Unpeopled. —जा Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific

अप्रजस्, अप्रजात *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतृतायामप्रजसि बांधवास्तद्वाप्स्युः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्रजज्ञि *a.* Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. —2 Childless.

अप्रणीत *a.* Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. —तं Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्रतर्क्य *a.* Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता *a.* Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्रतापः 1 Want of lustre, dullness, dimness. —2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति *a.* Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; कीर्यं of irresistible prowess. —2 Unsurpassed, unequalled. —adv. Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर *a.* Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अप्रतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. —2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्रति(ती)कार *a.* Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; रियमापदुपस्थिता K. 154. —रः Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य *a.* One from whom one must not accept anything as a gift &c.

अप्रतिग्राहक *a.* Not accepting.

अप्रतिग्राह्य *a.* Unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. —2 Not to be warded or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28. —3 Not angry.

अप्रतिद्वंद्व *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. —2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिधुर *a.* Without the fellow-horse.

अप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. —2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. —2 Neglect, omission, disregard. —3 Want of understanding. —4 Absence of determination (what

to do), perplexity; °विह्वल &c. K. 159. (अप्रतिपदिर्जडा स्वादिष्टानिष्ठदर्शनश्रुतिभिः), °सिद्धाध्वसजडा K. 240, Ki. 14. 43. -5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्मृत्यभावं), उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिभा Gaut. S

अप्रतिपद् *a* Not going (विकल)

अप्रतिबंध *a*. 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. -2 Direct, undisputed, (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिबल *a* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power

अप्रतिभ *a* 1 Modest, bashful -2 Not ready-witted, dull. -भा Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट *a* Unrivalled —टः An unrivalled warrior, आत्मानं °के मन्यमानः Dk 3

अप्रतिम *a*. Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled, so अप्रतिमान; °नमोजः Mv 1. 62, °रूपत्वं, °वीर्यं, °बुद्धि &c

अप्रतियत्नः Natural or spontaneous state

अप्रतियोगिन् *a*. 1 Without an adversary. -2 Having no opposite of counterpart

अप्रतिरथ *a*. or -थः 1 (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior, दौर्घ्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19, S. 7. 7. 33 -2 Matchless; Mv 1. 46 —थः N. of a Rishi. —थः, —थं N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यद्यात्रागल राम तदप्रतिरथ विद्.

अप्रतिरव *a*. Uncontested, undisputed, वर्षशताधिकभोग सततोऽप्रतिरवः स्वत्व गमयति Mit.

अप्रतिरूप *a* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. -2 Of unequalled form -3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). -Comp. —कथार incomparable talk (सगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. -वीर्यं irresistible power

अप्रतिवीर्य *a*. Of incomparable prowess

अप्रतिशासन *a*. Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule, R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ *a*. 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. -2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180. -3 Disreputable, infamous. —ष्टः N. of a hell. —ष्टा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. —ष्टं Brahma (स्वधामप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान *a*. Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. —नं Instability,

want of solidity or firmness (fig also); तर्कप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यथाहुमेवं S B

अप्रतिष्ठित *a* Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure; unconsecrated unholy. —तः An epithet of Vishnu

अप्रतिसंक्रम *a*. Having no intermixture

अप्रतिसंख्य *a*. Unobserved, unnoticed, °ख्य (स्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object, one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of नित्य, the other two being प्रतिमन्यनिरोध wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत *a*. 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °हतात् पुत्रात् K. 62 अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move, U 3 36, जूभतमप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmaimed, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect, सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता Bh. 2 40, Pt 5. 26. so °चित्तं, °मनस् -3 Not disappointed. -Comp. —नेत्र *a* of unimpaired eyes. (—नः) N. of a Buddhist deity

अप्रतीक *a*. Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत *a*. 1 Not pleased or delighted -2 Unapproached, unassailable -3 Unopposed -4 (In Rhet) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीत यत्केवले शास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं K P. 7, 2 *e*. a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes or works only (and not in general of popular use); *e*. g. सम्यग्ज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलिताशयतादुषः (where आशय = वासना occurs in Yoga Sāstra only).

अप्रतीतिः *f* Unintelligibleness, mistrust

अप्रतुल 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अप्रत (°प्रदत्त) Not given away. —ता A girl, one not given away in marriage

अप्रत्यक्ष *a* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown -3 Absent -Comp —शिष्ट *a*. not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a*. 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge. -3 (In gram) Having no affix —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt 1. 191. -2 Not being understood -3 Not an affix, अर्थवद्वातुरप्रत्ययं प्रातिपादिक

P. I 2 45. -Comp. -स्थ *a* (in gram.) not pertaining to an affix

अप्रत्युत *a* Not attacked

अप्रदक्षिणं *ind*. From the left to the right.

अप्रदग्ध *a*. Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान *a* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदप्रधानौ H. 2 —नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate, or secondary state, inferiority -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp)

अप्रधृष्य *a* Unconquerable, invincible, यदाश्रये भीष्ममर्त्यतश्चूरं हतं पार्थेनाहुर्वेण्वधुष्यं Mb, यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वसुखेः M 5 17

अप्रपदनं Ved A bad place of refuge

अप्रभ *a* 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

अप्रभु *a* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent (with gen or loc.).

अप्रभृतिः *f*. Little effort

अप्रमत्त *a*. Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ms 7. 142.

अप्रमद *a* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमाद *a*. Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady —दः Care, attention, vigilance. —दं *ind*. Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमय *a* Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय)

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण *a* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized. -3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy, आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं वचनं जनस्य S. 5. 25. —णं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions, *i* *e* a rule, direction &c which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy -Comp. —आभः, —शुभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists) -विद् *a*. not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence

अप्रमायुक *a*. [प्र-वि-उण् आत्वे युच्, स्वार्थे क्त् Tr.] Not dying suddenly very long.

अप्रमित *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमूर्ख, अप्रमूर्खित *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise

अप्रमृश्य *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अवाध्य) Rv. 6 20. 7.

अप्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, bounded, boundless; °महिमा Mv. 4. 30. -2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c, inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचिंत्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वार्थवित्पुः Ms. 1. 3, 12 94. -3 Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma). -य Brahma. -Comp. -अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might -आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva

अप्रमोदः -द् 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अप्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc), °त्नः सुखाशेषु Ms. 6. 26. -त्नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्रया-अनि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations), अप्रयाणिस्ते शतं धृयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवनि.

अप्रयापिः *निः f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII 4. 30).

अप्रयावे *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुच्यत्, अप्रयुत, अप्रयुत्स्व *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अप्रयुभूत), careful, attentive.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथाम्नातमपि कविभिर्नादृत; तथा मन्ये देवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसोऽथवा where the mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रलंब *a.* Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तक, अप्रवर्तित *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अप्रवर्तनं Not engaging in, not exciting to any action,

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischuria &c

अप्रवीत *a.* Ved. Not approached, Rv. 4 7 9. -ता 1 Not loved (अकामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद *a.* Difficult to be found.

अप्रशस्त *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

अप्रसक्त *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate -2 Unconnected.

अप्रसक्ति *f.* Non-attachment, moderation

अप्रसगः 1 Want of attachment -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion, अप्रसगमिथानि च भूतु श्रद्धा न जायते ।

अप्रसन्न *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसादः Disfavour, displeasure

अप्रसव *a.* Not being prolific. -वः Not being born.

अप्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अप्रसाह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; °पद् an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (= अप्रस्ताविक q. v.).

अप्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -Comp. -प्रशंसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सेव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds; -कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति । तद्व्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पक्षः ॥ १. ८. when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause, (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect, (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed

as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K P 10, and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषद्धोत नव श्वेत सदृश यत्राहितम् । निर्णजकाक्षालित चापः हत वास उच्यते ॥

अप्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्रहक).

अप्रहित *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Unattacked by foes.

अप्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter; अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar -2 Not original -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary; °आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1 3. -4 Special.

अप्राग्रथ *a.* Secondary, subordinate, inferior.

अप्राचीन *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

अप्राण *a.* Lifeless; inanimate. -णः The Almighty Being.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सेव सयोग इतिः । Bhāṣhā P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached, R 12. 96. -5 Not of a marriageable age -Comp. -काल *a.* 1 inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; °लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन् । लभते ब्रुवन्वचनमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt 1. 63. -2. under age. (-ल) an irregular discussion (of any subject). -प्रापक *a.* 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed (as a young calf). -यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 42. -व्यवहार, -वयस्य *a.* (in law) under age not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्तव्यवहारोऽसौ यावत् षोडशवर्षिकः Dakṣha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विचिरत्यंतमप्राप्तो नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable = अनुपपत्ति q. v.

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिक. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रामि *a. Ved.* Unhurt, unimpaired.

अप्रायस्य *Ved.* 1 Impurity. -2 Un-governableness.

अप्रायु *a. Ved.* Not going forth (अगृ) *Rv.* 1, 89. 1 ; unceasing.

अप्रायुस् *a. Ved.* With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive, अप्रियस्य च पथम्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः *Rām.* Ms. 4. 138 ; S. 5. 17, hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.

—यः A foe, an enemy. —यः A sort of fish (शृगीमस्यः). —यः An unfriendly or offensive act, पाणिग्रहस्य साधवी श्री नाचरेत्तिकस्त्रियस्य Ms. 5. 156. -Comp. —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद, (°°), —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words ; वधार्थस्त्रियस्यवदा Y. 1. 73 ; माता ययय गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिने Chāp 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. -Comp. —कर (री *f.*) 1. unkind ; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable disliked

अप्रेतराक्षसी = अप्रेतराक्षसी q. v.

अप्रेमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. -n. Dislike.

अप्रीड *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —दा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्लव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अप्लुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्लव *a.* [आप् बाहु° व, पुषो° वृत्तः]. Attainable. —चा Disease, danger ; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अप्लव-प्लव *m.* (—प्लव) *Ved.* [अपः सनेति, सन्-ड] 1 Giving or yielding water ; forming the essential portion of water (अप सारयते रसः). -2 Not destroying. —त्नं Form, see अप्लव.

अप्लवः [[अप्लव-अप्लव] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अप्लवस् *f.* (—रा-रा) [अद्भुतः स. रति उद्भूति, सृ-अमुन् Up. 4. 236 ; cf. *Rām.* अप्लव निमेषनादेव रसाचस्माद्भ्रमः । उत्प्रेतुर्मेनुजैश्च तस्मादस्मात्सोऽभवत्] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रसाव). They are called स्व-वैद्याः and are usually described as

the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful ; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिश्रमस्य मुकुमार प्रहरण गेहस्य V. 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field ; cf. *R.* 7. 53. Bāna mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (त्रिया बहुवचनस्य) but the singular, as also the form अप्लव, sometimes occurs ; निमेषविश्रामिनि मनका नान अप्लवः प्रेषिता S. 1, वसन्तः &c. *R.* 7. 53 and see Malli. thereon : अन्तरेव प्राप्तेभ्यः V 1. -2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक्). -Comp. —नीर्थ N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe ; probably it is the name of a place, see S. 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अप्लव *a.* [अप्लव जठरस्य वाति हिनास्ति, वाक्] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water ; possessed of form or shape ; giving water (?).

अप्लव *a.* [अप्लव भवः श्च] Being in, or fit for, water.

अप्लव *n.* *Ved.* Form, beauty ; or one possessed of beauty, cheer(?).

अप्लव *a.* [नास्ति प्लव रूप यस्य Nir.] 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Not beautiful. Note —अप्लव forms the first member of several compounds —जित् a god. —चर *a.* aquatic ; moving in waters.

—ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (—जाः) 1. —योजिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed. —जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras.

—मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water ; not losing one's nature in water ; (as lightning) ; getting sufficient water.

अफल *a.* [न. व.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit & fig) ; लाओ-पद्यः, लंकारे &c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain ; यथा षडोऽफलः शीघ्रं यथा गोमर्षि चाफलः । यथा चाज्ञोऽफलः दान तथा विप्रोऽप्लवोऽफलः Us. 2. 158. -3 Deprived of virility, castrated : emaculated ; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्सा च निराकृता *Rām.* —लः 1 N. of a plant (शालुक). -2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (वृत्तकमारी) ; another plant (सुष्पामली). -Comp. —आकांक्षिन् —प्रेक्षु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested ; अफलाकांक्षिभिर्यज्ञः कियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिमेन ; अ has here a depreciative force).

अब्जं अंजु q. v.

अब्ज-दुक *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory ; e. g. यावज्जीवमहं मीनी ब्रह्मचारी च न पिता । माता तु मम बन्धुसीदुपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contra-dictory), जरद्वयः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितौ गायति मंगलानि । तं ब्राह्मणीं पृच्छति पुत्रकामा राजन्मया लवणस्य कोथं Rāyamukta on Ak. -Comp. —मुख *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अब्ज-धरं See अब-धर &c.

अब्जक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अब्जधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अब्जध *a.* *Ved.* Without ligatures ; falling asunder.

अब्जधु, —अब्जध *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. -Comp. —कृत *a.* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously ; S. 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः N. of a plant (वृक्ष-वृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex) ; दून हि ते कवि-वरा विपरीतवाधा ये नियमाहुरवला इति कामि-नीनाम् । यामिर्विलोलतरतारकद्विपतिः शक्रादयोपि विजितास्त्ववला. कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11 ; compare also:— हृदये वहासि गिरिद्वी त्रिभुवन-जयिनी कटाक्षिण ॥ अबला त्व यदि मन्ये के बल-वती न जानीम ॥ Udb. ; जिनः a woman ; S. 4. 3 ; R. 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —ल Weakness, want of strength ; see बलाबल also. -Comp. —अबलः N. of Siva.

अबलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्य 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. —यः The segment of the base of a triangle. —यः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अबाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal ; R. 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with ; गीतद्वयवाद्यादिद्व-बाह्यः Dk. 155. -3 Without an exterior.

अबिधनः [आपः एव इधन यस्य] The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean) ; अबिधनं वह्निम-सौ विभर्ते R. 13. 4.

अविभीषन् *a.* *Ved.* Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise ; अपवा-दमात्रमबुद्धानां Sān. S.

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. -2 Ignorance, stupidity ; मत्

foolish, ignorant. —a. Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. —Comp. —पूर्व, —पूर्वक a. 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional. —2 beginning with non-intelligence. (—ई, —ईकं) adv. unconsciously, ignorantly.

अबुध-बुध a. Foolish, stupid. —m. A fool —f. (अबुध) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अबुध a. Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अबोध a. 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. —2 Perplexed, puzzled. —घ: 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; ०धोपहताश्चान्ये Bh 3. 2; नि-सर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविकृताः कः रूपतीर्णा चरितं कः जेतवः Ki. 1. 6. —2 Not knowing or being aware of, Si. 6. 41. —Comp. —गम्य a. incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अबोधय, —बोधनीय a. 1 Unintelligible. —2 Not to be awakened.

अबुधन a. Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —अनं Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अब्ज a. [अबु जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water; Ms. 5. 112, 8 100 —अनः 1 The conch (n. also). —2 The moon. —3 Camphor. —4 N. of a tree (निडुल). —5 Dianvanti, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels. —अब्ज 1 A lotus. —2 One thousand millions. —Comp. —कर्णिका the seed vessel of a lotus. —जः, —भवः, —यूः, योनिः epithets of Brahmā, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishnu). —दृश, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन &c. a. lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधवः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —भोगः 1. the root of a lotus. —2. a cowrie (वराटक) as large as a conch, —वाहनः 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (—ना) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmi. —स्थितः N. of Brahmā. —हस्तः the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अब्ज m. (अब्जः) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —f. A pearl-oyster.

अब्जिनी 1 A lotus plant. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place full of lotuses. —Comp. —पतिः the sun.

अब्जसू n. Ved. Shape, beauty.

अब्जिन् a. Conquering waters.

अब्द a. [अपो ददाति, दा क; said in Un. 4. 98 to be from अब्; अवतीत्यब्द.] Giving water. —अब्दः 1 A cloud. —2 A year (in this sense n. also). —3 N. of a grass (स्मृता). —4 N. of a mountain.

—Comp. —अर्ध half a year. —वाहनः N. of Siva. —शत a century. —सारः a kind of camphor.

अब्दया adv. Ved. With a desire to give water.

अब्दः Ved. A cloud; ०धुन possessed of clouds; giving water, as a cloud

अब्दुर्गः A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अब्देवहाक, —दैवता a. Having the waters for divinities, praising waters; Ms 11 133.

अब्धिः [आपः धीयते अब्, वा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुग्ध, काश, ज्ञान &c; store or reservoir of anything. —2 A pond, lake. —3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —Comp. —आग्नेः the submarine fire —कफः, —फेनः 1. froth, foam. —2 the cuttle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज a horn in the ocean (—जः) 1 the moon. —2 The conch (—जो) (dual) N. of the Asvins. (—जः) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean) —2 the goddess Lakshmi. —झषः a sea-fish —झीर 1. the earth. —2 a portion of land surrounded by the ocean —नगरी N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna. —नवनातकः the moon (the butter of the ocean). —मंजुनी the pearl oyster. —झयनः N. of Vishnu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —सारः a gem.

अब्मक्ष a. Living upon water. —क्ष A serpent.

अब्मक्षणे Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अब्म &c. =अत्र q. v.

अब्रह्मचर्य a. Unchaste. —चै-चैकं 1 Unchastity. —2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य a. 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa, अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणे हितम् Halāy. —2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas. —उच्यते An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहो 'उच्यते' Pt. 1; S. 6; U. 1; अत्रांतरे ब्राह्मणेन मृत-पुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सौरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्य-मुच्चादितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अथेत्य योगनंदस्य दयादिना कंदित पुरः। अब्रह्मण्यमनुकंठजोवो योगस्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् a. 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or di-

vine knowledge. —2 Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षत्र-सूतनोति Ms. 9. 322. —Comp. —विद् a. not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

अब्राह्मण a. Devoid of or without Brāhmaṇas. —ग्रः Not a Brāhmaṇa; Ms 2 241-2; (= शुद्ध), six kinds are usually mentioned.

अब्राह्मण्यं 1 Violation of the duties of a Brāhmaṇa; breach of vows or sanctity. —2 =अब्रह्मण्य q. v.

अब्रूतं Making a growling (or Abṛū) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अब्रिल्लं [अपो लिङ् ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यत्र] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अभक्त a. 1 Not devoted or attached. —2 Not connected with, detached. —3 Not worshipping. —4 Unaccepted. —5 Not eaten. —क्तं Not food; ०दंस्, ०रुच want of appetite.

अभक्तिः f. 1 Want of devotion or attachment. —2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्ष, —भक्षणं Not eating any thing, fasting.

अभक्ष्य a. 1 Not to be eaten. —2 Prohibited from eating. —क्ष्यं A prohibited article of food.

अभग a. Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभंग a. Not broken &c. —गः 1 absence of fracture or defeat. —2 (in Rhet.) A variety or श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष), S. D. 644.

अभंगुर a. Undisturbed, firm.

अभद्र a. Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. —द्रं 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. —2 Sorrow.

अभय a. [न. व.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. —यः [न सयं यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being. —2 N. of Siva. —3 One devoid of all worldly possessions. —4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. —5 N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. —या 1 N. of a plant (हरिकी Mar. हिरडा). —2 A form of the goddess Durgā. —यं 1 Absence or removal of fear. —2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; सया तस्याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1; अभयस्य Ms. 8. 303; S. 2. 16. —3 N. of a sacrificial hymn. —4 The root of a fragrant grass (वीरजमूलं, उशीर). —Comp. —कुट्ट a. 1. not terrific, mild. —2. giving

safety. -भिदिवास्ति *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, N. of a class of Kātyāyana's pupils. -डिदिनः 1. proclamation of assurance or safety. -2 a military or war-drum. -द, दायित्, दद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety. भवेदभयदः Rām., पदः Ms. 4. 232 (-दः) an Ahat of the Jains; N. of Vishnu. -दक्षिणा, -दानं, -प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेभ्यमयप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247. -पत्रं a written document or paper granting assurance of safety, cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. -मुद्रा a variety of mudrā in Tantra literature. -याचना asking for protection; अञ्जलिः R. 11. 78. -वचनं, -वाच *f.* an assurance or promise of safety. -सन्ति *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* (अभय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तुका 1 A widow. -2 An unmarried woman.

अभावः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभवे Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्तमभवमभिवाञ्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18, 27. -3 End or destruction, भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसा Rām.

अभय *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, inauspicious. -3 Unfortunate, luckless, उपनतमयधोरय-त्यभयाः Ki. 10. 51.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing. -Comp. अभवन्ततयोः, -संयोगः (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभवन् अन्तमव-पि मतः इष्टः योगः संयोगः यत्र K. P. 7; 'the failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; e.g. ईक्षसे यरकदक्षिणं नदा वन्ती मनोभवः, here the word यत् can have no correlation with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 ad. loc.

अभञ्जका, अभञ्जिका, also अभञ्जका [अभञ्ज P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows -2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). -2 Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without love or affection. -2 Non-existent. -वः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence, गवो भावोऽभावं Mk. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वेषामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणं रिक्त्यभागिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वाभावे हरेक्षपः 119 in the absence of all, failing all, तोयं, अन्नं, आहार &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; नाभा-

व उपलब्धेः S. B., Si. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10. -4 (in phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kanāda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments, all the other things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय and the second only one अभाव, cf. अत्र नतमस्याभावकथनार्थं पण्णा भावत्वं प्रा-प्तं तेन भावत्वेन वृथयुक्त्या सो न कृत. Mukṭā.) अभाव is defined as नावामिनाभावः (प्रति-योगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose knowl- edge is dependant on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds सगर्भाभाव and अगर्भाभाव, the first comprising three varieties रागभाव, रश्मिसाभाव, and अर्थताभाव -Comp. -संज्ञितः *f.* false attribution (=अव्यास Q. v.)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावयितु *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभावित्, अभावय *a.* What is not destined to be or to take place; यद्भावि- न तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told. -Comp. -पुरकः a word which cannot become mas- orneuter, s. e. always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards' in the direction of', अभिनम्- go towards, अभिवा, गमनं, यान &c.; (b) 'for', 'against', लय, पत् &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', 'सिक्त्वा to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above', 'across'; 'शू to overpower, 'तन्', (e) 'excessively' 'कृत् -2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) in- tensity or superiority, 'धर्मः', 'supreme duty'; 'ताम्र' 'very red', 'नव' 'very new', (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming Adv. com- pounds; 'चैद्यं', 'सुखं', 'कृति &c. -3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (opp. अव), in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.). -4 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense); अग्नयि or अग्निमभि शलभाः पतन्ति; वृक्षमभि द्याते विद्युत् Sk., Si. 9. 56, 7. 40, अभ्यर्क्षयि- रियतः S. 7. 11. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 8. (c) On, upon, with regard or re-

ference to, सामयमन्तमभि परयत्यः Ki. 9. 6, साधुर्वैश्वते मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, on - after another (in a distributive sense), वृक्ष वृक्षमभि सिञ्चति Sk; वृत्तभूतमभि प्रभुः Bop. Py P. I 1 91 अभि has all the senses of अन् given in I. 4. 90 except that of भाग e.g. (लक्षणे) हरिमभि वतेत; (इत्य- भूताद्यने) मक्तो हरिमभि; (वीप्साया) देव देवमभि सिञ्चति; but यद्भन ममभिध्यात् तदीयतां, प्राज्ञो गे विदमभिनिष्ठति Bop (e) In, into, to, Si. 8. 60. (f) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved). According to G. M. अभि has these senses. -अभि- पूजाप्राप्त्यर्थं च सोममभिमुख्यसौत्प्यवचनाहारस्या- ध्यायेत, e.g. पूजायाः अभिवर्द्धते; धरो, अभि- निवेज', इच्छया, अभिलष', अभिकः; सौम्ये or माधुर्य, अभिजात, अभिमुख्य, अभि- मुख, अग्राणि, सौख्ये, अभिरूप, वचने, अभिरुचि, आहारि, अभ्यवहरति, स्वाध्याये, अभ्य- स्तुति. [cf. L ob, ar. amphi; Zend abhi or ahoi Goth. bi, also umbe, um].

अभि(भी)क *a.* [अभि-कृ निपा- तोय, P. V. 2. 74] Lustful, libidi- nous, voluptuous, सौधिकारसमिकः कु- लोच्चिन काश्चन स्वयमवर्त्यमानमा. R. 19. 4, अपि सिञ्चेः कुशानो त्वं दुर्धं मय्यपि योऽ- भिकः Bk 8. 92. -कः A lover, volup- tuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; कः क्षियमाने कानयमानां नाभिनन्दति Dk. 88, Ki. 13. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम् अच् or अभिवृच् का- नो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, (with the object of love in acc. or in comp.); याचे स्वामभिकामाई Mb -मः 1 Affec- tion, love -2 Wish, desire. -सं- ind. Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकम् 1 A. To shake or trem- ble violently. -Caus. 1 To stir, shake -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकारं Suaking; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To ask, request, long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षि *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do, कुर्वन्ने निवेशनाभिचक्रतुः Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* N. of a metre con- taining 100 syllables.

अभिकृत्व *a.* (m. °त्वा; *f.* °त्वरि) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिकृत *a.* [आभिद्यत्येन क्रतुर्दुष्कर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बली- यत्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रद्: A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वे-
स्य वयं चार्थनिह वसु Mb. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over.
-3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about, prepare; गमनायाभिक्रम Rām. -
Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहभिक्रमनाशोहिा प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणः, -क्रांतिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above, पुद्गल Dk. 92.

अभिक्रांतिव्युत्पत्तिः α. [इडादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभिक्रुद् 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; अन्योन्यमभिक्रुदुः Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. -2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत् α. Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद् α [क्षद्-अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); to insult. -2 To excel, Bk. 8 51.

अभिक्षित p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

अभिरुया 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -Caus. (स्थापयति) To tell; declare, make known, proclaim, कलहकंदक इत्यभिरुयापिताख्यः Dk. 136, 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिरुया α [कर्तरि क्ति] Going towards; well-known, celebrated. -ख्य [स्था-अच्] 1 (a) Splendour, beauty, lustre; काप्यभिरुया तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः सुखवेपथोः R 1 46; सुयापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिरुयां Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym -6 Fame; glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (माहात्म्य). -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिरुयात p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; *द्वेषः Y. 3. 301.

अभिरुयातु α. Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिरुयान Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.), एनमभिगम्यसुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; ki. 10. 21, मनुमेकाग्रमातीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after; अहुरागाहने रामं दिष्ट्या स्वमभिगच्छसि Rām. -3 To find, meet with (casually or by chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); अभिगतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा त्वेति इ Y. 2. 205, अभ्यगच्छः पार्थं वत्सं भजमानं Mb. -5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in; be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend -Caus. 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. -2 To cause to apprehend; explain, teach

अभिगंतु α. One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman), one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; त्वार्हते नाभिगमेन तुभं R. 5. 11, 17. 72, ज्येष्ठमभिगमनात्पुन तेनाप्यनभिनं दिवा 12 35, K. 158, Pt. 3. (b) Finding out; enjoying; कृत्वा तातामभिगममप Me. 49. (सेवनं Mall.). -2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman) परदारमभिगमनं K. 107; प्रसह्य दास्याभिगमे Y. 2. 291, Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; नीचं Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य pot. p. 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनाभिगमनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकान्तैर्दृष्टयुगैः ...अदृष्टश्चाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगमिन् α. Approaching, having intercourse with, Ms. 3. 45 Y. 2. 282.

अभिगाह्य α, Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभि q. v.

अभियुप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend, लंकायामभियुक्तायां सागरेण समततः Rām. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभियुतिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभियोगतु m. Protector, guardian.

अभियु 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of (Ved.).

अभियुतं p. p. Approved of, destined for an offering; uttered (with praise).

अभिरुतिः f. 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1 162. 6. -2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगु 9 U. Ved 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise. -2 To accept propositionally, allow, approve.

अभिगरः [गृ-अच्] Song of praise; praise.

अभिगे 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to -2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs, भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Rām. -3 To sing, celebrate in song, तदाप्येव श्लोकोऽभिगीतः Ait. Br. -4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत p. p. Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेह्य-ण्यु α. [गे-हण्युच्] Singing

अभिग्रह् (Ved. ग्रह्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिग्रह्य Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take. -3 To receive, (as a guest). -4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands). -5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.). -Caus. To catch or surmise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught, अयं वयस्य कस्यचिद् ग्रहे चौरयस्वा रूपाभिग्रहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 2 Seizing, robbing, plundering. -2 Attack, assault, onset. -3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिवर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिधात, -धातक, -धातकिन् &c. See under अभिहन्.

अभिष्टु (Used only in caus.) 1 To cause to trickle down, let fall down by drops; स्तं (वपां) अश्वयुः कुवेणाभिधारयन्नाह Ait. Br. -2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [घृ-णिच् भावे-घञ्] 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices. प्रणीतपुषदाज्याभिघारघोरस्तदूतपात् Mv. 3. अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee), besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look at, view, perceive, see, अभि यो विश्वा सुवनानि चक्षे (सूर्यः) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To call

to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Rv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved Means of defence, (magical) remedy. —णः Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass, तत्र विराधदुष्कर्मप्रभृतयः केषामभिचरन्तीति श्रुते Mv. 2. -2 To be faithless (as wife or husband); पति या अभिचरति मनोवाग्देहसंयता Ms 5 165, 9. 102. -3 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c; वृष्ट्यायुःपुष्टिकामेवातथेवाभिचरन्ति Y. 1. 235, 3. 289 -4 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as स्वेनयग), Mu. 4. 12

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapātakas or minor sins), अभिचरितु सर्वेषु कर्मण्यो विज्ञातो दुःखः Ms 9 290, 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62 -2 Killing. —Comp. —कलः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells. —संज्ञः a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. —पज्ञः, होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, —चारिन् (°रिक्, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. —कः, —रि A conjurer, magician.

अभिचलाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade. —यं adv In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim, as one's birth-right; स महीमाभिजायते Mb; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाकायोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्याः सृष्टेः सलिलं नरः शैलोऽभिजायते Rām. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिज a. born or produced around.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage, कलरसंजायमिजं जात्या Mā. 8, नाभिजनमिक्षत K 104, Mu. 6 6, Ms 4. 18, Dk. 135, 170; U. 4 (b) Birth, extraction, descent, तुल्यमिजेषु लिभरेषु (परेषु ?) राज्ञा वृत्तिः M. 1, Ms 1. 100, Y. 1. 123 -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुत तन्वाहास्यं पदमिजवती वक्ष्य युक्तः Mā. 2. 13, शोभं मेल्यन्तस्तत्त्वभिजनः संवत्सरा वक्षिणा Bn 2. 38 M 5 -3 Forefather, ancestors, अभिजनः पूर्वोक्तवतः Pā. on P. IV. 3 90, also descendant -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निजत), cf. Sk. on P. IV. 3 90 —यत्र स्वर्गं वसति न निजतः (यत्र संप्रति उच्यते M. h.); यत्र पूर्वदिन सोऽभिजन इति विवेक -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family, चन्द्रिहानि तदुद्गोपाभिजेन चम्पत्यथो विद्युतः Mv. 1 35. -7 Attendants, retinue (= परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन a. (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth, Mv. 5 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born, °रिं नालविक्षां M. 5, °वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता युधिषीपदे S. 4. 18, Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजनितुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.), °तः to produce.

अभिजान p p 1 (a) Born to or for, भवति तपदे देवीमाभिजानाय भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5 (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn -3 Born, produced, अजन्तयः क्षमभिजातकैर्दो Rām. -4 Noble, noble or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन चूराः सोऽथवा कुलाः R 17. 4; Mā. 4, courteous, polite, अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V 1. K 104, M 3, Mā. 7, अनभिजाते Ms 2 -5 Fit proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable, प्रजलितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful -8 Learned, wise; distinguished, सेवीर्षा अभिजातेषु नाप्रदुष्टेषु संस्कृतं (वेदे) —तं Nobility, noble birth. —adv. Noble, politely, courteously, °तं खलु एव वारिचः S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest —Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest, complete victory.

अभिजित् a. [अभिजि क्ति] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित्. —m. 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवायकः

Ms. 11. 75, also अभिनन्दति K. 61; -3 N. of a star, मनोरथसंपत्तिमभि-

lunar mansions desire; नाभिन्दति Mubūta of the di Ms. 6. 45, H. a Śrāddha circumstance success to; लग्न favourable to To gladden, de-

—उत्तः the 8th comprising 24 t which delights, 24 minutes of the &c. —दाः 1 Re-

अभिजितः N. of joy, delight. -2 Mubūta and cauding, approving,

यति सारिरे विद्युत्तुल्य. -3 Wish, वक्षोता ता तु ह्युराग, inciting to

अभिजितिः f. little happiness quest. —a epithet of परमात्मन्

अभिजुष 6 being. —दा Delight;

—दा, frequent, rejoicing at, greeting, do -2 To be Praising, approving. —दा, like, b re.

अभिजुष p. नय pot p. To be re-

अभिज्ञा 9 raised, or applauded; ce. n. (ता नीयं S 5, R 5 31.

-2 To know. (At the end of comp.) ed with, be, approving, praising &c.

हि नाभिज्ञानम्यं adv. Ved. Towards Bg. 18. 55, or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

वक्ष्यतु Dk 1 P. To bow, to bend, to consider ds a person.

To admit. नभिजाना B. Bent, deeply bowed or

number, भिरानस्तवकाभिन्ना R. 13. 32. Future f. a. [आधिक्येन नवः, सुचार्ये अभि-

perfect] Quite new or fresh (in depend.) पदपकिर्तुयते अभिनवा S. 3. noted, E. कटशोणित 6 26; Me. 98; 6. 138; °वा वधुः K. 2 newly married

अभिज्ञः Quite young or fresh, aware, g. youthful (as body, age is acqu. 1. 19; U 5. 12, the younger; having स्वयः; °भोजः &c. (c) Fresh, or loc. -2 Very young, not having

खलुद्वन्द्वे. —वः [अभिज्ञ अ] Praise, to अभिज्ञाते flattery. —Comp —उद्भिद्-वः 2. 41, Ms. 1 or bud. —चदार्थविधिः

a चान्द्रमन्थनम् formed at the time of वेदान्तम्, —तानरम् 1. a fresh-

वर, यदि त्वत् 2. a kind of metre. 3. 0 अनभिज्ञ भक्त a. youthful, very

-2 Rememकरणः one who has new-ज्ञावचने लट् is study of grammar.

natural 4 P. To bind up (as the five kind, bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

उत्तिङ्ग A bandage (over the data, a blind.

तोरमनिधन a. [अभिगतो निधनं मरण] about to perish, approaching one's

म. —नं N. of certain verses of the Amveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonic suppression, weaken-

ing in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; cf. अवग्रह.

direct perception
अभिक्रान् 1 P. To satisfaction express-
at; neigh at. memory leading
अभिक्रान् A shout, roar, expression
अभिक्रान् 1 U, 4 P. remembrance, recol-
go near to, approach; ascertainment
स्य वयं चार्थमिह वसु Mo. token of recogni-
over, wander, pass or (ग), वस्तु योगिन्य-
-3 To attack, assail, fall upon Māl. 9,
To undertake, begin; 2.62, Me 112,
prepare; गमनायामिचन्द्रत Rām. -4
-Caus. To bring near. in the disc
अभिक्रान् 1 Beginning, p. -आभरणं a
an undertaking; नेहाभि a token-ring
प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2, letter of re-
determined attack or onset N. of a
onslaught. -3 Ascending, alidāsa in se-
अभिक्रान्, -क्रान्तिः f. App. Dushyanta
attacking &c. = अभिक्रान् about after Sakun-
Dk. 92. form of mar-
अभिक्रान्ति a. [इडादिगण] 1 her owing
has approached or under, but ulti-
begun. -2 Skilled or versed, night of the
versant with (with loc.). at he had
अभिक्रान् 1 P. 1 To cry out स्तुता शकुत-
out to. -2 To call out (to one) कृ. नटकं
scoffing manner; अन्योन्यमाल is gram-
Mb. -3 To weep over, lament town, in-
tears, bemoan. town, in-
अभिक्रान् 1 Calling out, cry पति जातुनी
Reviling, censure. पति जातुनी
अभिक्रान्शकः 1 One who calls up to the
reviler, calumniator. -2 A her
अभिक्रान् a. Ved. A mura knock-
killer, destroyer. also);
अभिक्रान् a [सुद्-अच्] Ved. A Rām.
stroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1; giving greater
out being asked (?). l.
अभिक्रान् 6 P. 1 To throw or fl.
at (as the lash of a whip with
horse); to insult. -2 To exhort
Bk. 8 51.
अभिक्रान् p. p. Thrown, surr. wound,
अभिक्रान् 2 P. Ved. 1 To pain, dis-
ceive, view. -2 To be gra-
graciously. -Caus. (स्वापयति, inflamed,
declare, make known, used, griev-
कलङ्ककं दृश्यमिह्यापिताख्यः (actively
171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.
अभिक्रान् a [कर्तरि क्ति] Goliwhether
wards; well-known, celebrated, afflic-
[स्वा-अच्] 1 (a) Splendour, be- 9.
lustre, कायमिह्या तयोरासीद् वस्तुतः
छुद्देवयोः R 1 46; सूर्यापये न खलु
मलं पुन्यति स्वाभिक्रान् Me. 80; Ku. 1
43; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appear-
ance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling,
declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4
A name, appellation. -5 A word,
synonym -6 Fame; glory; notoriety
(in a bad sense), greatness (माहात्म्य).
-7 Intellect (Nir.).
अभिक्रान् p. p. Become or made
known; celebrated; ३. 301.

आभितस्तरय and (b) Before, in the
presence of; तन्वतमिह्यामिति युक्तम्
जालं Ki. 2 59. -3 Opposite to,
facing, in front of, त्रिपथगामभितः
Ki. 6 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides,
चुडाचुवितकंपन्नमभितस्तुणीद्वयं पृष्ठतः
U 4. 20, Mv 1. 18, पादपैः पुष्प-
पत्राणि सज्जितमभितो नदीं Rām., S. 6 16,
Bk. 9 137. -5 Before and after. -6
On all sides, round, round about
(with acc. or gen.); कीर्त्यमभितः सुर-
मितः Dk. 1, परिजनी यथाव्यापारं राजा-
नमभितः स्थितः M. 1, S. 7, यस्याभितः
U. 6. 36, everywhere Ki. 8. 10.
-7 Entirely, thoroughly, complete-
ly, throughout -8 Quickly. -Comp
-अस्थि a. surrounded by bones.
-भाविन्य a. being all round, sur-
rounding P. VI. 2. 182. -रात्रं Ved.
near the night; just at the beginning
or end.
अभिताम्र a. Very red, dark-red;
R. 15. 49.
अभितुष्ट 10 P. 1 To satiate, satis-
fy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.
अभितुष्टं Satiating, refreshing.
अभिक्षिपति ind. To or towards the
right (= प्रक्षिपति q. v.)
अभिक्षिपति The being trodden
under the foot by elephants (?)
अभिक्षिपति 1 P. To look at, behold
-Caus. 1 To show, point out. -2
To show oneself to, appear before.
-pass. 1 To be seen, be visible,
appear. -2 To be considered or
thought.
अभिक्षिपति 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming
visible; appearance.
अभिक्षिपति a. 1 Directed to heaven,
tending or going to heaven, heaven-
ward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilli-
ant -यः A half month.
अभिक्षिपति 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to,
run near; पयस्याभिक्षिपति शुचं युगावधौ Si.
17. 40. (b) To invade, march against,
fall upon, attack, assail; सकरदेन
प्रतिहतो जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिक्षिपति
Māl. 7 laying violent hands on; गजा
इवान्योन्यमभिक्षिपतः (भारिवराः) Mk. 5. 21,
Ve. 3. -2 To overrun; infest, harass,
afflict; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेदनाभिरभि-
क्षिपति (देहं) Mb. -3 To come over, pass
or run over. -4 To befall. -Caus
To rout, put to flight; पुरस्त्रानभिज्ञाय
Dk. 14.
अभिक्षिपति p. p. Attacked, overrun.
अभिक्षिपति, -वणं An attack.
अभिक्षिपति P. (A. in epic poetry)
To hate, seek to injure or malici-
ously assail, plot against (with acc.)
अभिक्षिपति मरुतमभिक्षिपति यतते Mu. 1, 2;
pr

आभितस्तरय Sk. (sometimes with
dat. also), मया पुनरेव एवाभितुष्टायज्ञेन
U. 6; नाभिक्षिपति भूतेभ्यः Bhāg.,
Mu 5.
अभिक्षिपति a. Ved. Seeking to injure,
mimical.
अभिक्षिपति 1 Injuring, plotting
against, harm, cruelty, oppression;
Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse,
censure.
अभिधर्मः The supreme truth
or Metaphysics according to Bud-
dhistic dogmas. -Comp. -पिटकः
'basket of Metaphysics', one of
the three sections (पिटक) of Bud-
dhist holy writings which treat of
अभिधर्म.
अभिधर्मण 1 Possession by evil
spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing.
-3 Striking against.
अभिधा 3 U. 1 (a) To say,
speak, tell (with acc., rarely with
dat.), सा तथ्यमेवाभिहित्ता मनेन Ku. 3.
63, Ms. 1. 42, Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18.
68 (b) To denote, express or con-
vey directly or primarily (as sense
&c.), state, mention, set forth; साक्षा-
त्संकेतितं योर्थनमिधितं स वाचकः K. P. 2;
तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सचच (c) To speak
or say to, address. -2 To name, call,
designate; usually in pass. (-यिष्यते);
इदं शरीरं केनैव क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13.
1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind;
to overlay, load; assail; receive,
comprehend, include; to draw one-
self towards, hold, support (mostly
Ved. in these senses).
अभिधा a. Ved. Naming; praised,
invoked. -धर् 1 A name, appellation;
oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंतधाभिधः S. D.
-2 A word, sound. -3 The literal
power or sense of a word, denotation,
one of the three powers of a word;
वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 the ex-
pressed meaning is that which is
conveyed to the understanding by
the word's denotation, for it is this
अभिधा that conveys to the under-
standing the meaning which belongs
to the word by common consent or
convention (संकेत) (which primarily
made it a word at all); स मुख्यादर्थ-
स्तत्र मुखो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधीयते K. P.
2. -Comp. -स्वत्ति a. losing one's
name. -मूल a. founded on a word's
denotation or literal meaning.
अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning,
speaking, naming, denotation; एताव-
तामर्थानाभिधमभिधानं Nir.; गोशब्दस्य वा-
हिकार्थाभिधानं S. D. -2 (In gram.)
Asserting or predicating something
of another, as the subject of an as-
sertion, (which then can be put
in the nom. case only); predication,

assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तस्याहमश्रौषं K. 32; तवाभिधानाद् व्यथने नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; ऋणाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also m.). -Comp. -चिन्तामणिः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. -माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halāyudha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise.

अभिधायक (विका f.), अभिधायि a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतेयमभिधायकानि क्लीबे स्युः Sk.; कर्तुः कुर्यादभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of -2 Saying, speaking, telling, लक्ष्मीमित्र्यभिधायिनि, मियत्तमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृष्ठमांसद् उच्यते Trk.

अभिधाय pot. p. 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वामेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logic), अभिवेद्या पदार्था, अभिवेक्य पदार्थ-सामान्यलक्षण. -य 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import, P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter. इहाभिधेयं समयोजनं K. P. 1, इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबंधः Mugdha. -4 Primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयाविनाश्रुत-प्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित p. p. 1 (a) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted, अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (d) Whispered, prompted to say; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. -तं A name, expression, word; त्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration, authority, test. -Comp. -अन्वयवाद्; -वादिन् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्वितान्वयवाद्; -वादिन्. [The *anvābhāṣinādvāds* (the *Mīmāṃsākas*, the followers of Prabhākara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वि); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; e. g. वटं in वट आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitānvayavāds* (the *Naiyāyikas*, or the followers of

Kumārila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea, that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितः f. Naming, speaking &c. अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधाद् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक a. Assailing, rushing upon -कः An assailant, Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधुष्ण a. Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिधेय 1 P. (epic 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यद्भिधेयमयं शब्दच्छुभं वा यदि वाशुभं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिधेया [स्वे-अद्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिधेयेपदेशात् Br. Sūtr. -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिधयानं 1 Desiring or longing for; coveting; a wish or desire; परद्वन्द्व-व्यभिधयान Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनिन्द 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविह्वलनामभिनिन्दति K. 108, Dk. 75. (b) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्सवेन मञ्जन्मानभिनिन्दितवान् K. 137; नाभिनिन्दति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. -2 To congratulate hail with joy, welcome, greet, एनां परिष्वज्य तानकाश्यपेनैवं अभिनिन्दित S. 4; तापसीभिरभिनिन्दयमाना शकुन्तला तिष्ठति *ibid.* 5, 6, 7; अभिनिन्दितागमनेषु मनीरेषु K. 49, 63, अभिनय्य व्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30, 16. 64, 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command, यो रत्नराशीनपि विहाय अभिनय्यते S. 2; अतरेते वचो नाभिनिन्दामि *ibid.* do not approve: तत्पुत्रमस्या अभिलषोऽभिनिन्दितुं S. 3; श्रुत्वा परिणीतस्तः (कन्यकाः) पितृमित्राभिनन्दितः 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिनिन्दन्ति द्विषोपि स पुमान्पुनान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4, with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense; नाभिनिन्दति कलि-

कलः Māl. 3; नाहारमभिनिन्दति K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्यैव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिनिन्दामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनिन्देत मरणं नाभिनिन्देत जीविनं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. -Caus. To gladden, delight.

अभिनिन्द a. That which delights, encourages, praises &c. -द्; 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (सुखलव). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. -द् Delight; wish, desire.

अभिनिन्दनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनिन्दनीय-नय pot. p. To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनिन्दनीय S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनिन्दन् a. (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनिधः, -नय् adv. Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिनिध 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनिध्न a. Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तबकाभिनिध्न R. 13. 32.

अभिनिव a. [अधिक्येन नवः, भृशार्थे अभिरत्न] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses), पद्मपक्षिर्दृश्यतेऽभिनिव S. 3. 8; 5. 1; कंठशोणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; वा बद्धः K. 2 newly married. (b) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); S. 1. 19, U. 5. 12, the younger; शाकटायनः; भोजः &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -वः [अभिवु अद्] Praise, to win over, flattery. -Comp. -उद्भिद्-वः a new shoot, or bud. -चन्द्रार्धविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon -तामरस 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2 a kind of metre. -यौवन, -वयस्क a. youthful, very young. -वैयाकरणः one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनिह 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes, to bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

अभिनिहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन a. [अभिपतो नियम मरण] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -नं N. of certain verses of the Sāmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after व or ओ; cf. अवग्रह.

अभिनिवृत्तः *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption, *दार्ढ्यं* Mu. 1.

अभिनिवृत्तः *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनियोगः 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिवृत्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवृत्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनिवृत्तिः 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (a) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in (b) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिवृत्तः सम्प्राप्तः S. taken to, follows, a good path, नैव धन्या गणिकाद्वारिका यमेव भवन्मनोऽभिनिवृत्तः Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80 - *Caus.* To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something, प्रति-बंधवत्तदपि विषयेषु अभिनिवृत्तः M. 3, S. 1. 15.

अभिनिवृत्तः *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापकारं प्रति अभिनिवृत्ता भवामि Māl. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनिवृत्तचित्तस्य Dk. 29; Māl. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, सुहृदि अभिनिवृत्तं (रश्मि) लोकपालाद्युपायैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; S. 16. 43; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. -*दृ* Perseverance.

अभिनिवृत्तः Resoluteness, determination of purpose, निदाक्षेपायमान-क्षेमपांशुभिनिवृत्तः S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनिवृत्तः 1 (a.) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application (with loc. or in comp.), कर्मसमि-रते भावः अभिनिवृत्तः V. 3 अहो निरुद्धा-पाश्वभिनिवृत्तः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Māl. 7 (b) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; चलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनिवृत्तः S. 3, अनुकरोष्यतां S. ibid., V. 2; अमरस्युते वस्तुन्यभिनिवृत्तः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Māl. 5. 27. -3 (a) Resolution, determined, resolve, determination of purpose,

firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकात्मजायां निर्गतस्त्राभिनिवृत्तः R. 14. 43; अङ्गुष्ठात् तापेणा Ku. 5. 7, S. 3. 1. (b) Idea, thought; Ms. 12. 5, Y. 3. 155-4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death, instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death, अविद्यादिसत्तारागद्वेषाभिनिवृत्तः पञ्च क्लेशाः Yoga S.; cf. also Sāṅkhya K. 150 and Malli. on S. 4. 55

अभिनिवृत्तः *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, adorning or clinging to, कल्याणाभिनिवृत्तः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to, युगेष्टभिनिवृत्तिनो भर्तुरपि मिया M. 3, अहो ह्युक्तं दुर्लभं किं मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिवृत्तः *a.* Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of

अभिनिवृत्तः 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite

अभिनिवृत्तः [स्त्र-वृत्, सस्य च पत्न P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away, विसर्जनयोऽभिनिवृत्तः -2 A letter of the alphabet (अंको वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

अभिनिवृत्तः 1 P. To rush out, issue, rally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1. 8.

अभिनिवृत्तः Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिवृत्तः 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. -*Caus.* To bring to, help to.

अभिनिवृत्तः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिवृत्तः Denial, concealment.

अभिनिवृत्तः 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनिवृत्तेनाभसा Ki. 8. 32: अमात्यस्य युहजने स्वयुहसमिनीय रक्षसि M. 1, 5; 6. 15, दुष्टा शरं ज्यामभिनीयमानं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage-directions, श्रुतिमभिनीय S. 3; acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6 -3 To quote, advance, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse

अभिनिवृत्तः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); द्रव्याभि-नयाभिगच्छत Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचिनुमिवाद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीराभि-नयातिलक्षिनीः 19. 14; Ki. 10. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibi-

tion on the stage; ललितरामिनयं तमह भर्ता मरुता द्रुमनः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः— भवेदभिनेयस्वस्थानुसारं स चतुर्विधः । आगच्छो वाचिकश्चैवमाहायं सत्त्वं कथं ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions, (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -*Comp.*

—*आचार्यः* a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. —*विद्या* science of acting or dramatic representation art of dancing; मया तीर्थद्विभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1.

अभिनीतः *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततर वलयमिच्छुवाव युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (युक्तदिसस्त्रेणमर्षिण्यभिनीत Ak. where the word may be अवर्णिगं as well) -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience, सत्त्वपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेयः, -*तेष्व* *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c., दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपा रूपकं S. D. 273, M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एक-देशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4 apart of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेतुः *m.* An actor. —*त्री* An actress.

अभिन्नः *a.* 1 Not broken or cut, unbroken not split, अभिन्नपुटोत्तरान् R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected, क्लेशलेह-भिन्नः S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; गतयः S. 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical with abl.), जगन्मियोभिन्नमभिन्नमी-श्वरात् Prab. -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिन्यासः A. Kind of fever.

अभिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हेतुमभि-पत्तिं पांडुमुत्तं Ki. 12. 36; अश्विरोद्ध-स्तभिरममवपत्तः S. 9. 1; Dk. 72, 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10. 42. -2 To fall upon, attack, assail, संता गजस्याभ्यपत्तद्वज्रस्य R. 7. 37, Dk. 62, 70, 96; Ki. 7. 19. -3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw,

retire; Si 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8(4 A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.). -Caus. To throw upon, throw down into; उल्लङ्घनमभिपतयानि Ve. 6. अभिपतनं 1 Approaching -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् 4 A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); राजगावर-जातत्र राववं मनुनातुरा अभिपदे निदायार्ता श्याशिव मलयद्रुम R 12 32, 19. 11; Dk 166, K 265, to enter (into) Si. 3 25, sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard, to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जनेन वृषा गगनं गणाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si 9. 27. -3 To help, assist, मयाभिपक्षं तं चापि न सर्वो धर्षयिष्यति Mb -4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वशत्रुभिपक्षेया धर्तार-द्रो महाचमू; चंडवाताभिपक्षानामुद्धीना-निव र्वन: Mb.; see अभिपक्ष also -5 (a) To take, assume, Ma. 1. 30. (b) To accept, receive, निरास्वाद्यतम छुर्यं (राजः) भरते नाभिपक्ष्यते Rām -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe, स चिन्तामभ्यपद्यत Rām. -7 To honour.

अभिपक्षि: f. 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपक्ष p p 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); त्वमभ्यमाकारमिवाभिपक्ष: Ki. 3 46 -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with -3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपक्ष: सादृति सिकतासितवो यथा Rām; यद्वि-द्वं सर्वं सुख्युनाभिपक्षं Sat Br. दोषं कर्मलं, व्याघ्रं &c. -4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c -5 Accepted -6 Guilty. -7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपक्ष a. very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत a. Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected, attacked; shaken; झोकेन म-रुयुना &c.

अभिपित्वं a. or s. Ved. [पा भवे कि-त्वं] 1 Come, approaching (अभिप्राय) -2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. -3 Approaching time -4 Close or departure of day, evening. -5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपूष्य a [अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य] Covered, over with flowers (as a tree). -उषं An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, worship. -2 To honour, approve, assent to; तथेति भरते वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् Rām.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving

अभिपूर्वं ind. One after another, successively.

अभिपृ 3, 9 P. To fill. -pass To become full. -Caus. 1 To fill, make full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with -3 To present with -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master completely; झोके नामभ्यपूरयत् Rām अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिपृज्ञा Thinking constantly of. अभिपृणी 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; जज्जाल लोकस्थितये स राजा यथाहवरे वह्निरभिपृणीतः Bk. 1. 4.

अभिपृणयः Affection, favour, pro-pitiation.

अभिपृणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिपृतत a. 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिपृथनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिपृक्षिणं ind. Towards the right.

अभिपृषद् = पृषद् q. v.

अभिपृष्ट f. The tongue of fire (जुह्व) completely raised.

अभिपृष्ट 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into, यत्र भागीरथी गंगा यमुनाभि-पृष्टते Rām. -3 To become conversant with -Caus. To roll onward or to-wards.

अभिपृवतेन 1 Advancing up to -2 Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिपृवत् p. p. 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc); Bg 4. 20.

अभिपृश्चि a. Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिप्राणनं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिप्राप्, -ति: &c. = प्राप् q. v.

अभिप्रीति: f. Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [अभिप्रे-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; cf. अभिप्रेत

अभिप्राय a. [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्मोभिप्राये कि-याफले P. 1. 3. 72. -यः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire, अभि-प्राया न सिद्ध्यति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words, भावः कवेरभिप्रायः -2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion,

belief. -4 Relation, reference. -5 N. of Vishnu.

अभिप्रेत p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, intended, designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया Bh. 3. 67; निवेदयामि-प्रेतं Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभि-प्रेतमुद्गीयता II 1. -3 Approved, accept- ed; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गीह्युनयते Rām. -4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तवाभिप्रेतः Dk 42; S. 6. -5 Wishing

अभिप्रीक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिपृ 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards. -2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिपृते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसा भिपृतां नारो Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses, Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -Caus. To wash or ripple against.

अभिपृष्टः 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice गवामयन. -4 N. of the Prājāpatya Aditya.

अभिपृष्टं A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिपृष्टमभितंविश्लेखेन यः S. D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice' See Rām. 3.

अभिपृष्टि: f. An organ of apprehension, बुद्धीन्द्रिय or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिप्रेतः 1 Breaking down. -2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिप्रा 2 P. To glitter or shine; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिप्राति Mb.

अभिप्रा Ved [अभिप्रा-अच्] 1 Ap- parition, phenomenon, an inauspicious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिप्राय a. Very heavy.

अभिप्राय A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or converse with (with acc.); भोभवत्पूर्वकं स्वेनमाभिप्रायेत धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128, some- times with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57 -2 To speak, say (as वाणी, वच &c.) इति अभिप्रायेते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिप्रायण Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिप्रायिन् a. Addressing, speak- ing to, speaking, talking, स्मितपुष्पाभि- भाषिण R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिपृ 1 P. 1 To overcome, sub- due, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predomi- nate, defeat, (hence) excel, surpass;

अभिभवति मनः कर्तुं च वायौ Ki. 10. 23; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तेनी R. 8. 36, 4. 56; 6. 29, 16, 10; K. 52; 53; Mu. 3. 20, Ms. 7. 5; धर्मं नष्टे कुलं कुर्वन्मधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers, so शोकमभिभूत, विपद्, कामं &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail; विपद्दोऽभिभवत्यधिकं Ki. 2. 14; अभ्यभावि भरताग्रजस्तथा R. 11. 16, 84; Bri. 8. 33. 30; ममार्ति सदैव अभिभूते युद्धाः S. 6. infested; परित्रायध्वमामिन मधुकरेण अभिभूयमानां S. 1 a ticked, troubled; अयमस्मिलयं प्रभुः Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect; अंशुभगाभिभूता Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved.). -Caus. To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering; इतरेतराभिभवेन युगास्तदुपासते शुक्रमिवांसदः Ki. 6. 34 (of K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.); 8. 28; स्वर्गानुकूलं इव स्वर्गकां तास्तदप्यतेजोभिभवद्भूतः S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कुर एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21 -2 Being overpowered; जराभिभववेच्छार्यं K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.), न रोगशान्तिर्न चाभिभवः Suar -3 Contempt, disrespect, humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43; K. 195. -5 Predominance prevalence, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवान्कृष्ण मधुव्यति कुलक्षयः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37. अभिभवं Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by; Ms. 6. 62

अभिभावन् Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव (वृ) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering; शोकमभिभावित्वा भयेनाभिभूता K. 170. fear which conquered grief -2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभूः-यः Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over a superior.

अभिभूति a. That which defeats, conquers &c. -तिः 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयादुत्थनः सुखसुखंति न घाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -Comp -ओजस् a. of superior or predominant power. (-न) superior power.

अभिभूय Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूयन् a. Ved. Prevailing or victorious over; surpassing.

अभिभूय 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यत्क a. Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering (like a drunkard).

अभिमान् 4 A. (P. epic) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet like; नत्वं व्यायसीं वृत्तिमभिमानयेत् कहिंचित् Ms. 10. 95; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit; give a grant (to any one. dat). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard; तमार्थमसावयथाभ्यमन्यत Dk. 134; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten (Ved.). -5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing); agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादप्यदभिमततरमिह जगति सर्वजंतुना K. 35. 58; अभिमतकलशं नीचां पुस्तकं वाहुः Bk. 1. 27, वदेवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so, तयोर्भिमतं वद My. 6. 21 choose which you will; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Me. 49, Mu. 3. 4 -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted, न किल भवतां रत्नं देव्या युद्धे अभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32, प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतनामपि कपिलकण्डुभूतनां S. B. honoured, respected -तं Wish, desire. -तः A beloved person, lover; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः f. 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमान् a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for, भवते अभिमानः समीहिते सख्यः कर्तुं सुप्रेत्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिमानयेते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for; अयमनायकं चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119, कांति (विदोष्य) नाभिमानयेत को वा स्याद्युत्तमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com = सचेताः or प्रतिमताः).

अभिमेतुः f. Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying, °तः to destroy; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिमेतु a. Longing for; self-conceited, referring all objects to self; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सद्भाभिमानैक्यना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67, Bh. 3. 5, अभिमानधनस्य गवरेः Ki. 2. 19; संकल्पयोगेनाभिमानधनं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high opinion of oneself; शिथिलनाः संतुष्टा. M. 2, Bh. 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4;

°वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्याज्ञानं), see अहंकार. -4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान), साधारण्यमभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -Comp. -शालिन् a. proud. -हृय a. Void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानितं 1 Egotism. -2 Love; copulation, sexual union

अभिमानिन् a. 1 Possessed of self-respect, Ki. 1. 31; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self, अभिमानिष्यपदेशरतु विशेषादुपगतिर्यं Br. Sūt. -4 Fancying, pretending or regarding oneself to be; नरेन्द्र° Dk. 51; K. 194. -m. A form of Agni.

अभिमाद्यत्क a. Ved. [मत् वाहु° उक्त्वा] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमेतु 10 A. (P. also) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns, परशुरसौ योऽभिमेतुय क्रतौ हतः Ak. 1, वामदेवाभिमेतितोऽथः U. 2; Y. 3. 326; 2. 102, 3. 278. -2 To consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms; तदभिमेतितेन चरणेन Dk. 138; पागयैरभिमेतितः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमेतु 1 Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. मेतुच्चारयन्नेव मेवाथैलेन संस्मरेत् । शपिर्न तन्मना भूत्वा स्यादेतदभिमेतुणम् ॥ Mīmāṃsā -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमेतु = अधिमेतु q. v.

अभिमान्युः N. of a son of Arjuna, by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishna and Balarāma, also known by the metronymic Saubhadra [He was called Abhimanyu because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अभिवृद्धः मयुर्यस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called 'Chakravayuha,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such

veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parashita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिहरः [य-ञ्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. -2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter. -5 One's own party or army. -6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति *a* [मे कर्तरि क्तिन् इत्] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical. -ति: *f*. 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against. -2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् *a*. [मे-क्त, इट्प्रत्ययः इत्] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

अभिमाय *a*. [अभिगतौ भावामविद्या] Bewildered (इति कर्तृभावाद्), ignorant, foolish.

अभिभि (मे) *a* Ved To be wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख *a*. (स्त्री *f*) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned to wards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11, 'खा शाला Sk; गच्छन् अभिमुखो बह्वो नाशं याति पतनवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the ace; राजानमेवाभिमुख निषेधुः; पणामभिमुखो ययौ Rān., Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्रमायाः अभिमुखा बभूवुः Mb., यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Rām.; मय्यभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; जकुतलाभिमुखो भूत्वा S. 1 turning towards S., Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming, or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखीभव चण्डितसिद्धिपुत्रजति निर्वातमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभिमुखी सज्ज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40 -3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp., चन्द्रापीडाभिमुखहृदय K. 198, 238; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19, प्रस्ताभिमुखो वेधाः मत्तुवाच द्विवीकसः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिमुखेन स्थेयं Dk. 89, अनभिमुखः सुखानां K. 45, प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; निद्रा चिरेण नयनाभिमुखी बभूव 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; कलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंघुमस्य V. 4. 13. -4

Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed, आनीय इदंति वश्यति विपरि-
निमतमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to. -6 With the face turned upwards -स्त्री One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. -ख, -ले *adv*. Toward's, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc, gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये यताभिमुखं विष्णुं Rān.; आनीताभिमुखं सुरोः Ms. 2. 193, तिष्ठन्तु नैरभिमुखं स विकीर्णधाम्नः K. 2. 59, Si. 13. 2; K. 6. 46, नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; स पुराभिमुखं पतस्ये Pt. 3, Me. 68, कर्णं द्वा-
त्यभिमुखं मयि भाषमजे S. 1. 31, also at the beginning of comp, अभिमुखनिह-
तर्य Bh. 2. 112, killed in, the front ranks of battle.

अभिमुखता 1 Presence, proximity -2 Favourableness, ता -नी to win over; K. 10. 40.

अभिमुखीकृत -मुखयति To propitiate, win over, K. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards, speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभिमुखीकरणं.

अभिमुखित *a*. Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिमुद 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In asit) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमर्दः 1 Rubbing, friction -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy). -3 War, battle. -4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a*. Crushing down, oppressing. -नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमुह 6. P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमुह, बचसां, पादतलं, गदां.

अभिमुखः -र्षणः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उष्णोष्णरारामिर्षात् Si. 4. 16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिर्मर्षाममुमन्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outrage; पराभिर्मर्षा न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Malli = परस्पर्श); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिर्मर्शक -र्षक, -मर्शक -र्षित *a* 1 Touching, coming in contact with -2 Outraging, assaulting; स्वरुलनाभिर्मर्षा वैरास्यं धननित्रः Dk. 63.

अभिमुह *p. p*. 1 Fouched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेथिक *a*. Ved. -मेथिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to

secure every thing (सर्वव्यापिका, वयो वाग्मे-
दः) -2 Abusive speech, obscene ex-
pression; an imprecation.

अभिस्तात -न *a*. Ved Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञ. A sacrificial act. -Comp. -गाथा a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, ap-
proach, go or repair to; अभिययौ स
हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं K. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2
To come or draw near (without an
object); come (as time). -3 To march
against, attack, assail, encounter;
कुचेरादुभियास्वमानात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30.
-4 To give or resign oneself to, de-
voted, attach or betake oneself to.
-5 To partake or share in, get, ob-
tain -Caus. To send away.

अभियाम *m. f*. Going to, approach-
ing, assailing.

अभियातु -याति *a*. Approaching,
assailing, encountering; assailant;
रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः -यायितृ *m*. (-यी, -ता)
Approaching with hostile intentions,
an assailant, enemy, a foe. -ति: *f*.
Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. -2 March-
ing against, attack, assault; रणा-
भियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for
battle.

अभियाचु 1 A. To beg, request,
ask for, solicit (= याचु q. v.).

अभियाचनं -याच्चा Asking for, request,
an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself
to, exert oneself, make oneself read-
y, for, prepare, set about, strive or e-
deavour (used in *passive* also in *act*
sense), तद्यदि न सहते ततः स्वयं या-
युज्यस्व एते स्वकर्मण्यभिमुज्यामहे *a*)
3; Dk. 55, K. 300; स्वसनमभिमुज्य-
स्य Mu. 4. trying to find out a *v* 7 To
point. -2 To attack, assail, मर्दं 1 To
योरुमुहुं के Dk. 3; हृषलमभियाचु over-
Mu. 1, क इदानीमभियोज्यते U.
To accuse, charge, complain
form against, prosecute, crds, ap-
demand (as in a law-suit).
विद्यते किं विद्यत्परैरभिमुज्यते M approach-
विभावितेकदेशेन द्वेयं यदभिमुः
17 claimed, asked, or den^w, i: crea
2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wish, desire, ask for, request. 2 To thru^d
speak, tell; नाभियोजुः दातारो नो^d
Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 *Uds*. 3. 259; 7.
entrust with (with lo 1 To incre^{ase},
(with instr.). -8, T^oच, धर्म, मोर्ति &c.
operative. -9 To pu^{ad}, lengthen. -3
harness repeatedly

-Caus. To join or cease, growth, ad-
oneself to; परकलं prosperity; राष्ट्र^o,
Dk. 163.

अभिषुष 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon : प्रतदेनाभिषुषेति (भुक्) R. 1. 84 ; 10. 49, 15. 53, 99, K1 2. 31, चापैर्मामभिषुषति V. 4 - Caus. To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

अभिषुष p. p. Sprinkled ; rained upon, snowed, स्थलीं च वामपुत्राभिषुष्य R. 7. 69, 15. 99, V. 4. 6, also used actively ; V. 4. 34.

अभिषुषणं Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिषुषि a. Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिषेकः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिषेज् 7 P. (°अं) or Caus. To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिव्यक्त p. p. 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1. V. 3. -क ind. Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिव्यक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect) ; distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition ; जयान्तोऽष्टाभिष्वक्तये M. 1 ; इतीसप्रेषणेऽर्थि भाग्यभिष्वक्तिरित्येते S. D. 6 -2 Association, co-comitance ; P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk. (= नाहचर्य.)

अभिव्यजक a. Displaying, showing, indicating ; युगाभिष्वजका शब्दार्थो S. D. 1.

अभिव्यजनं Manifesting, revealing.

अभिव्यादानं 1 Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिव्याधि a. Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिव्याप 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend ; अधिकारोऽयं युनक्तिः इत्याभिव्याप्य Sk. -2 To pervade, surround.

अभिव्यापकः व्यापिण a. 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of अपसर q. v., °क. अपसरः P. II. 3. 36. Sk.

अभिव्याप्तिः f. Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिव्याप्य pot. p. To be included. -क Validity of a rule.

अभिव्याह 1 P. To utter, pronounce ; say or express well.

अभिव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिव्याहयि a. Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिदंष्ट्रः Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

अभिदंष्ट्र 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce, महापातोऽपराधयो योऽभिदंष्ट्रेषु परे Y 3. 286. -2 To praise, extol

अभिदंष्ट्रकः, -दंष्ट्रिण a. Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive ; Y 3. 285.

अभिदंष्ट्रनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false), मिदंष्ट्र Y 2. 289, abuse, insult, affront, विचाङ्गं ब्राह्मणे दंष्ट्राः क्षत्रियस्याभिदंष्ट्रने M. 8. 268.

अभिदंष्ट्र p. p. 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted, Ms. 8. 116, 373, Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिदंष्ट्र), देवि केनाभिदंष्ट्रतामि केन वासि विमानिरा Rām. ; Ms 11, 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिदंष्ट्र) -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. -स्तं = अभिदंष्ट्रिणि q. v.

अभिदंष्ट्रक a. 1 Falsely accused, defamed, wicked ; Y. 1. 223, a person of bad repute, 2. 70 -2 Cursed by imprecation or curse

अभिदंष्ट्रिः f. 1 A curse -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult -4 Atting, begging. -5 What curses or injuries, the cause or source of injury.

अभिदंष्ट्र 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing), माभिदंष्ट्रीर्वचा सम Mb. ; Ms. 9. 8 ; Ms. 8. 96, also with abl. ; be afraid of, Bk. 6. 2.

अभिदंष्ट्रक Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिदंष्ट्रि p. p. Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिदंष्ट्र 1 U. To curse, execrate ; अभिदंष्ट्रः कलभदंष्ट्रयु Ku. 4. 41.

-Caus. To conjure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant ; मन्त्रेण सन्निभिरक्षं त्वं वरुणस्यभिदंष्ट्रय कं Y 2. 102.

अभिदंष्ट्रनं-दंष्ट्रः 1 A curse, imprecation. -2 A serious charge, accusation ; Y. 2. 99, अभिदंष्ट्रः पातकाभियोगः Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge ; असतो दोषस्य अत्याहारेऽभिदंष्ट्रः. -4 An injury, hurt. -Comp -उदरः fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिदंष्ट्रनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिदंष्ट्रि Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिदंष्ट्र 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (= अभिदंष्ट्र q. v.). -f. Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिदंष्ट्र p. p. Hurt, attacked.

अभिदंष्ट्र m. An enemy, injurer.

अभिदंष्ट्रि a. With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिदंष्ट्रि. -दंष्ट्र [र्ये क] a. Cold, chilly, as wind

अभिदंष्ट्र, -दंष्ट्रनं Congealed, coagulated.

अभिदंष्ट्रः 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth, action (Ved)

अभिदंष्ट्र a. 1 Shining, glowing with heat -2 Causing great grief.

अभिदंष्ट्रनं 1 Intense grief or pain torment. -2 That which torments ; a spirit or demon.

अभिदंष्ट्रि a. Tormenting. **अभिदंष्ट्रणं** Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmanas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिदंष्ट्रः Heating ; becoming renowned.

अभिदंष्ट्री a Ved 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining ; arranging -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिदंष्ट्र -दंष्ट्रि. (-इ) Ved. A ligature

अभिदंष्ट्रणं A bandage.

अभिदंष्ट्र m. Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिदंष्ट्रः Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिदंष्ट्रः Breathing or blowing upon, blowing into a flame.

अभिदंष्ट्र 1 P. [°सं, स् being changed to द् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch ; attach oneself to.

अभिदंष्ट्रः (also अभिदंष्ट्रः) 1 Complete contact or union, attachment, connection, association ; कन्यका दुः

न्वति हृदयं मनुष्यागामीदृष्टादुरभिदंष्ट्रगत् Māl 7 ill attachment or union ; Māl.

8 ; दुष्टुरिति वनविभ्रमाभिदंष्ट्रगत् Si. 7. 68 ; K. 146, 290 -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture ; जातभिदंष्ट्रो

दृष्टिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune, unexpected reverse ;

ततोऽभिदंष्ट्रगतिरुविषादि R. 14. 54, 77, Ku 3. 73 ; °जडं विजज्ञिवात् R.

8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits ; अभिदंष्ट्राभिदंष्ट्रगत्यामाभिदंष्ट्राभिदंष्ट्रः Māl N. -5 An oath.

-6 Embracing ; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -Comp. -उदरः fever

caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिदंष्ट्र = अभिदंष्ट्र q. v.

अभिदंष्ट्र See under अभिदंष्ट्र.

अभिषह ind. By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच a [अभि-सच् स्तार्थे णिच् णिप्] 1 Ved. Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

अभिषाह a 1 Bearing, patient -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच 6 U. [अभि-च् च changed to च by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहो-वापिचज्जलैः Bk. 6. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23, संवे पुनर्व-हृतराममुताभिषिका Ch. P. 29 v. 1. अथ वपुर्भिषेकु तावदाभिषिरीषुः Si. 7. 75 -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority); अभिषेकमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13 सोऽङ्गीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः B. 2; V. 5. 23. -Caus. 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a kind, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings), royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमात्यपरिषदं ब्रूहि संश्रियतामायुषो राज्यथाभिषेक इति V. 5; चौषराज्यं ibid.; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्तर्णाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अत्राभिषेकाय अपोधनानां R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 39, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11, S. 7. 12; H. 4. 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -Comp. -अहः day of coronation. -शाहा coronation-hall.

अभिषेकू a. One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय, -वेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. -चः N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (अ) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुञ्जत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. उक्तेन संवा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90.

अभिष्वः [अभि-सु-अ] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors

&c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast, any substance producing fermentation -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice (Nir.) -अं Soma gruel.

अभिष्वज्ज 1 Bathing, Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिष्वज्जी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिष्वज्जकः, -जैतु m. The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिष्वज्ज p. p. Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice -तं Sour g u-l

अभिष्वज्ज a Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिष्वेज्जं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिष्वेज्जनि Den P [अभिषेना णिच् P III 1. 25, VIII 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः दिधुराजमभिष्वेज्जितु सनर्थः Ve. 2. 25. Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्वज्जः [अभि-स्व-अ-व-वे] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout (संज्ञा).

अभि(भी)ष्टि a (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sāy अभिष्वज्ज), an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). -ष्टिः f. Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice, a hymn, approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् a. Ved. Desirable

अभिष्टु 2 P. (स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ इतरामभिष्टुति U. 5. Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke, Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्टव्ज् 1 A. (स् changed to च by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिष्टव्यं व्य-द्वते दुग्धे Bk., सन-तमभिष्टवनाममेवमेदुरितनीलिना (गिरिः) U. 1, raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with. यन्निदरा-मीदृशं रामभद्रः पश्यत् तदस्य हृदयं स्नेहे-नाभिष्टव्येन U. 5

अभिष्टव्यं (स्व) दुः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of vision, running at the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्टव्यं दधनं द्रव्येवो-

पानिवेजितं (अभिविषयं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population &c. by emigration (अभिष्टव्यः अतिरेक अतिरिक्त-जन इति यावत् तस्य दधनं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्टव्यं (स्व) द्वि a. 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -Comp. -रसज्ज a. subduing, a small city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one, cf. शाखागण.

अभिष्टव्यः [स्व-व-ज्] 1 Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वीनष्टव्यः Dk. 135, अहो अभिष्टव्यः Mā. 1, कामं ibid Bg. 13. 9.

अभिष्टव्योः Close contact or union, intimate connection.

अभिष्टव्यत a. Clothed, clad.

अभिष्टव्यीन a [स्व-क] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिष्टव्यः Refuge, shelter.

अभिष्टव्यः Coming together or in groups or flocks. -रं adv. Having approached together.

अभिष्टव्य 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिष्टव्यः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिष्टव्यः High praise

अभिष्टव्य-संक्षेपः=मक्षिप &c. q. v.

अभिष्टव्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिष्टव्य a. Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिष्टव्यारिन् a 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिष्टव्यन् a. Ved. Surrounded by heroes, (cf. अभिष्टव्य).

अभिष्टव्य 1 P. To torment = संतप q. v.

अभिष्टव्यः War, battle, contest; जन्यं रयादभिष्टव्यः Halāy.

अभिष्टव्य a Compressed, tightened.

अभिष्टव्यः 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिष्टव्योह)

अभिष्टव्या 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at, (गूढं) दिक्षेव परमकुद्धो लक्षणा-भिष्टव्येन Bām. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of (with acc.); पदा-विद्धं यांती रखलितमभिष्टव्याय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my

fault ; दृश्यमूकमभिसंधाय Mv. 5. 'to-wards, in the direction of ; Mv. 6 ; Bg. 17. 12, 25 ; sometimes with dat. ; अभिसंधते ये च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb -6 To deceive, cheat, जने विद्वा-नेकः सकलमभिसंधाय Māl 1. 14 -7 To come to an understanding or agree-ment, फल त्वनभिसंधाय Ms. 9 52 (एव यत्र नियमो न कृतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with ; तान् सर्वानभिसंधयत्सामादिभिर् पक्षैः Ms 7. 159 (वशीकृत्योत्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator, Ms 4. 195. अभिसंध 1 Speech, declaration ; word, assertion, promise, तेन सत्य-भिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुतिष्ठता Rām true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, delibe- rate declaration, promise ; सा हि स-त्याभिसंधाना Rām. -2 Cheating, decep- tion ; पराभिसंधानपरे यद्यप्यस्य विचक्षिते R. 17. 76 -3 Aim, intention, pur- pose ; अस्याभिसंधानेनान्यथादित्वमन्यक- तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधिः q v.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech ; deliberate de-claration, promise. -2 Intention, ob-ject, purpose, aim, तस्या अभिसंधिना विधेयकृतापि Māl. 1 ; Dk. 38 ; स्वर्ग Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in expla- natory glosses.). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation ; अथावश्यमेव माधवसेनः पूजयेन सोचयितव्यः श्रुयमानाभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Junc- tion, combination. -Comp. -कृत a. done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon ; महीनलाकेचिदुदी- र्णवेगाः पुनर्मुमाश्रानभिसंपन्ति Rām. -2 To fly along, शस्त्रैश्च दिव्यैरभिसंपताद्भिः Mb.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, con- course, confuence. -2 War, battle, contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपद् 4 A. 1 To become (any thing) ; to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of, इष्टकामाग्नि-भिसंपद्यते Sat Br, ओचे हीमे सर्वे वेदा अ-भिसंपन्ताः ibid. -2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus. To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely ; going over, transi- tion ; being changed into.

अभिसंपद् f. Becoming complete ; complete number.

अभिसंपन्न p.p. Complete, complete- ly effected, वदत्ययमभिसंपन्नमार्गेण सं- स्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबन्ध 9 P To bind together -pass To be connected with, to re- late or refer to

अभिसंबन्धः Connection ; relation ; conjunction, contact ; sexual connec- tion ; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंबन्ध a. Very much contract- ed or confined.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting ; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन &c. see under अभिहन्, अभिहृद् &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intention).

अभिनां (शां) रू 10 P. To conci- liate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अभिनां (शां) रू ; -स्वनं Conciliation, consolation.

अभिसाय ind. At sunset, about evening ; अत्रोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1 16. Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To go up to, go to- wards, approach, to go to some place or other, go or proceed ; पुराभिसृते सुर- सुंदरीजनैः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place) ; सुदरीरभिससार K. 58, Dk. 51, 52, 91 ; Si. 6. 26. -Caus. To visit, approach, go to meet, बहु- भानभिससारयिषूणां Si. 10, 20, 21 ; S. D. 115 ; Ki. 9. 38 ; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an atten- dant ; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion ; मन्मथाभिसरा तद्गमनमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). -2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers, स्वदभिसरण- रभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gt 6.

अभिसर्तु a. One who attacks ; an assistant.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation, रतिमुखसारे मत्तमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं Gt. 5. -2 The place where lovers meet by app. tment, rendezvous, रतिमुखपैति न कथमभिसारं Gt. 6. -3 An attack, assault ; श्वोऽभिसारः पुरस्य नः Rām. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower, companion -6 Might, power. -7 An instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9 (रा. Pl.) N. of a people. -री N. of a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for making appointments ; see under अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover &c ; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him, Ku. 6. 43, R. 16 12, अभिसारयते वाते या मन्मथ- वशवदा । स्वयं वाभिसारयेषा वीरिणाऽभिसारिका S. D. 115, कातार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभि- सारिका Ak. The directions as to dress &c. to be observed by the different kinds of अभिसारिका are given in S. D. 116. The S. D. further recommends the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet :-(1) a field ; (2) a garden ; (3) a ruined temple ; (4) the house of a female messenger ; (5) forest ; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.), (7) a cemetery ; and (8) the bank of a river, क्षेत्रं वादी भग्नदेवालयो दुर्नीगृहं वन । माल्यं च रसशानं च न- द्यादीनां तदी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, visit- ing, attacking, rushing out, going forth, दुद्रुग्भिसारिणः U. 5. -गी 1 = अ- भिसारिका see above. -2 N. of a species of the विद्युत् metre in which the Pādas contain 12 instead of 11 syllables, and which is therefore said to ap- proach (अभिसरती) another metre called जगती.

अभिसृ 6 P. 1 To pour out or forth, Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, pre- pare, तस्य चित्तयमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant, अ- भिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rām. -5 To fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Killing.

अभिसर्वनं 1 Practising, observing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, in- dulgence in.

अभिसर्कदः Ved. 1 An attack, as- sault. -2 An assailant, enemy. -द्व adv. By attacking.

अभिरुहः Attachment, affection ; love, desire, यः सर्वज्ञानभिरुहः Bg 2. 57.

अभिरुधिरित a. Expanded to the full, full grown (as a blossom).

अभिरुधु 1 P. 1 To assent or agree to, approve of -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिरुधु f. (or n according to some) [अभिनः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य] Ved. 1 Invocation, calling into one's pre- sence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिरुधुः Urging towards, driving onwards. -रे Very close or near.

अभिरुधु m. Praising ; invoking.

अभिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite, beat (fig also) ; thump at ; अभिहति हंत कथमेव माधवं (स्मर) Māl. 1. 39. लोहैरभिहतो नयत U. 4 ; कल्लोलमालामि हतः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, kill, destroy. -3 To drive or beat off,

अशुभित *a* Ved. Not loosened.

अशेष *a*. [जी.वित्.न.त.] Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a*. [न.व.] Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषीनामं माप-मन्नामि केवलं Uhd.; कर्तारशेषेण कलेन पुज्यतां R. 3. 65, 48. —व: Nonre-remainder. —व, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind*. Wholly, entirely, completely; लथ-विद्यस्वचक्षुषमस्तु स: Ku. 5. 82. वेन वृत्तान्यशेषेण द्रव्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35. 10 16. एतद्द्वीयं शुभः शास्त्रं आवाविद्य-स्यशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. —Comp. —साम्राज्य: N. of a Siva.

अशेषता Totality.

अशेषयति Den. P. To finish com-pletely, न वेद निशेषयति यि क्रिय: Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषम् *a*. Ved. Without offsprings or descendants.

अशेषः An Arhat (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a*. Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. —क: 1 N. of a tree having red flowers (Jone-*sia Asoka Roxb.*), (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jangling anklets; cf. अशोक सद्यः कुसुमान्यशोकः... पादेन नविक्षतं सुंदरीणां संवेकमाश्रितवृत्तेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12. 16; also पादावातादशोकनिलकण्ठकः बीक्ष-णालिंगनाम्या स्त्रीणां स्पृशति प्रियेयविकसति बहुलः शीघ्रं हृष्यसेकात्। मेदारी नर्मवाक्यात् पटुमुहसनाच्च-पटो वस्त्रवातात् वृत्तौ गीतात्मैर्विकसति च पुरो नर्तनालङ्कारः). —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. —4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. —5 N. of the tree बहुल. —क: 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. —3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jains. —का 1 Quicksilver. —2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (form-*ing* one of the five arrows of Cupid.). —Comp. —अरिः the कर्द्व tree. —अष्टमी [नास्ति शोका यस्याम्] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —तसः, —नगः, —वृक्षः the Asoka tree. —अरिः a holy place named Asoka near Benares. —त्रिरात्रः, —त्रं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्यशोकत्रिरात्रव्रतं व्रतं शोक-भयापहं। त्रिरात्रं तत्र कर्तव्यं व्रतं लोकविनाशनं॥. —पूर्णिमा N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phalguna. —मेजरी N. of a metre. —रोहिणी N. of a medical plant (कटुका). —वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see

under न्याय. —पट्टी N. of a certain holiday; केने मास्यदिने पट्टे षडया पट्टी प्र-ज्यत्। शुक्लाय पुत्रलाभाय छुल्लामे नयेव च॥.

अशोकः 1 Absence of care or an-xiety. —2 Tranquility, calmness. —3 Modesty.

अशोक्य *a* Notto be lamented or de-loured, अशोक्यान्ववशात्स्वस्वं प्रज्ञावा-दाश्च भाषस Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foul-ness; Pt. 1. 195. —2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement cause-*ed* either by child-birth (called जनशौच) or by the death of some relation (called वृताशौच); it lasts for 10 d ys; during the वृताशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action, अशौचावुपासोरनशौचं बाधयैः सह Ms. 11 184. —Comp. —अंतः end of defilement. —संकरः blending or coming together of two or more de-*filements*.

अश्व *a*. [अश्वेन व्याप्नोति अश्वानि वा, अश्व-*नश्*] 1 Pervading. —2 Eating, voraci-*ous*. —3 Pervaded, filled. —श्वः 1 N. of a demon. —2 A cloud (Nir.). —3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्वया Hunger.

अश्वनीतिपिबता [अश्वनीति पिबत इच्छन्ते यस्या निदेशक्रियाया, मद्रं सोऽ] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink, अश्वनीति-*पिबती* चैती प्रसूता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अश्वः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). —2 (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्वकः [अश्वेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कर्] 1 N. of a sage. —2 N. of a country in the south, तथाश्वकः पुलिदाश्च क-*लिमाश्च* विशेषतः Rām.; (probably an old name of Travancore), according to Bri. S. 14. 22 it is in the north-*west*. —3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). —4 A part of the सत्य country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्वम् *a*. Ved. Eating or pervad-*ing*. —म. [अश्वते व्याप्नोति सह्यनेन वा० मान् Up 4. 145] 1 A stone, नाराचक्षेपणी-*याश्च* निष्पक्षेपतितामले R. 4. 77. —2 A hard stone, rock. —3 Flint. —4 A cloud. —5 A thunderbolt. —6 A moun-*tain*. —Comp. —अश्व *a*. having a stone mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —उत्थं bitumen. —कटुली N. of a plant, a kind of कटुली. —कुडु. —कुडुक *a*. 1. breaking anything on stone —2. broken by a stone. (—हः, —हकः) a class of devotees; a वाक्त्रस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —केतुः [अश्वेव केतुर्गस्य] N. of a plant. —गंधा N. of a plant. —गर्भः, —गर्भजः, —जं,

—योनिः an emerald. —गर्भजः fire produc-*ed* from a flint. —शुद्धः—डा a kind of weapon. —डनः N. of a tree. —चक्र *a*. furnished with a disc of stone. —जः, —जं 1. red-chalk. —2 iron. —जतु *n*., —जतुकं bitumen. —जातिः an emerald named पाजा. —दारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones (—जं) breaking stones or rocks. —द्विद्य *a*. one who has obtained a stony weapon, hav-*ing* adamantite weapons or grasped weapons (व्यावायुव, अस्मयवायुव). —पुष्पं bitumen, benzoin. —माला a mortar of stone or iron. —भिद्र, —भेदः, —भेदकः the plant Colcus Scutellarioides (sup-*posed* to dissolve stone in the blad-*der*). —रथः N. of a sage. —वज्र *a*. in-*cluded* in rocks. —सार *a*. like iron or stone. (—रः, —रं) 1. iron, प्राणाः सत्वर-*मस्मय* नारकडिना गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वमी S. D. —2. sapphire सय *a*. made of iron. —हस्मन *n*. 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. —2. a stroke of the thunder-*bolt*.

अस्मय, अस्मयत् *a*. Stony, made of stone.

अस्मर [अस्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. —2 Pertaining to stones.

अस्मरी [अस्मान् रानि रा- क गौरा० हर्ष] (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel, stran-*gury*. —Comp. —वृक्ष N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontriptic.). —भेदन् a lithontriptic. —हरः N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithon-*triptic*.

अस्मरिः —रं Stone or gravel (the disease.)

अश्वमेत *a*. 1 Inauspicious, unlucky (अशुभ). —2 Unlimited. —तः N. of a Marut. —तं [अश्वनोऽन्तोऽश्वशकं परस्परम्] 1 A fire-place. —2 A held, plain. —3 D. ath.

अश्वमेतकः —क 1 A fire-place. —2 The shade for a lamp (द्विपाचार). —3 A kind of grass. —कः N. of several trees:—(a) अश्वमेतक; its leaf, Māl. 9. 7; (b) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (c) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्वः A corner, mostly at the end of comp; चतुरश्र, त्र्यश्र &c. —श्रं [अश्वेन नेत्रं, अश्व-रश्] 1 A tear. —2 Blood (usually written अश्व q. v.). —Comp. —प. a blood-drinker, a fiend, can-*nit*al.

अश्विन् *a*. Having tears, in tears.

अश्वद्ध *a*. Without faith, unbeliev-*ing*, diffident. —द्वा Unbelief, diffi-*dence*.

अश्वद्धान *a*. Unbelieving, incre-*dulous*.

अश्वद्ध्य *a*. Not to be believed, in-*credible*.

अश्वम *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, untiring. —**मः** 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. —2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्वमण *a.* Indefatigable. —**णः** One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्रान्त *a.* 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, untired. —2 Incessant, continual : अश्रान्तपुण्यकर्मणः Mv. 1. 26. —**न्त** Absence of rest. —**न्त** *ind.* Incessantly, continually ; मयूखैरश्रान्तं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः U. 6. 14.

अश्रवण *a.* Deaf, having no ears. —**णः** A snake. —**ण** Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य *a.* 1 Not to be heard —2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

अश्रातस् *ind.* Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw

अश्राद्ध *a.* Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony, not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it. —**द्धः** Non-performance of a Śrāddha q. v. —**Comp.** —**भोजिन्** *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.

अश्रिः —**श्री** *f.* [अश्र्यते सहस्यते अशया अश वक्रवादि० कि ; cf. Up. 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp with चतुर, त्रि, षट् and a few other words ; see चतुर्ल) ; अश्रिभिर्वज्रः Ait. Br. —2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.) ; वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुण्डिताश्रिं च दृश्यते Ku. 2. 20. —3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिमत् *a.* Cornered, angular.

अश्रित *a.* Ved. Difficult of access.

अश्रीक *a.* 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale ; Si. 15. 96. —2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीमत् *n.* 1 Unfortunate, unlucky.

अश्रीर [*n* श्रीः अश्रीः अस्यर्थ० र] Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking ; Rv. 8. 2. 20. —2 Inauspicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक q. v.

अश्रु *n.* [अश्रुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्रु कुन् U. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear ; वपात धुमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः B. 2. 61. [cf. Zend *asru* ; Pers. *ars*]. —**Comp.** —**वपहत** *a.* affected by tears, covered with tears. —**कला** a tear-drop. —**नाली** Fistula Lachry-malis. —**परिपूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears ; अश्रु having eyes filled with tears. —**परिहृत** *a.* suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears. —**पातः** flow of tears, shedding tears. —**पूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears ; आकुल troubled and filled with tears ; Bg. 2. 1. —**सुख** *a.* suffused with tears, (sund-

denly) bursting into tears ; एकपदे-श्रुमुखी संवृत्ता V. 5, संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ R 15. 66, Ku. 6. 92 —**लोचन**, —**नेत्र** *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. —**शालेन्** *a.* having tears, tearful.

अश्रुत *a.* 1 Unheard, inaudible. —2 Contrary to the Vedas. —3 Not acquainted with the Śāstras, foolish, uneducated ; भगं विद्याधनात्तस्मात् संलभेताश्रुतोऽपि सद् Day. B.

अश्रुत *a.* Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रुति *a.* Without ears. —**तिः** *f.* Not hearing, forgetfulness ; अश्रुतिमग्निनीय U. 3. —**Comp.** —**घर** *a.* 1. not striking the ear or attention. —2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a.* 1 Not better, inferior, worse ; Ms. 10. 64. —2 Worthless, useless. —**न** (स्) Mischievous, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ *a.* Not the best, inferior, worse ; bad, vile.

अश्लाघा Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य *a.* 1 Undeserving of praise of honour, worthless. —2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक *a.* Unlucky, unpropitious ; Ms. 4. 206.

अश्लील *a.* [*n* श्रिं लाति, लाक] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. —2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse ; अश्लीलमाया कलकलात् Dk. 49 ; परिवार Y. 1. 33. —3 Abusive. —**ह** 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. —2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition ; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness ; त्रिषा अश्लीलं ; त्रिवेति त्रिडातुयु-प्तामगलव्यजकत्वात् K. P. 7 ; e. g. in साधनं समहस्यं, सुखा कुट्टमलिताननेन दृषती वायु स्थिता तत्र सा, and मृदुपवनविमिश्रो माक्षियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, वायु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश or मृत्यु (death) ; cf. the instances under S D. 574 ; दधारिविजये राजन् साधनं समहस्य । प्रससारं शनि-वायुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा ॥

अश्लेषा [*n* श्लिष्यति यमोक्षेन शिशुना, श्लिष्वच् Tv.] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. —2 Disunion, disjunction. —**Comp.** —**जः**, —**भवः**, —**घ्नः** *N.* of Ketu, i. e. the descending node. —**ज्ञातिः** *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aśleṣā.

अश्लोन *a.* Ved. Not lame.

अश्वः [अश्रुते अश्वान व्याप्नोति, महाशने वा भवति Nir. ; अश्व-क्व Up. 1. 149] 1 A horse ; the horses are said to have 7 breeds :— अश्वताद्वाप्यतो वहेर्वेदेभ्योऽण्डाच्च गर्भतः । साम्नो हयानास्त्यजिः सवसा परिकीर्तिता ॥ —2 Symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun) ; सूर्योन्मेषसजस्तताः सयुरवः शाहूलविक्रीडिर्ब V. Ratn. —3 A race of men (horse-like in strength) ; काष्ठतुल्यपुष्टयो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशशूलमद्वेष दुरिद्रस्तु हयो मतः ॥ —**श्वौ** (du.) A horse and a mare. [cf. L. *equus* ; Gr. *hippos* ; Zend *aspa* ; Pers. *asp*]. —**Comp.** —**अश्वः** *N.* of a plant देवसर्प. —**अजनी** a whip. —**अधिक** *a.* strong in cavalry, superior in horses. —**अश्वक्षः** a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. —**अनिक** a troop of horsemen, cavalry. —**अरिः** a buffalo. —**अवरोहकः** *N.* of a tree अश्वगन्धा. —**आयुर्वेदः** veterinary science. —**आरूढ** *a.* mounted, sitting on horse-back. —**आरोह** *a.* riding or mounted on a horse. (—**हः**) 1 a horseman, rider. —2. one who is fighting. —3. a ride. (—**हः**), —**आरोहकः** *N.* of the plant अश्वगन्धा. —**आरोहिन्** *a.* mounted or riding on horse-back. —**इषित** *a.* hurried along by horses. —**उरस** *a.* broad-chested like a horse. (—**सं**) the chief or principal horse. —**कंद**, —**कदिका** *N.* of a plant अश्वगन्धा. —**कर्णः**, —**कर्णकः** 1. a kind of tree (Vatica Robusta) Māl. 9. —2. the ear of a horse. —3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (—**गः**) *N.* of a mountain. —**कुटी** a stable for horses ; Pt. 5. —**कुशलः**, —**कोविद्** *a.* skilled in managing horses. —**कंदः** 1. *N.* of a bird. —2. a general of the army of the gods. —**खरजः** [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वश्च खश्च वा ताभ्यां जायते धुवद्वाचः Tv.] a kind of horse, mule. —**खुरः** 1. a horse's hoof. —2. a kind of perfume. (—**रा**) *N.* of the plant. अपराजिता. —**गतिः** *f.* 1. the pace of a horse. —2. *N.* of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. —**गंधा** [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेढूमिवः कुलमस्याः] *N.* of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin ; तैले a kind of oil. —**गोयुग**, —**गं** a pair of horses. —**गोष्ठ** a stable. —**घ्रीवः** 1. *N.* of a demon who was a foe of Viṣṇu more commonly called Haya griva. —2. an incarnation of Viṣṇu. —**घाता** a pasture for horses. —**घ्नः** [अश्वं हन्ति अमृतमुष्कदं कत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane. —2. *N.* of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Olorum Ait. —**चक्र** 1. a collection of horses. —2. a kind of wheel. —**चलनशाला** a riding-house. —**चिकित्सकः**, —**वैद्यः** a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —**चिकित्सा** farriery, veterinary sci.

ence. —चेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. —2. an omen auspicious or inauspicious. —अश्वनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. —जित् *a.* gaining horses by conquest. —रथि *N.* of a place of pilgrimage near Kānyakubja on the Ganga. —द *a.* giving horses. —द्वारा the plant *Tribulus Lanuginosus* (गोक्षुर). —वाराः —वाच *m.* giving horses. —वृनः a riding messenger. —वद्वे *N.* of a river. —नारः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निवाधिकः a groom, a horse-fastener. —निगिञ्ज *a.* Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. —पः Ved. a groom. —पतिः 1. lord of horses. —2. *N.* of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sāvitrī. —पर्ण *a.* [अश्वानां पर्ण गमनं यत्] 1. having horses (as a chariot); *Rv.* 1. 88. 1. —3. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षः a horse-groom. —पुच्छी *N.* of the tree माषपर्णी. —पुष्टं horse-back —पेक्ष *a.* decorated or embellished with horses. —बंधः a groom. —बंधन *a.* used for fastening horses. —(बन्ध) fastening of horses. —बला *N.* of a vegetable. —बालः 1. a kind of reed, *Saccharum Spontaneum* Lin. —2. the tail or hair of a horse. —बुधन *a.* Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, i. e. on a carriage drawn by horses. —बुधय *a.* Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —माहिषिका [अश्वम-हिषयोर्वै दुर्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मारः, —मारकः, —हंत *m.* 'horse-destroying', a kind of Oleander, *Nerium Odorum* Ait. —मालः a kind of serpent. —मुख *a.* [अश्वस्य मुखनिव मुखस्य] having the head or face of a horse. —(खः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. —(खी) a Kinnara woman; भिद्वंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुखः *Ku* 1. 11. —मुक् *m.* a horse-stealer. —मेघः [अश्वः प्रचान्तया मेघ्यते हित्येतन्न, मेघं हित्ये नृत्] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः कः दुराहः सर्वपापानोदनः *Ms.* 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a

year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in this train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called *Asvamedha* was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of India, who is, therefore, always, represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. *कांठ *N.* of the thirteenth book of the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*. —मेधिक, —मेधीय *a.* fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—कः, —यः) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. (—कः) the fourteenth parvan in the *Mahābhārata*; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्वं भोक्तं तच्च चतुर्विंशं Mb. —युक् *a.* 1. yoking the horses. —2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथनाश्वयुजः *Rām.* —3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (—जः) 1. *N.* of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2. the first lunar mansion. —3. the month of *Āsvina*. —4. a chariot having horses. —यूरः the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. —योग *a.* 1. causing the yoking of horses. —2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. —रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. —(था) *N.* of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नः, —राजः the best or lord of horses; *s. e.* उच्चैः श्वसु. —राधस *a.* Ved. furnishing horses. —रोधकः *N.* of a plant (अश्वमार). —लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. —ललितं *N.* of a species of the *Vikrīti* metre. —लाला a kind of snake. —लोमन् *n.* horse-hair; a kind of snake. —वक्त्रः = अश्वमुख *q. v.*; a *Kinnara* or *Gandharva*. —वडवः a stud of horses and mares. —(वौ) a horse and a mare. —(वाः) horses and mares. —वदनः = मुख. —वहः a horseman. —वारः, —वालः, —वारकः [अश्वं वावरयति उप. च.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रदुर-प्रवचाराः *Si.* 3. 66. —वरणं *N.* of the *Bos Gavaus* (गवय). —वाहः, —वाहकः [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —विकथिञ्ज *a.* a horse-dealer. —विद् *a.* 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. [अश्वं विद्वंते विद्-किञ्] procuring horses. —(मः) 1. a jockey. —2. an epithet of *Nala*. —वृषः a stallion. —वैद्यः a farrier. —शकुत् *n.*, —शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. —2. *N.* of a river. —शङ्कुः a pillar to tie a horse. —शाला a stable. —शवः a colt, a foal —शास्त्रं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. —शिरस *a.* having the head of a horse, an epithet of *Nārāyaṇa*. —(नः) 1. a horse's head. —2. *N.* of a *Dānava*. —शृगालिका [अश्वशृगालयोर्वै दुर्वात् वै दुर्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal.

—शृगवं a set or team of six horses. —मनि, —वा, —सा *a.* Ved. (*P.* VIII. 3. 110 and *Mbh.*) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —साद्, —सावित्र *m.* a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; *R.* 7. 47 —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सुतानामश्वसारथ्यं *Ms.* 10. 47. —सूतन *a.* Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. —2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. —सेनः 1. *N.* of a king. —2. *N.* of a *Nāga*. —स्तोमीय *a.* relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —स्थान *a.* born in a stable. —(नः) a stable or stall for horses. —हंतु *a.* killing a horse. —(तः) *N.* of a fragrant plant. —हय *a.* [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तरे अश्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; *Rv.* 10. 26. 5. —2. to be traversed by a horse; *Rv.* 9. 96. 2. —हरकः a horse-stealer. —हृदयं [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतमावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. —2. a kind of veterinary science. —3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेद्यात्मानं *K.* 80.

अश्वः A mare. —Comp. —सय *a.* rich in horses.

अश्वक *a.* Horselike, acting like a horse. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. —2 A hack, a bad horse. —3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुखं ततश्चाकारोऽस्यस्य इति ज्ञीप् Tv.] The first *Nakshatra* or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर *a.* Swift, speedy. —रः [तदुः अश्वः, अश्वं तदुल्लेख्य, *P.* V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. —2 One of the chiefs of the *Nāgas* or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. —3 A male calf. —4 A class of *Gandharvas*. —रि A mule; उदरस्य सद्युत्पाने स्वर्गमोऽश्वतरी-मिव *Rām.*; *Pt.* 2. 32; *Chāp.* 19. [cf. *Pers. aster*].

अश्वति *Den. P.* To behave like a horse.

अश्वतथः [न श्वश्चिरं शास्त्रमतीवसाविद्वत् ति-डति स्या-क पुः निः Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाकृशास्त्र एषोऽश्वतथः स-नातनः *Kath.*; the tree of this world; *Bg.* 15. 1. —2 A kind of the *Asvattha* tree (नेदीवृक्ष). —3 *N.* of another tree गर्दभाड. —4 The constellation *Āsvini*. —5 The time indicated or presided over by *Āsvini*; अश्वतथो सुहृद्ः *Sk.* on *P.* IV. 2. 5. —6 A vessel made of the *अश्वतथ* tree (*Ved.*) —7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वतथस्य फलमश्वतथः *Sk.* —8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वतथफलमुक्तः कालोऽश्वतथः *P.* IV. 3. 48 *Sk.* —9 An epithet of the sun. —10 *N.* of a people; *Bri.* S. 14. 8,

—**आ** The day of full moon in the month of *Asvina*, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). —**रश्मिः** [सुतोऽश्वत्थः अल्पार्थे वीप्] A small fig-tree. —**Comp.** —**कणः** [अश्वत्थस्य पाकः पत्न्याः दुग्धं P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. —**भेदः** N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्षः) अश्वत्थक *a* To be given or to be done when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruit. —**कः** [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् नदुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थस्य देयस्यम् दुव P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruits. —2 [सार्धं कृन्] The *Asvattha* tree

अश्वत्थामन् *m.* [अश्वत्थस्य स्थानं वल्गमस्य, पृषो 'समाप्तः'; cf. Mb. अश्वत्थामस्य यस्त्वाम् नदतः प्रविजो गतम् । अश्वत्थामिव बालोय नत्मा-ब्रह्मा मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated *Brāhmaṇa* warrior and general on the side of *Kauravas*, son of *Drona* and *Kripa*. [After the last great battle in which *Duryodhana* was mortally wounded, *Asvatthaman*, with two other surviving *Kauravas*, entered the *Pandava* camp at night, where he stamped *Drishtadyumna*, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the *Pandavas*, killing even *Parikshit* while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by *Krishna*. The next morning *Draupidi* clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. *Bhima*, *Ajuna*, and *Krishna* overtook *Asvatthaman* and compelled him to yield the jewel which *Yudhishtira* afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of *Brahmanic* and saintly lustre, and his altercation with *Karna* about the nomination of a general to succeed *Drona* clearly brings out the chief features of his character, see *Ve.* 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajivins* 'ever living persons.']

अश्वत्थिक *a.* [अश्वत्थेन चरति, इन् P. IV. 4. 10] Feeding on *Asvattha* fruits. अश्वत्थिल *a.* See P. IV. 2. 80. अश्वत्थि Den. P. To wish for horses. अश्वया A desire to get horses. अश्वयु [अश्वोऽस्यस्य युच्] 1 Having horses. —2 Desiring horses. अश्वलः [अश्वं लाति -क] N. of a sage, the *Hotri*-priest of *Janaka*, अश्व जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो बभूव *Br.* Up. अश्वत्थति Den. P. To wish for a stallion. अश्वत्थति Den. P. To wish for horses. अश्विक *a.* [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् *a.* [अश्व-अस्यर्थे इति] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; *Rv.* 4. 2 5. —*m.* A cavalier, a horse-tamer. —**द्वौ** (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; cf. *साव्री* तु नवितुमोर्या बहवस्तुषारिणी । अस्यत महाभागा सातरेक्षिदुश्चिनाबुभो ॥ [According to *Vedic* conception they are the harbingers of *Ushas* or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. and, according to *Yaska*, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the *Nirukta* they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, and the physicians of the gods, and are called *Godagadāu*, *Svarcāidyau*, *Dasrau*, *Nasatyau*, *Vadaveyau*, *Abdhayau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage *Chyavana*, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life.] —2 Two horses —3 (In *astr.*) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तदुत्तमाङ्गाकारोऽस्यस्य इति वीप्] 1 The first of the 27 *Nakshatras* or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). —2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the *Asvins*, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. —**Comp.** —**कुमारौ**, —**पुत्रौ**, —**सुतौ** the twin sons of *Asvini*, the son's wife.

अश्विन् *n.* Containing the word *Asvin* (such as a *Mantra*).

अश्विय *a.* Referring to horses. —**चर** *Ved.* (pl.) A troop of horses

अश्वीन् *a.* [अश्व-न्] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय *a.* [अश्व-य] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —**यं** [अश्वीना स्मृत्: P. IV. 2. 48] —2 A number of horses, cavalry, *St.* 18. 5; *K.* 222

अश्व्य *a.* [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. —2 Consisting of horses. —**य** 1 A number of horses. —2 Possession of horses.

अश्वेत् *a.* 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. —2 Unbounded, unlimited. —**तः** 1 Death. —2 A field —3 A fire-place. —4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तम्, —**स्तनिक** *a.* 1 Not of tomorrow, of to day. —2 One who makes no provision for the morrow; *Ms.* 4. 7.

अप् 1 *U.* [अपति-ते, अपितुं] 1 To shine. —2 To go, move. —3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषडक्षणी *a.* Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); 'नो मयः द्वाभ्यामेव कृत' इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. —**ण** A secret.

अषत्तर *a.* *Ved.* More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ *a.* *Ved.* 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; *Rv.* 9 21. 2. —2 Born under the constellation *Ashādhā* (P. IV 3. 24) —**हः** 1 The month *Ashādhā* commencing with the sun's entrance into *Gemini* (usually written *आषाढ*). —2 A staff made of the wood of *Palasa*, carried by a religious student or ascetic. —3 *N.* of the *Malaya* mountain. —**ह** 1 *N.* of a constellation, the twentieth (एगशत) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढा) lunar mansions

अषाढकः The month of *Ashādhā*.

अष्टन् *num. a.* [अष्ट-ग्यापो कनिष्ठं नृ च *Up.* 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टे) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टात्र &c. [cf. *L. octo*; *Gr. okto*; *Zend. astan*; *Pers. hacht*]. —**Comp.** —**अष्टर** *a.* consisting of eight letters or parts. —**(-रः)** N. of a metre. —**अष्टग** *a.* consisting of eight parts or members (—ग) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; 'पातः, —**अष्टा-मः**, साष्टाङ्गनमस्कारः a respectful oblation made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टाङ्गपातं प्रणमनाम fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जानु-यां च तथा पदस्य पाणिभ्यामुरसा विया । शिरसा वचना दृष्ट्या प्रणमोऽष्टम इत्यन्तः). —2. the 8 parts of *vega* or concentration: यनो नियमश्चासनं च प्रणायामस्ततः पर । प्रथमहोरो धारणा च स्थानं सार्धं समाधिना । अष्टाङ्गान्याहुरेतानि योगिनां योगसिद्धये ॥ —3 materials of worship taken collectively. —4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are:—शल्यं, शालाक्य, कायचिकित्सा, धूतविया, कोमारभूष्य, अगदन्त्रं, रसायनतन्त्रं, and वाजीकरणतन्त्रं). —5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. —6. any whole consisting of eight parts. —7. a die, dice. 'अष्ट' an offering of eight articles. 'अष्ट' a sort of medical incense removing fever 'मैथुनं' 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds', the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं कलिः प्रेक्षणं गृह्य-माषणं । सकललोभ्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च ॥ 'हृदयं' N. of a medical work. —**अष्टयायि** N. of *Pāpini's* grammatical work

consisting of 8A dhyayas or chapters
-अष्ट *a.* having a wheel with 8 spokes.
-अष्ट an octagon. -अष्टिय *a.* octagonal.
-अष्ट (न) *a.* lasting for 8 days.
-आदिशाब्दिकाः the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इन्द्रश्चन्द्रः काशकृष्णापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरजैनेन्द्रा जयत्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ -कपाल *a.* ('ष्टा') prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (-लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. -कर्ण *a.* one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (-र्णः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. -कर्मन् *m.*, -यतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform, (they are) -आदाने च विसर्गे च तस्याः प्रैषनिषेधयोः । पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेष्टा-ने ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्नेनाष्टगतिकी रूपः । -कृत्वन् *ind.* eight times. -कोणः 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine. -खंडः a title of a collection of several sections of the *Rigveda*. -गवः [अष्टाना गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 cows. -गार *m.* 1. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. -गुण *a.* eightfold; अनादृष्ट-गुणं चूर्णः द्वाप्योष्टगुणमस्य Ms. 8. 400. (-र्णः) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇa should possess; द्या सर्वमृतेषु, क्षातिः, अनद्या, शौच, अनायासः, भेगद्वे, अकार्पण्यं, अरुह्य चेतः । Gautama. 'आश्रय *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. -ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् *a.* forty-eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोद्या महोद्या च वज्रा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चाष्ट-ष्टा इत्यष्टौ तारिणी मताः ॥ -त्रिंशत् ('ष्टा') *a.* thirty-eight. -त्रिकं [अष्टावृत्त त्रिकं] the number 24. -दलं 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. -दशन् ('ष्टा') see below after अष्टात्य. -दिश *f.* [कर्म संज्ञात्वाच्च दिशः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वदिशि दक्षिणा च नैऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरेशानी दिशा आष्टवि-माः स्मृताः ॥ 'करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points, करिण्योऽष्टयुक्पिलापिगलातुपमाः क्रमात् । ताम्रकर्णी शुभ्रदंती चांगना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. 'पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points, इन्द्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) । कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वोदीना दिशा क्र-मात् ॥ Ak. 'गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters, रेरावतः पुंडरी-को वामनः कुम्भोऽञ्जनः । पुष्पदन्तः सार्वभौमः सु-प्रतीक्षश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -द्रव्यं the eight materials of a sacrifice; अथर्ववेदेषु वरुण-न्ययोऽथसमिधास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थेषामसंख्यानि द्रव्या-ण्यष्टौ विदुर्द्वयाः ॥ -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रं यशस्वेयं च । शीसं लोहं रसश्चेति वातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद्-द्व ('ष्ट or ष्टा') *a.* 1. eight-footed. -2. a term for a pregnant animal. -पद् ('ष्टा') 1. a spider. -2. a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3 a worm. -4. a wild

sort of jasmine. -5. a pin or bolt. -6. the mountain Kailāsa (the abode of Kubera). (-दः, -दं) [अष्ट-द्व बाहुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; आचजिताष्टापदकुंभतोयैः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); 'परिचयचतुराभिः K. 196. 'पत्रं a sheet of gold. -प (पर) द्वि-कार N. of a plant. -पद्मी ('ष्टा-ष्टा') 1. wild sort of jasmine. -2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gita Govinda. -पलं a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. -पाश *a.* ('ष्टा') eight-fold. -मंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) [अष्टगुणित मंगलं, शां तं] a collection of eight lucky things, according to some they are—सुराजी दुषी नाग कलशो ध्वजव तथा । चक्रवर्ती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥, according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मगद्वययोः ब्राह्मणो गार्हपत्यश्च हिण्यं परिशिद्वि आयो गजा तथाधनः ॥ -मान one: kudava. -मासिक *a.* occurring once in 8 months. -मुष्टिः a measure called कुंवि; अष्टमुष्टिमेव कुंविः. -सूतिः the 'eighth-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S. 1. 1. -या मुष्टिः सद्युत्तया वहति विविडुत या हविर्वा च होत्री । ये द्वे काल विवचः क्षुतिविषयमुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्व यामाहुः सर्वभूतमकृतिरिति यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः । प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपञ्चस्तदुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीश । or, briefly expressed, the names in Sankrit (in the above order) are:—जल वह्निस्तथा यथा सूर्यचंद्रमयौ तथा । आकाशं वायुरवनी सूर्योऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥ -धरः 'having 8 forms', Siva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 Slokas on morality. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शुगराहस्यकरुणोद्द्वीरभयानकाः । वीमत्साद्भुतसज्जो चैत्यश्चो नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शात, निर्वेदस्थायिभावो-स्ति शातोपि नवमो रसः (ibid.); 'आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -लोहकं a class of 8 metals; स्वर्णं रजत ताम्रं सीसक कौति-कं तथा । वंग लोहं तक्षिलोहं लोहाभ्यष्टाविमानि तु ॥ -वर्गः 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. -2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क०, च०, ट०, त०, प०, य०, शः) -3 a class of three principal medica-ments. -वक्रः (ष्टा) see below. -विध *a.* [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः *f.* ('ष्टा') अष्टावि-का विंशतिः शा. त.] the number twenty-eight. -शतं eight hundred. -अवणः, अवन् N. of Brahmā (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक *a.* [अष्टपरिमाणस्य कम्] Con-
sisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोध-

जोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. -कः 1 [अष्टकं (पाणिनेः) विदंति अवीयते वा इत्यष्टका- P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Visvāmītra. -का [अष्ट-ति पितरोऽस्या त्रिषौ अष्ट-तकम्] Up. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A Śrāddha to be performed on the above days; wor-ship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113. 4. -कं 1 A whole con-
sisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's sūtras; अष्टव्याख्याः परि-माणमस्य इत्यष्टकः; पाणिनेः सूत्र Sk.). -3 The study of the sūtras. -4 A division of the *Rigveda* (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Mandals). -5 Any group of eight; अष्ट वानराष्टक, ताराष्टक, मंगारष्टक &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः -गं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divi-
sions).

अष्टकिक *a.* [अष्टकाऽस्यस्य
द्वं इति वा] Having eight parts. -की
One who performs an Ashtaka.

अष्टक्य *a.* [अष्टकेन कीतः यत् P. V.
1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय *a.* [अष्टवचना अस्य अष्ट-तयम्]
Having eight parts or limbs. -य
An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा *ind.* [अष्ट-प्रकरे वाचः] 1
Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8
parts or sections, भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा Bg.
7. 4; भिन्नौष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः R.
16. 3.

अष्टम *a.* (मी *f.*) Eighth; गर्भाष्टमेऽष्टे
कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -मः
The eighth part. -मी 1 The eighth
day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी
यैव अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा । पूर्वाण्येतानि राजेन्द्र
रविसंक्रान्तिरेव च ॥ -2 N. of a medical
plant (कोटालता). [cf. L. *octavus*;
Zend. *astemo*] -Comp. -अंशः an
8th part. -कालिक *a.* [अष्टमः कालः
भोजनेऽस्यस्य द्वं] one who omits seven
meal times (z. e. full three days and
the morning of the fourth) and
partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6.
19. -भाचः the eighth condition or
position (in astr.).

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; योऽनमष्ट-
मकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.
अष्टातय *a.* Consisting of eight
parts. -यः A collection of eight
things.

अष्टादश *a.* [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen;
अगाहताष्टादशता जिगीषया नवद्वयद्वैप-
प्रथम्ययधियां N. 1. 5. -Comp. -अंगः

-**the eighteen parts of medical science.** —उपचारः [कर्मसंज्ञात्वाच्च द्विगु] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping, आसन स्वागतं पादमर्चमाचमनीयकं स्नानं च-
 औपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गन्धपुष्पं तथा
 उपदीपावजं च तर्पणं । मात्यामुलेपनं चैव नम-
 स्काराविसर्जनं । अष्टादशोपचारस्तु मेरी पूजा म-
 माचरेत् Tantra. —उपपुराणं a secondary
 or minor Purāṇa, अष्टादशपुराणानि सुनिमि-
 कथितानि तु । आद्यं सप्तकुमारिकं नारसिंहमत-
 परं । तृतीयं नारदं शोकं कुमारेण तु भाषितं ।
 चतुर्थं शिवधर्मोक्त्यं साक्षात्प्राप्तं भाषितं । द्वाविं-
 शीकमार्गं नारदोक्तमतं परं । कापिलं मानवं
 चैव तथैवोक्तं सति । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ
 कालिकाह्वयमेव च । महेश्वरं तथा शिवं
 सौरं सर्वार्थं चैव । पराक्षरात् प्रवरं तथा
 भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं शोकं पुण्यं कौर्म-
 रंजितं । चतुर्थं भाषितं पुण्यं सहितं तानां प्रमे-
 दतः ॥ Hemādri. —आद्यं the 18 kinds
 of corn ; यवगोमूमाधान्यानि तिलाः कंडुकुल-
 ल्यकाः । माषा सुद्रा मसुराश्च निष्पावाः इयममर्च-
 पाः ॥ गवेषुकाश्च नवारा ओढक्याऽप्य सती
 नकाः । चणकाश्चिनकाश्चैव धान्यामष्टादशैव तु ॥
 —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas ब्राह्म-
 पात्र वेणव च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथाम्यचार-
 दीयं च मार्कंडेयं च सतन ॥ आग्नेयमष्टकं शोकं
 मविष्यन्मम तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवर्तं लिंगमेका-
 दशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं शोकं स्कान्दं चाथ
 पंचोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्म पंचदशं
 तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्रह्मांडादशं तथा ॥
 —भुजा an epithet of the goddess
 महालक्ष्मी. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of
 learnings or lore, अगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो
 मीमांसा न्यायनिस्तरः ॥ वनेशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या
 छेताश्चतुर्दश ॥ आग्नेयं चैव श्रुतं चैव गौर्वश्रे-
 ति ते त्रयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या छेदाश्चो-
 दश ॥ —विवादपदं the eighteen sub-
 jects of litigation (causes of dis-
 pute) ; see Ms. 8. 4-7. —स्मृतिकार-
 णं m. pl. the eighteen Smṛitikāras
 or law-givers of the Aryas ; विष्णुः
 पराशरो दक्षः संवर्तम्यासहस्रिताः । शाततपो वसि-
 ष्ठश्च यमपस्तबौतमाः । देवलः शंखलिखितो भर-
 द्वाजोऽश्वमेधः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च द्वाष्टी
 स्थितकारिणः ॥
 अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकुलः अष्टभुजः वा वक्रः]
 N. of a celebrated Brāhmana,
 son of the great sage Kahoda.
 [Kahoda married a daughter of his
 preceptor Uddalaka, but he was so
 devoted to study that he generally
 neglected her. When once she was
 far advanced in pregnancy, the un-
 born son was provoked at his father's
 neglect of her and rebuked him for
 his absorption in study to the neglect
 even of his wife. The sage was very
 angry at this impertinence and con-
 demned him to be born crooked ; so
 he came forth with his eight (aṣṭa)
 limbs crooked (vakra) ; whence his
 name ; यस्याङ्गुली वर्तमानो ब्रवीति तस्माद्वक्रो
 भवितारस्यद्वक्रः Mb. When Kahoda was
 drowned into a river as the result of
 a wager in a dispute with a Bud-
 hist, young Ashvakra defeated

the sage and delivered his father
 who, being pleased, directed his son
 to bathe into the Simanvā river, on
 doing which the lad became perfectly
 straight].

अष्टिः f. [अस्थने भूमीं स्थित्यने अस् किं दृ-
 षोः षत्व] 1 A die for playing -2 A
 metre consisting of sixty-four syl-
 lables -3 [अक्षं व्यातो-किं] Perva-
 sion, reaching (Ved.). -4 The body
 (the instrument of enjoyment) -5
 The number sixteen. -6 Seed. -7
 Kernel.

अष्टिः a. Consisting of eight mem-
 bers or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अश्वते चालयेत्तज्जया अश्व-करणे दृत्]
 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle,
 whip, Rv 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. -2 A
 part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्टिः f. 1 A stone or kernel. -2
 Seed.

अष्टीला [आष्टिस्तनुव्यकाटिनामन रानि,
 रा-क, रस्य ल दीर्घ Tv.] 1 A round
 swelling below the navel produced
 by wind -2 A kind of disease of
 urine. -3 A globular or round body
 (in general). -4 A round pebble or
 stone. -5 Kernel. -6 Seed-corn.

अष्टीला 1 A kind of abscess.
 -2 A pebble.

अष्टीवत् m. n. [निपातोऽयं P. VIII. 2
 12] The knee, the kneebone.

अस् I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसति, अस्तु,
 स्यात्, defective in non-conjugational
 tenses, its forms being made up from
 the root अ्] 1 To be, live, exist
 (showing mere existence), नासदा-
 सीको सदासीत Rv. 10. 120. 1, श्रुति
 द्वयं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 11, सत्ये
 नास्ति पातकं 8. 112, न स्वेवाहं जातु नासं
 Bg. 2. 12, आसीद्वाजा नलो नाम Nala.
 1. 1; Ms. 5. 79; न अस् not to be, to
 be lost, disappear, perish, नायतस्सी-
 ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16, अस्ति भोक्तुं
 Sk. it has to be eaten; (for other
 uses of अस्ति see आसि s. v.).
 -2 To be (used as a copula
 or verb of incomplete predication,
 being followed by a noun or adjective
 or adverb, or some other equiva-
 lent); भक्तोऽसि मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3,
 धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11, आचा-
 र्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80; so एवमेव
 स्यात्, वृष्णीमासीत् &c. -3 To belong
 to, be in the possession of (expressed
 in English by have), with gen
 of possessor; यन्ममास्ति हरश्च तत् Pt.
 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं; प्रज्ञा 5. 70,
 न हि तस्यास्ति किञ्चित्त्वं Ms. 8. 417;
 नास्ति बुद्धिर्युक्तर Bg. 2. 66. -4 To
 fall to the share of, to happen to or
 befall any one (with gen.); यद्विच्छामि
 ते तद्वत् S. 4; तस्य प्रेय फलं नास्ति
 Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get.

-5 To arise, spring out, occur, आ-
 सीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this occur-
 red to my mind. -6 To become;
 तं वृद्धा दृशविस्तारमासं विंशतियोजनः
 Rām.; also बुद्धीस्यात्, राजसात् स्यात्
 &c. Sk. -7 To lead or tend to, turn
 out or prove to be (with dat.),
 म स्याद्युः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेय-
 सायास्तु वः V. 1. 1, सगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यो-
 र्भूतयेस्तु सदां सता 5. 24; oft with dat.
 alone without अस्, यतरुः स्वल्पदुःखा-
 च Pt. 1. -8 To suffice (with dat.);
 मा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अ-
 न्वैर्दृष्टालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लव-
 णाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. -9 To
 stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः का-
 मि हे सुभु Bk. 6. 11. -10 To take
 place, happen. -11 To be in a per-
 ticular relation, to be affected (with
 loc.), किंतु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेव नियम-
 व्यप्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well let
 it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen.
 The form आस joined to roots in
 forming their periphrastic perfect
 is sometimes separated from the
 root and used by itself; तं पातया
 प्रथममासं पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86.
 [cf. L. est and Gr. esti, Pers. hast,
 ast]. -WITH अस्ति to be over, excel,
 surpass. —अनु to be at hand, reach.
 —अपि (with loc or an adv. of place).
 1. to be in anything. -2 to belong
 to, be closely connected with.
 —अभि 1. to belong to, to fall to
 one's share; यन्ममाभिषवात् Sk. -2.
 to be over. -3. to excel, surpass. -4 to
 domineer or to tyrannize over, rule
 over. —आवित् to arise, spring up, be
 visible; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमावि-
 रासीत् Mal. 1. 26. —उप to be near to
 or in. —परि 1. to be in the way. -2. to
 surpass. -3. to pass or spend (time).
 -4. to pervade. —प्र 1. to be in front
 of. -2. to be in an extraordinary
 degree, to preponderate, excel, sur-
 pass. —प्रति 1. to be equal to, be a
 match for. -2. to rival, emulate, vie
 with. -3. to be a representative of,
 stand in place of. —प्रादुस् to appear,
 spring up, प्रादुरासीत्तमोऽनुदः Ms. 1. 6;
 R. 11. 15. —व्यति (Atm. व्यतिहे व्य-
 तिसे; व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be
 above or superior to, out-weigh;
 अन्ये व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35.
 —II. 4 P. (अस्थति, आस, आस्थत्, अ-
 स्ति, अस्त) 1. To throw, cast, hurl,
 discharge, shoot (with loc. of the
 mark); तस्मिन्नास्थाद्विषाकारं R. 12.
 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; sometimes
 with dat. or gen.; दस्यवे हेतिसंख्य Rv.
 1. 103. 3. -2. To drive away, re-
 move. -3. To frighten or scare away.
 -4. To throw or take away, let go,
 leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्त-

शोक, अस्त्रकोप see अस्त. —WITH अति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows), अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled, joined in acc. Tat. comp; P. II. 1. 24. —अभिय to throw over or upon, hurl at. —परिनि to stretch. —III. 1 U. (असति-ते, असिन्) 1 To go. —2 To take or receive, seize. —3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रभस्य प्रभुरास भूयतां R. 11. 81; वेनास लोकः पितृमास विनेत्रा 14. 23; लावण्य उरपाद्य-इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिव्ये or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it, as Śāketāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङ्प्रतिपत्त्यक-मन्थय, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, ग्रामादिक-प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left, असमये यस्त्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. —2 Finished. —3 Despatched. —स्त Ved. A missile, an arrow. —Comp. —करुण a. merciless; Māl. 5. 24. —कोप-रूप a. whose anger is pacified, Si. 6. 65. —खी a. foolish. —व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. —संख्य a. Innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तु a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्ते सूर्यकिरणा यत्र अम्-आवारे क] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अविरोद्धमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; विडम्बयत्यस्मिन्नभ्युदय्य R. 16. 11; यात्येकतोस्तशिखर पतिरोषधीनां S. 4. 1. —2 Sunset. —3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. —4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, शुक्रास्त, बुधस्त &c. —स्त 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. —2 Death, end. —3 The seventh house (in astr.). (लग्नात्सप्तमं स्थानं). —स्त ind At home, home; अस्ते गम्, —या, —इ, —प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कृष्णमिहैव बुधयोऽस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3. and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्याप्युदोस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; युतिरस्तमित R. 8. 66; देहेनास्तमितत्विषा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैषा

कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (c) To die; अय चास्तमिता स्वमात्मना R. 8. 51; 12. 11. —Comp. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. —अवलयने the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. —उदयो (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्नोदयावदिदमविभिन्नकालं Mu. 3. 17. —न a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). —गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. —2. death, sunset of life; Māl. 9. अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolution (मोक्ष). —कं Ved. Home. अस्ततातिः Ved. Home. अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun), करोत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). —2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भगव्यास्तमयमिवाद्भ्योः M. 2. 12. —3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रव्युद्वाहत् R. 9. 9. —4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभाशरोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 9. 33. —5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्नमिके, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अस्-शतिप्] 1 Being, existent, present, as in अस्तिक्षीरा, काय. —2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे... ब्रह्मः पुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न सहन्ते Mu. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं व्योमचाति विद्याधरोऽभवत् Ks. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 14; 'it that &c. —स्ति f. N. of a sister of Prāpti, daughter of Jarāsandha and wife of Kamsa. —Comp. —कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jains); these categories are 5. —जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अचर्म°, and आकाश°. —क्षीर [अस्ति क्षीर यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vārt.] having milk. —नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; 'त्वं, °ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् a [अस्ति विद्यमान धनमनेस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; it is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुकार a. [P. VI. 3 70 Vārt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). —2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. —2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; °आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. —तः N. of Vishnu.

असंयमः Absence or control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. —2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). —कं 1 Non-combination. —2 (in gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited.

—तः An epithet of Vishnu.

असंविदान a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानैव जामात्रे कुपयति U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत a. Uncovered, exposed. —तं N. of a hell.

असंख्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. —वं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; अर्थस्यैव शत्रुपत्तिरहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united.

—तः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंमृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. —2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. —2 Not decorated or adorned. —3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samskāras) has been performed. —तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बांधवो जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. —2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसभे भयेषु Ki. 3. 21. —3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. —2 Disorder, confusion. —3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमसृष्टिं H. 3. 109. —2 Not collected. —3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion.

असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. —तः The Puruṣa or soul (in Sān. phil.).

—स A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृद् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असकृदेकरथेन तर-
स्विना R. 9. 23; Ms. 92, 93. —*Comp.*

—समाधि: repeated meditation. —न-
वास: repeated birth.

असकौ *a.* = असौ this or that; Si.
7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively at-
tached, not feeling interested in, in-
different (to); असक्तः सुखमन्वहत्
R. 1. 21. —2 Not entangled; S. 2.
12. —3 Not united, detached. —4 Not
attached to worldly feelings and
connections. —क्त *ind.* 1 Without be-
ing excessively attached or addict-
ed to; Ki. 1. 11. —2 Without any
hindrance, quickly; Dk. 35. —3 In-
cessantly ceaselessly; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्थ *a.* Thighless (P. V. 4.
121).

असक्त *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to
flow, not drying up; not going else-
where (असक्रमणे); Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असस्त्रिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the
same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुल *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open,
clear, broad, (as a road &c.). —लः
A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or
transmitted; *मासः an intercalary
month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation,
numberless, countless, innumera-
ble; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; *तार, *रवे
infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumera-
ble.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —यः 1
An epithet of Siva. —2 An epithet of
Vishnu; (V. Sahas). —यं An exceed-
ingly large number. —*Comp.* —युग *a.*
innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free
from worldly ties. —2 Not hindered
or obstructed, not blunted; असंग-
द्विषि सारवत्तया R. 3. 63; तस्य सृष्टि-
न शित खड्गमसक्तं पर्वतेष्वपि Mb. —3 Not
united, solitary, unassailed. —गः 1
Non attachment; Ms. 6. 75. —2
Purusha or soul (in Sān. phil.) *वत्
a. not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccom-
panied with. —2 Improbable, incon-
sistent. —3 Unequal. —4 Unesteemed.
—5 Unbecoming, improper. —6 Rude,
ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with.
—2 Incongruity, improbability. —3

(In Rhet.) A figure of speech in
which a cause and the effect are re-
presented as locally different or sepa-
rated (in which there is an ap-
parent violation of the relation be-
tween cause and effect); भिन्नदेशतया-
त्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धर्मयोर्यत्र
रूपातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10; विरु-
द्धं भिन्नदेशत्वं कार्यहेत्वोरसंगतिः । विषं जलधरेः
पति मूर्छिताः पथिकागनाः ॥ Kuval.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —मः 1 Se-
paration, disunion. —2 Incongruity.

असंगित *a.* 1 Not united or associat-
ed. —2 Not attached to the world.

असचद्विप् *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting
those who are not (his) worshippers.
—2 Having no enemies.

असजात् *a.* Ved. Not related by
blood.

असजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity
or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. —ज्ञा Disunion,
disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing;
तद्भावे सद्व्यसत् H. 3. 3; असति स्वयि.
Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. —2 Non-
existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेद-
मसत् कः करिष्यति. —3 Bad (opp. सत्);
सद्व्यस्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —4 Wicked,
vile, evil; as *विचार. —5 Not manifest.
—6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue;
इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in
controversial works). —7 Not answer-
ing its purpose. —म. (न्) Indra. —न.

(त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity;
नामवासीनो मदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1;
असद्वा इदमथ आसीत् ततो वै सदजायत
Ait. Br. Ms. 12. 118; 1. 11, 14, 74.
—2 An evil, a harm. —3 Untruth,
falsehood. —ती An unchaste woman;
असती भवति सलजा Pt. 1. 418. —*Comp.*
—अद्येतु *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who reads
heterodox works, one who neglects
his own Sākhā and studies another;
also called शास्त्रारंडः; स्वशास्त्रं यं परित्यज्य
अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमः । शास्त्रारंडः स विज्ञेयो यज्येयं
क्रियासु च ॥ —आगमः 1. a heterodox
Sāstra or doctrine. —2. acquisition
(of wealth) by unfair or foul means.
—3. a foul means itself. —आचार *a.*
following evil practices, wicked.
(—रः) an evil practice. —आचारिन्
a. one who follows evil practices,
wicked, vile. —कर्मन्, —क्रिया &c. see
below. —कल्पना 1. an untrue action.
one which never took place. —2 fab-
rication of falsehood. —रूपातिः *f.*
wrong or improper perception or
knowledge. —ग्र(य)हः 1. a bad
trick. —2. a bad opinion, prejudice.
—3. childish desire. —वेष्टिहं harm, in-
jury; प्राणिष्वसत्वेष्टितं S. 5. 9. —जनः
a bad, wicked, or contemptible man.

—दृष्ट *a.* evil-eyed. —पथः 1. a bad road
(lit.). —2. evil practices or doctrines;
नाशो हंत सतामसस्य यजुषामाहुः समानां
इतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of
a bad road. —पुत्रः 1. a childless man.
—2. a bad son or disreputable son.
—प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things.
—2. receiving unfit presents (such as
til) or from improper persons. —भावः
1. non-existence, absence. —2. a bad
or wicked opinion. —3. an evil dis-
position. —वृत्ति, —व्यवहार *a.* following
evil practices, wicked. (—त्तिः *f.*) 1.
a low or degrading occupation. —2.
wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following
evil practices. (—रः) evil practice.
—शास्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. —2. a
heterodox doctrine (such as that of
the Buddhas). —संसर्गः bad company.
—हेतुः 1. a statement having 'excep-
tions (in न्याय). —2. a bad or falla-
cious *hetu*; see हेत्वाभास.

असतायी Wickedness.
असत्कृ 8 U. To disrespect, dis-
honour, not to receive hospitably.
असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct,
wicked. —न. (—र्ष) 1 A bad action
(prohibited by the Vedas). —2
Wickedness.
असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect,
dishonour, bad or inhospitable re-
ception.
असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, dis-
respected. —2 Done from improper
motives. —त A bad or wicked deed.
असत्ता 1 Non-existence. —2 Un-
truth. —3 Wickedness, badness.
असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or
strength. —2 Having no animal. —3
Having no goodness. —त्वं 1 Non-
existence. —2 Unreality, untruth. —3
Wickedness, badness. —4 Duet. —5
Darkness.
असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. —2 Im-
aginary, unreal; असत्यकंठापितबाहु-
बंधना Ku. 5. 57. —त्यः A liar. —त्यं
Falsehood, untruth. —*Comp.* —वादिन्
a. speaking falsely, liar. —संघ *a.* not
true to one's promise, false, perfid-
ious, treacherous; *ये जने सखी पदं
करिता S. 4. —सन्निभ *a.* improbable,
unlikely.
असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar,
unlike. —2 Unfit, improper, incon-
gruous; *व्यवहारिन् behaving improp-
erly H. 2; *संयोगकारिन् K. 12 un-
worthy; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वच-
स्ते Ve. 5. 3.
असद्यस् *ind.* Not immediately,
after delay.
असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the
declension of अङ्ग after acc. pl.).

— १) Attachment, love (to any object); (to enjoy or prize st); हुँसु
 दुःखः K. 173, U. 3, अ. 3. 60. — 2
 Intentness, close application. 3 Con-
 tinual adherence, clinging; (पक्त्र)
 मञ्जुवलायामपि प्रकाशते K. 5 9, 3.
 15; व्रतनिदलायामपि मञ्जुवलायाः S 1. 33,
 मनु. 1. 14; अन्तर्गतः absence of con-
 sation, Mil. 2 — 4 Association,
 connection, union, व्यवस्था कर्मफल-
 संगं Bg. 4. 20, so कालाभ्यां च. — 5 Fix-
 ing, fastening to. — 6 Pride about the
 authorship of a thing (कहुत्वामित्तल)
 — 7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरा-
 संग. — 8 Waylaying (?) — 9 A kind

cf fragrant earth ; (मोगद्वयिका) . —
and Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिम [आसंगे भव विन्धु] (In surgery) A kind of bandage

आसंजन 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body (as dress, armour &c) —2 Getting entangled, clinging, व्रतविलयानं जनात् S. 1 33 v. 1. —3 Attachment, devotion —4 Contact, proximity —5 A handle, book

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near (with or for) —2 To watch or lie in wait for. —3 To approach, reach, to go to or towards (as face &c.) : निगमस्य लयमासाद F. 1 7 69, Bk 7 1 S 2 2 ; आसत् R 6. 4. 53, 11 23 : 4 T meet with, find, for ; अस्मिन् 5 69 ; 14 25. अ. प. च Bk 3 26 अस्मिन् 4 43 —5 To encounter, attack —6 To undertake —7 To see. —10 P. or Caus 1 (a) 3 meet with and, रत्नभयमासादितः Bk 8 (b) To catch, obtain, असंगमस्य लयमासाद R 8 97 Ms. 4 237, धन, सुखं &c. —2 To approach, go to, reach तकः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेनमपि कर्षत ; ते पुण्यमासाद सुदेवता Bg 9 20 Me 34 Bk 8 37. —3 To overtake, come up with, अनेन रथमेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वैनो यमस्यामादयेय V 1, Ve. 3. 7 —4 To encounter, attack, आसादितो कथं व्रतं न गजेः कूलमुद्वेजैः Bk. 6 95. —5 To effect, occasion, accomplish —6 To make one sit down (Ved.).

आसतिः f. [आसद्-क्ति] 1 Meeting, junction. —2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact ; किमपि किमपि मंदं मंदमासात्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. —3 Gain, profit, acquirement. —4 (In Logic) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them ; कारण सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासतिरुच्यते Bhāṣā. P. 83, वाक्य स्याद् योग्यताकाशासत्तियुक्तः पक्षोच्यः S. D 2.

आसदनं 1 Gain, profit. —2 Contact, union. —3 Nearness, proximity. —4 The act of sitting down. —5 A seat.

आसन्न p. p. 1 Drawn near, approached, near (in time, place or number) ; आसन्नविशः nearly or about 20 ; at hand, close by, impending, imminent ; आसन्नपतने कूले S. B ; मरण, काल q. v. —2 Adjacent, adjoining. —3 Well-placed. —4 About to die. —5 The setting sun. —Comp. —कालः 1. the hour of death —2 one whose death is near. —परिचारकः, चारिका personal attendant, body-guard ; U. 1 ; S. 6. —प्रसव a. about to be confined or delivered ; about to bring

forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.). —सृत्य —शरीरपत a one whose death has drawn near ; Ku. 5. 44.

आसादः Ved Cushion

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down. —2 Attacking. —3 Overtaking, meeting with going towards. —4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, आसाद्य pot p. Attainable, to be attained &c

आसादित p p 1 Obtained, got. —2 Reached, gone to —3 Spread, extended —4 Effected, completed. —5 Met with attacked overtaken

आसन n Mouth, (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases like acc. &c.)

आसन्य n. Ved Having a mouth.

आस्य a Ved. Being in the mouth.

आसद् [आसीदस्यास्मन् प्रलब्धमादे निपातः] Vishnu r Vāmadeva -दी [आस्य-क्ति] A small couch or oblong chair ; an arm-chair ; K. 94, इयं वा आसद् अस्यां हीदुं सर्वमानसः Sat. Br. —2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आसदिका [स्वल्पार्थे क्] A small chair ; K. 219.

आसंवाधः a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides) ; आसंवाधा भविष्यति पथानः शरवृष्टिभिः Rām.

आसव See under आसु.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness ; आस्य near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसारः [आसृ-वृ] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything), आसारसिक्तक्षितिवाय्वयोगात् R 13. 29 ; Me. 17, पुष्पासारैः 43 ; सोताहेन, रुधिरं &c. ; वायुसारार M. 3 20 flooded or suffused with tears ; धारासारैर्वृष्टिर्वृष्टुव H. 3 it rained in torrents. —2 Surrounding an enemy. —3 Attack, incursion. —4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states). —5 Provision, food, Pt. 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [असिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A swordsman.

आसिका [पयणिण आसन, आसृ-वृ] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारं [असिधारा इव अस्यन्न अण्] N. of a particular vow, अस्यस्वतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच् 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. —2 To fill with. —Caus. To have anything poured in.

आसिच् f. An oblation which is poured out, a dish, vessel (?).

आतिकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आमिक्यः A kind of eunuch or neuter man पित्रोस्तु तुल्यवीर्यत्वादासिक्यः पुरुषो भवेत् ।

आमिचन a. (नी f.) Charming, beloved ; so आसिचनक. —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. —2 A vessel for fluids (Ved), वत् hollow, concave —नो A small vessel.

आसिध 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody (only in p. p.).

आसिद्ध m One who arrests another.

आसधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint : it is of four kinds. — स्थाना-मेव कालकुलं प्रशामानं वर्मणस्तथा Nārada ; i. e. confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

आसिधक a. Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). —2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved.).

आसवः [आसृ-अण्] 1 Distillation. —2 Decoction. —3 Any spirituous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.) ; अनासवारख्यं करणं मदस्य Ku. 1 31 ; कुमारी, दाक्षी &c. यच्च पक्षोपवांशुभ्या मिद्धं मय स आसवः Bhāva P. —4 A vessel for liquor. —5 Exciting. —Comp —तः [आसवस्य कारणं द्र. शाकं तः] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor)

आसावः A Praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसुतिः f 1 Distilling, distillation. —2 Decoction. —3 A draught so prepared —4 Birth, production (प्रसव) . —5 Exciting, enlivening (Ved.).

आसुतीचलः [आसुतिरस्यस्य बलच् दीर्घ P. V 2 112] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). —2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. —3 A distiller. —4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक) .

आसुर a. (री f) [असुरस्येदं अण् opp देव] 1 Belonging to Asuras. —2 Belonging to evil spirits आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c —3 Infernal, demoniacal ; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24) —4 Not performing sacrifices —5 Divine, spiritual —रः 1 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्] —2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen ; (see उद्वाह आसुरी दधि-

णादानात् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31 -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior tribe Asura. -रि 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; सन्नमादा सुराभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb (Mar. मोहरी ; रई). -र 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय a. Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

आसूत्रित a 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेत् 1 A. 1 To carry out, practice, perform zealously; धर्म, व्रत &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अग्रवातमासेवमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

आसेवा, -वन 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्य Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेवित p. p. 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated -ते Perform a nce.

आसेवन् a. Performing assiduously, indulging in

आस्कन्द 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कथमिदानीमुन्मादापरायो माधवेदुमास्कन्दति Mā. 9; आस्कन्दलुम्पणं वाणः Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedāngas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कन्दः, -वन् 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परवानिता 'प्रम' लमस्य Ve. 2 -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कन्दितं, -तक The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कन्दिष्व a. 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्कृ a. 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ-स्तु-वञ्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक a. (की. f.) [आस्ति परलोकः इति भवितव्यं, ठक्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यन्मास्तेव तदस्ति वस्तिवति मृषा जल्पद्विरेवास्तिकैः Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकाः अद्वयानन्द Y. 1. 268. -कः or आस्तीकः N. of a Muni.

आस्तिकता, -रत्नं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्य-सुद्धमवतः प्रियदर्शनं धर्मं Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं अद्वयानता परमार्थेष्वगमायुषु San-kara.

आस्तीक a. Relating to, or treating of, the sage आस्तीक. -कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāru; (at whose intercession king Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्यामवत्स्यार्त्तं लोक-श्वास्तिक इत्युत । अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गता यस्मात्पिता गर्मस्थमव तम् ॥ -कः A section (पदं) of the first book of the Mahābhārata.

आस्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; धर्मानास्तीर्य, वसनमास्तीर्य &c.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तु-अप्] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; चासौ वल्कलमास्तरः किञ्चलवानि Sānti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading, (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण a. 1 Spreading, covering. -न 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुसुम° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सङ्कुसुम° strewn with flowers S. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंते R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; गत° without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक a. (की. f.) [आस्तरणं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तु-वञ्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -Comp. -पान्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र a. [अत्रस्येदं अण्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्थं दानं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सङ्क्षमातिष्ठत्यनस्यकाः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2. practising concentration of mind; स्वरूपं Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तदु Mu. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्मातस्थुषा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Ve. 3. 19; so स्त्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादविषयः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविष्टरः R. 15. 79; सुहृदास्थितायां सभायां Ku. 7.

29; विषमाग्निं जलं रज्जुमास्थायै तव कारणात् Mb. use; स्थितानामनिवास्थितार V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree -8 To behave -Caus. 1 To cause to stand -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; प्रविष्टय न्यापकस्तद्वत्कार्यमास्थापयेत्ततः S. D. 283; Mr. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अक्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc); मत्स्येष्वस्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43; मध्यमस्था न ते चित् Bh. 3. 30; 2 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्म्या वनं धास्यां Rāj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थान् a. Standing, mounting.

आस्थाने 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard, see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8, 14. -6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंडपः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतनानिजिरे Ki. 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थापिका An audience.

आस्थित p. p. (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding, यत्नं Pt. 1. 220 using efforts carefully, उपायमास्थितस्यापि Si. 2 80, 9. 84, सो नियमं, ध्यानं, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to, सन्निधाय Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवश &c -4 Occupied, enclosed (as a hunting ground), R. 9. 53; दानवास्थितः दौलः Rām. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्यात); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः f. Condition.

आस्नानं 1 Purity -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्नेय a. Bloody (fr. अमन्); being in the mouth (fr. आसृ).

आस्पदं [आ-पद्-व ड्] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं ओष्ठिवराज-संज्ञितं R. 3. 36; श्यानास्पदं भूतपतेर्विवेश Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राज-न्यास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode,

subject, receptacle; निधनता सर्वापदा-
मापदं Mk. 1. 14; करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं
Bv. 1. 2; आस्पदं स्वमसि मवसेपदां Ki.
13. 39, so दोष°. उपहास° &c -3 Rank,
position, station; काव्यार्थभावेननायमापि
सम्पदास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity,
authority, office; लब्धास्पदास्मीति
विवादमीरोः M. 1. 17. -5 Business,
affair. -6 Prep, support. -7 The tenth
place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पृश Emulation, rivalry.

आस्पृशन् a. Emulous, striving
after.

आस्फल, -स्फुल 10 P. or Caus. 1
To cause to flap, rock or shake;
to strike or press against; आस्फालितं
यत्प्रमदाकरायैः R. 16. 13; पयोराशेरोवः
प्रलयपवनास्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed,
stirred; Nāg. 1, शिलायामास्फालितः
Pt. 1. -2 To twang; धनुरास्फालयन्
U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a
late), strike; वीणास्फालयन्ती K
131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder,
tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, caus-
ing to move gently. -2 Flapping.
-3 Particularly, the flapping motion
of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or
pressing against, stirring (as water
&c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुज्यस्फालन-
कुर्यात् S. 2. 4; आसां जलारफालनतत्प-
राणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru.
54; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57; देरावत°
कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking
against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित m. N. of the planet
Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2
The sound made by striking on the
arms (Mar. छट्टु टोकणं); करं मिश्रेण
K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4
Striking or rubbing against, blow;
घुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63; लांगुलास्फोटशब्दाच्च
चलितः स महागिरिः Mb. -टा The नव-
महिका plant, wild variety of jasmīn.
आस्फोटक a. Making a sound by
striking on the arms. -कः = पर्वतज-
पीठभेदः.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to
and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3
Blowing, expanding. -4 Contracting,
closing. -5 Slapping or clapping
the arms, or the sound produced
by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting.
-7 Winnowing, thrashing. -नी A
gimlet.

आस्फोतः, -तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् १३०
दस तत्] N. of several trees; अर्क,
कोविदार, मृगलाश. -ता, -तका N. of sev-
eral plants; महिका, अपराजिता, सरिवा.

आस्माक a. (की f.), आस्माकीन
a. [आस्मद् अच् अस्माकदेशः] Our,
31

ours; आस्माकदांतिमाक्षिद्यात् Si. 2. 63,
8. 50.

आस्य a. Belonging to the mouth
or face. -स्य [अस्य ग्रामे ३२. अन्-पुन]
1 The mouth, jaws; आस्य-कुहर, विवृ-
तास्यः. -2 Face; आस्यकमलं. -3 A
part of the mouth used in pronounc-
ing letters; तुल्यास्यप्रचलनं सचर्ण P. I
1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं तालवादिस्थानं Sk.,
बडास्यानि Pt. 5. 55; (the six parts
being the throat, head or brain, palate,
tooth, lip, and nose -4 Mouth,
opening; घणारस्यं, अंकारस्यं &c. -Comp.
-आसवः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus.
-लांगलः 1. a dog. -2. a boar. -लीमन्
n. beard.

आस्यंघय [अ. आस्य धयति वे-ख स्र]
Kissing.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आन्.

आस्रं [अस्त्रेव स्वास्थे] Blood.
-Comp. -पः 1. 'blood drinker', demon.
-2. the 19th lunar mansion

आस्रवः [आस्र-अर्] 1 Pain, afflic-
tion, distress. -2 Flowing, running.
-3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault,
transgression. -5 The foam on boil-
ing rice. -6 (With Jainas) The im-
pulse called ज्ञान or attention which
the soul participates in the movement
of its various bodies; it is defined
as the 'action of the senses which
impels the soul towards external
objects'; it is good or evil accord-
ing as it is directed towards god or
evil objects.

आस्राव a. Flowing, running. -वः
1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, dis-
charge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain,
affliction. -5 A disease of the body.
-Comp. -भेषजं medicament, medi-
cine.

आस्राविन् a. Flowing, emitting
fluid or humour; an epithet of the
elephant when ichor is issuing from
its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste. -Caus. To
taste, enjoy; संभोगं Me. 87; R. 3.
54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; ना-
स्वाद्यसे सुजंघैः K. 109.

आस्वाद a. Tasting, eating. -दः 1
Tasting, eating; चूताकुरास्वादकषाय-
कंठः Ku. 3. 32; काव्याद्युत्तरास्वादः
H. 1. 152; सुखास्वादः Y. 3. 229 kiss-
ing. -2 Relish, flavour, taste; ज्ञाता-
स्वादो विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me.
41; सुखास्वादपरः H. 4. 76; चिदास्वा-
दकथेभ्यस्ते Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, ex-
periencing; वत् a. delicious in fla-
vour, palatable; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्सु-
गानां R. 2. 5.

आस्वादक a. Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य pot. p. To be tasted, deli-
cious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित or आस्वात [आ-स्वन्-क]
Sounded.

आह ind. 1 An interjection show-
ing (a) reproach; (b) severity.
(c) command; (d) exhorting, send-
ing. -2 An irregular verbal form of
the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a de-
fective verb meaning 'to say', 'to
speak' (supposed by Indian gram-
marians to be derived from ह् and
by European scholars from अह् the
only forms of the root existing in
the language are:—आह्य, आह्युः, आह,
आहतु, and आहः).

आहकः [आ-हन्-क] A peculiar
disease of the nose; तनुना रक्तकोशेन
कुक्षी नासापुटतिर। गात्रशूलप्रवरकः श्लेष्मणा
घ्रातको ज्वरः ॥

आहंशये Conceitedness.

आहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat;
कुक्षिमाजघान K. 10; परस्य शिर आहति
Sk. Si. 7. 17; दुर्जयान करिणः...आह-
न्यात् Kām. 19. 60, said to be Atm.
when the object is some limb of
one's own body; आहने शिरः; but of.
आजघ्रे विषमविलोचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63;
so आहन्वं मा रघुत्तम; Bk. 8. 15, 5.
102; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also).
-2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell,
drum &c.) Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7. Me. 66;
R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten (as
a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4.
28, 12. 77. -2 Trodden; पादाहते यदु-
स्थाय मूर्धानमधिराहति Si. 2. 46; गजद-
ताहता वृक्षाः Rām. -3 Injured, killed.
-4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed.
-5 Multiplied (in Math.); सूर्यादि-
शंकुयया द्वित्रिसागरैरुताहतेः Sūrya S.;
एकैकमब्देषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -6
Known, understood. -7 Rolled (as
dice). -8 Uttered falsely. -तः A
drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment.
-2 An old garment. -3 A non-
sensical or meaningless speech, an
assertion of impossibility; a. g. एष
वक्ष्यामि ते याति Subhāsh. -Comp. -ल-
क्षण a. = आहितलक्षण q. v. under आवा.

आहतिः f. 1 Killing. -2 A blow,
hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगति).
-4 Multiplication; अंशाहतिच्छेदवधेन
भक्ता Lalā

आहनन 1 Striking at, beating. -2
A stick.

आहननीय a. Making oneself known
by beating a drum.

आहनस a. [आ-हन्-अस्] To be
beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आ-हन्-घट्] 1 Striking,
striking against; अस्पृश्यंति तदाघातं
Ku. 2. 50; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow,
stroke; तत्राघातप्रतिहततत्पस्कंधल्लैककंदतः
S. 1. 33; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55;
पवनं, पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4
Killing; प्राणाघातादिद्वारः Bh. 2. 26;
Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or
strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.

-7 Retention of urine (घृषाघात). -8 A slaughter-house; आघात नीयमानस्य वध्यस्येव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातन 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहाव, आहवन &c. See under आह and आह्वे.

आहिः [अहिर्वि, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pāpini.

आहिङ् 1 A. To roam about, wander; आहिङ्गते अटस्या अटवी S. 2.

आहिङ्कः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; आहिङ्को निषादेन वेदेहामेव जायते Ms. 10. 37; (according to Kull, he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिङ्क).

आहिङ्गिकः [अहिङ्गुन दीव्यति ङ्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खलवाहिङ्गिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mu. 2. आहीरणिन् m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवत्सौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्वे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; ऋतुमाहवनम-जन्मनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय pot. p. To be offered as an oblation. —यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतसुहोतुः। पिता वा यशोऽग्निना यदक्षिणः पुत्रो गार्हपत्यः पीता आहवनीयः Asval.; see also अग्निवेता unier अग्नि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. —कः A consecrated fire

आहावः [आ-हु आघारे वच्] Fire; see under आह्वे also.

आहव p. p. Offered to the gods, sacrificed. —तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings (सूतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. पंचयज्ञ.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुराहुतिसाधन R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Krishna. —काः N. of a people.

आहुत्यं N. of a leguminous shrub, (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आह 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव चने तदपहृषाहृत् R. 3. 6; पुष्पं फलं चा-

तचमाहृत्पः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्ता bring news

-2 To bring near, give; चंद्रकुत्ताय मे विनीं Kām. 1. 5; अयाचिताहृत् Y. 1

215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4 To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97

-5 To have, assume; आजगृह्णतुस्तद्वरणं... अयं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, produce, lead to; वलोपचयं K. 105; प्रीति.

कोथं &c.; जनकानां कुले. कीर्तिमाहृति-यति मे सुता Rām. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki.

1. 25. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विव्रजित-माज-हे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract (as mind). -11 To se-

parate, remove, draw off from. -12 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call.

—Caus. 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10. 119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause, produce -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आहर a (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing;

समितकुसुमालारः R. 1. 49. —रः 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing, performing. -3 Offering a sacrifice.

-4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5 The air so inhaled. -6 Inspiration, breath inspired. —Comp. —करदा,

—बला, —निषया, —निष्किरा, —वसना, —वितना, —सेना compounds of the class called मयूरमंसादि.

आहरण a. Taking away, robbing; as in अग्रहाहरण. —णं 1 Fetching, bringing (near); समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75 -3

Removing, extracting. -4 Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कौरव्य चकाराहरणे मतिं Mb.

-5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage), सचवाहुरूपारहणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6

Causng, inducing.

आहर्तु a. 1 One who takes or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching -3 Performing, bringing on; आत्मनो महावनं कासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1. —m (—र्ता) A copy holder (in law).

आहार a (रा or रि f.) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Sāv. 4. 23. —रः 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. -2 Employing, using. -3

Taking food. -4 Food; (आहरति रसम-स्मादित्याहारः Sk.); 'द्वितिसकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहारः 'द्वितिः means

of livelihood; भेसाहारः living on

alms; चवाहार, निराहार &c. —Comp. —अश्विन a. begging or seeking for food. —निःसरणमार्गः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements.

—पाकः 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of food). —विरहः want of food, priva-

tion, starvation. —संभवः the juice of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक a. Going to fetch or bring; एषानाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jains) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is

'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed.

-4 To be pervaded (आय). -5 Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessory; आहार्यशोभारहितैरभार्यः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुण Ki. 4. 23; निसर्गसुखस्य किमाहार्यकाञ्चनं Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identi-

fication or आरोपे of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चद्रो मुखमित्यादौ चद्रमिमे सुखे चंद्रामेदज्ञानं तच्चाहार्यमेव Tv. -7 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). —ई A kind of bandage (वध). —ई 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting

-2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamental part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आह्वय a. [अहोर्दि ङ्] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतं नियेवितस्यं... आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 27; दारत्यागी भवान्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांशुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation —Comp. —पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुष-ङ् P. III. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहो-पुरुषिका वृषाद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिका पश्य मम सद्गुणकान्तिभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, boasting. -3. vaunting of one's own prowess; निजभुजबलाहोपुरुषिका Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं), आहोस्वित्ससो ममापचरितोर्विष्टमितो वीरुधाम् S. 5. 9. किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्वित् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह्व a. (ह्री f.) Daily, performed in a day. —ह्वं [अहो सद्यः अह्] A series of days, many days.

आह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) [अह्नि भव, अह्ना निह्नः साध्यः दृश्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). -कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अवाह्निकं सुरभेदो जपते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवत्तः V. 4; सधुदे कृताह्निकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahābhāṣya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; दुच *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. -नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिच *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह् 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्वय *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आह्वत *p. p.* Injured; अेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आह्वरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial

food for himself); अन्नमपहर्तार आह्वरका भवति आह्ने सिद्धे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

आह्वरकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda

आह्वति *a.* Making crooked.

आह् 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कुष्णश्चाणूनाह्वयते Sk. ; आह्वन चेद्विराण्डुरारिं Si. 20 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 13, 15. 23, 42, 89. -Caus. 1 To send for, call, कविनाह्वययानात् पन्तुत-प्रतिपद्ये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आह्वः [आह्वयनेऽयोध, आ-ह्व-अ] 1 Battle, war, night : एवंविधेनाह्वचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; इत्वा स्वजनमाह्वे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; काम्या Desire of fighting.

आहवाः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आह्वति *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आह्वः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आह्वत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited; शिष्यसमाणेनाह्वतः पार्थनाय द्विपञ्च-रम् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. -त Calling. -Comp. -अपलायिन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. -संहरः the time of universal destruction.

आह्वति *f.* [आ-ह्वे-क्तिर्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आ-ह्वे-ड] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. -ह्व [आ-ह्वे-अह्व] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft at the end of comp.; अमुताह्वः, शताह्वः &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काश्य रामायणाह्वयं Rām.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयः, वृद्धेरप्याह्वय इमे Ak. -2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law), पण्यपूर्वक-पक्षिषादियौवन आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. -नं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. -Comp. -दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानयति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1 A summons. -2 A name;

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. -क A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोधया Bk. 12. 43.

इ.

इ The third letter of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

इः [अ-इ-इ] N. of Kāmadeva. -ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ I. 2 P. (In Dhātup. written as इण्) (इति, इय, य, अगात्, एतु, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; अग्निं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; इत्युर्भर-ह्यजहनेनिकेत Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्बुद्धिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, सुहृतां &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To

spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सत्रमायत् Vāj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कुर्वतो ह स्म वे वपंतो यति Sat. Br.; गवामयन्नेनेयुः Kāty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -11 1 U. = अय्. v. -III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. -Caus. To cause to go or come. [cf. L. eo; Gr. eimi with एमि].

इत् *a.* [इ-क्तिर्] Going (at the end of a few comp.); as अयत्.

इत *p. p.* [इ-क] 1 Gone to; इच्छिर-कमनीयत् रागमिता Si. 6. 71. -2 Return-

ed. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगेः सप्ततिरितः K. P. 10. -तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इति *f.* Going, moving.

इत्थ *a.* To be gone to yards or approached; इत्थः शिष्येण गुरुवत्. -त्था 1 Going; way. -2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्थत् *a.* [इ-क्तिर्] Going.

इत्थर *a.* (रि. *f.*) [इ-क्तिर्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. -रः A enauch. -रि 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisārikā q. v.

इत्यत् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or stem of a reed.
इकटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इकवालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbal*].

इक्षुः [इक्षुतेऽसौ माधुर्यात्, इक्षुः Un. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिला -3 Wish, desire. -Comp. -काष्ठः, -ह N. of two different species of sugar-cane. (काष्ठ and हज्जुम्). -कुट्टकः a gatherer of suga: cane. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. -डे, -यष्टिः f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -दन्तः a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2. the eye of sugar-cane. -पत्रः a kind of grain. -पत्रकः molasses. -प्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). -बालिका a kind of grass (काष्ठ). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिनी a woman who eats a sugar cane. -मती, -मालिनी, -मालवी N. of a river. -मूले the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane. -मेहः diabetes or *diabetes mellitus* (cf. मधुमेह). -मेहिव a. diabetic. -पंचं a sugar-mill. -योनः [इक्षोरिव योनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinale (पुष्पकक्षु). -रसः 1. the juice of (ugar-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. -3 a kind of काष्ठ grass, काष्ठः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses -वर्णं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्ली, -वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारि n, -समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -बालिका [इक्षुरिव बालि वल्-पुल्ल] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिमन्ना). -2. the काष्ठ grass. -वाटिका, -वाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुष्पक.) -2. a garden of sugar-canes. -विकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat. -शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -सारः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugarcane.

इक्षुरः 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काष्ठ).

इक्ष्वाकु. 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhya; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhāg. शुवतम्भु मनोर्जत इक्ष्वाकुर्गणतः सुतः); इक्ष्वाकुर्वात्सवतः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. -2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकुणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं B. 3. 70. -कुः f. A kind of bitter gourd.

इक्ष्, इक्ष् 1 P. (पक्षति, इक्षति) To go, move; usually with प्र, क्, व्.

इक्ष् (इक्षति-ने, इक्षति, इक्षति) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथादीपो निवातस्यो

नगने Br 6. 19, 14 23, इक्ष्वा सुदनिव् विश्वं यद्धेनं यच्च नंगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -Caus. 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इक्ष् below.

इक्ष् a. 1 Moveable, त्वया सुदनिव् विश्वं यद्धेनं यच्च नंगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -प्रः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge -प्र A kind of counting.

इक्ष्णं [इक्ष्णु] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another as by an *Avagraha*.

इक्षित p. p. Moved, shaken. -तं [भावे क] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; आकारिवदिभिः K 7; Pt. 1. 43; अगृह्य-मन्त्राचमितिगितज्ञाया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृत-संस्त्रय गृह्यकारेणितस्य च R. 1. 20; Si. 9 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारिवदिगितस्य...गृह्यतेऽतः तं नमः Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इक्ष्य pot. p 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prātisākyas) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada Pāṭha is divided by the *Avagraha*.

इक्षुः A disease.

इक्षुदः, -दी, इक्षुलः N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. हिंगवेत); इक्षुदीपादपः सोऽयं U 1 21; परिमर्याः कश्चिदिक्षुदीपलाभेदः सूच्यते ए-वोपलाः S. 1. 14. -दं The nut of the tree.

इक्षिकिलः A pond; mud.

इक्षुकः, इक्षुका See under इक्ष्.

इक्षुकः N. of a tree, the citron.

इक्षुलः A small tree growing near water (हिजल).

इक्ष्य pot. p. (of यक्ष्) To be worshipped. -यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्-काशं तद्विश्वेभ्यज्या R. 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2, Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A

lawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -Comp. -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इक्ष्वाकः A shrimp (जलवृक्षिक).

इक्ष् 1 P. [इक्षति, इक्षति] 1 To go, go, to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make haste (Ved.).

इक्ष् Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -Comp. -सूत्रं a mat (Ved.).

इक्ष्चरः [इक्ष् कश्चिनं चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इक्ष् f. (also witten इक्ष् in Veda). [इक्ष् क्ति, वा लस्य डः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayāgas* (इक्षो यजति). -7 People or subjects. -(pl.) The object of devotion. -Comp. -देवता a deity of libation.

इक्ष् (ल) स्पतिः N. of Vishnu or of Pushan.

इक्ष्ः An epithet of Agni.

इक्ष्वा-ला [इक्ष्-अन्त्र, वा लस्य डन्] 1 The earth; प्रबुध्यते नूनमिडातलस्यः Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddesses of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Buddha and mother of Purūravas; she is also called मैत्रावरुणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Du gā. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नादीनिद्) (being in the right side of the body).

इक्ष्वावत् a. 1 Possessed of sacrificial food. -2 Refreshing.

इक्ष्वाचिका A wasp.

इक्षिका The earth.

इक्षिकः A wild goat.

इक्ष्वरः see इक्ष्.

इक्ष्, -इक्ष् (इक्ष्) (Dual) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अथैनमिद्व्याम् परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. (उक्षा यस्यां गृह्णाति ती इक्षी Karka).

इक्ष्, -इक्ष् (इक्ष्) (Dual) 1 An- other, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इक्ष्वा दहने स्वकर्मा B. 8. 20 v. 1. -2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इक्ष्वाप ज्ञातानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सदे चतुरानन Udb.; इक्ष्वा रावणादेव रावणादेव यद् Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; जंगमानातिरापि

च Rām. ; विजयायेतराय वा Mb. ; सुल-
मेतरसंयोगां M. 5. 3 opposite of,
other than easy, difficult ; so दक्षि-
ण° left ; वाम° right &c. -5 Low,
mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परि-
श्रुतं ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154,
160, 203, 273. इतर- इतर the one-the
other, this-that. -Comp -इतर pron.
a. respective, reciprocal, one with
another (chiefly in oblique cases or
in comp.) ; विदुक्तावितरेतरं Ms. 9.
102 ; काम्यया 3. 35 ; R. 7. 54
*आश्रयः mutual dependence, in-
ter-connection. *योगः 1. mutual
connection or union ; Si. 10. 24. -2.
a variety of the Dvandva compound
(opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each mem-
ber of the compound is view-
ed separately ; as हृक्षन्मयोऽथै छि-
नन्ति. -जनाः (pl.) 1. other men.
-2. euphemistically said of certain
beings considered as spirits of dark-
ness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than,
different from, elsewhere ; see अन्यतः,
अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner,
in a contrary manner. -2 Perver-
sely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरेषु ind. On another day, the
other day.

इतस् ind. [इदम्-तस् इत्यादेशः Tv.]
1 Hence, from here or hence. -2
From this person, from me ; इतः स
वैद्यः प्राप्तश्रीर्नेत एवाहति क्षयं Ku. 2.
55. -3 In this direction, towards
me, here ; इतो निषिद्धेति विमुच्यमिः Ku.
3. 2 ; प्रयुक्तमप्यज्ञमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2.
34 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c., Bh. 2. 76 ;
इतो गतमहुरागं V. 2 ; *गतवृत्तांतं न स्म-
रति S. 4 news of this place ; इत इतो
देवः this way, this way, my lord (in
dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason,
on this ground ; इतश्च परमात्मैवेहात्मा
भवितुमर्हति S. B. -5 From this world.
-6 From this time. इतः -इतः (a)
on the one hand-on the other
hand ; इतस्तत्प्राप्तिकार्यमितो गुरुजना-
म्ना S. 2 ; (b) in one place-in
another place, here-there ; K. 27,
इतश्चेतश्च हither and thither ; hence
and thence, here and there, to and
fro ; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां ; now, there-
fore ; इतस्ततः here and there, hi-
ther and thither, to and fro ; लामूल-
विशेषप्राप्तिसंयोगेनितस्ततश्चन्द्रमरीचिगौरैः
Ku 1. 13.

इति ind. 1 This particle is
most generally used to report the
very words spoken or supposed to be
spoken by some one, as represented
by the quotation marks in English.
The speech reported may be
(1) a single word used merely

to express what the form of the
word is, when it is used as it is
(शब्दस्वरूपयुक्तक) ; राम रामेति रामेति कू-
जंत मधुराक्षरं Rām. ; अत एव गवित्याह
Bhatri. ; (2) or a substantive, which
must be put in the nominative case
when its meaning is to be indicat-
ed (प्रातिपदिकार्थयुक्तक) ; चयस्त्वयामि-
त्यवधारितं पुरा .. कर्मादस्य नारद इत्यवो-
चि सः St. 1. 3 ; अथैति चेनामनवेति R.
14 40 ; दिलीप इति राजेन्द्रः R. 1. 12 ;
sometimes with acc. क्षेत्रमिति च
प्राहुः Ms 10. 34 ; Bg 6. 2 ; (3)
or a whole sentence when इति is
merely used at the end of that
sentence ; (वाक्यार्थयुक्तक) ; ज्ञास्वसि
कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मोर्षाकिपां क इति S. 1.
13 ; तयोर्हिनिमुक्तारयोरन्यतरः कथयति अक्ष-
मालासुपयाचितुमागतोऽस्मीति K. 151. -2
Besides this general sense, इति has
the following senses :—(a) Cause,
as expressed by 'because', 'since',
'on the ground that', in English ;
वेदेशिकोऽस्मीति वृक्षानि U. 1 ; पुराणमित्येव
न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2, oft with किं
q. v. (b) Purpose or motive, as ex-
pressed by 'that' 'in order that'
शरीरस्य विनाशो ना भूदिति नयेदुसुदित्यप्य
समानांतं K. 320 ; R. 1. 37. (c)
Thus, to mark the conclusion
(opp. अथ). इति प्रथमोऽसकः thus
or here ends the first Act. (d) It is
often used to include under one head
a number of separate objects grouped
together ; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं
कालो दिगारसा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S.
(e) So, thus, in this manner, इत्यु-
क्तवत् परिरभ्य दोषार्थं Ki. 11. 80. (f)
Of this nature or description ; गौर-
श्वः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (g) As fol-
lows, to the following effect ; रा-
माभिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (h)
As for, in the capacity of, as re-
gards, showing capacity or rela-
tion ; पितेति स पूष्यः, अध्यापक इति
नियः, गौत्रमिति लुकरं, निधृतमिति चि-
तनीयं भवेत् S. 3 (i) It is often
used with the name of an author to
form an *Avyayibhāva* comp. ; इति-
पाणिनि thus according to Pāṇini.
(j) Illustration (usually with
आदि), इन्द्रिन्द्रिरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः
Chandr. ; गौः सुकृश्वलो इति इत्यादौ K.
P. 2. (k) A quotation or an opin-
ion accepted ; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यादि-
शालिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (l) It is often
used by commentators after quot-
ing a rule in the sense of 'accord-
ing to such a rule' शक्ति लिङ्ग च (P. III.
3. 172) इति शक्यार्थं लिङ्ग Malli. Other
senses mentioned are :—(m) Mani-
festation. (n) Order. (o) Arrange-
ment. (p) Identity. (q) Proxi-
mity. (r) Visibility. (s) Ex-
cess or superiority. (t) Requiring.
(इति स्वरूपे साजिथ्ये विवक्षानियमे मते । हेतौ

प्रकारस्यैव प्रकाशनेन्यवधारण, एवमर्थे ममानौ च ॥
Hem.). -Comp. -अर्थः sum and
substance, meaning in short (of-
ten used by commentators) -अर्थे
ind. for this purpose, hence. -आदि
a. having such a thing or things at
the beginning, so forth, et cetera
(&c.). -इत्तं information, report.
-अथ a. 1. not fit to be believ-
ed, untrustworthy. -2 wicked, lost.
(-था) a meaningless or non-
sensical talk. -कर्तव्य, -करणीय
a proper or necessary to be done
according to certain rules. (-त्य, -वं)
duty, obligation ; एवं सर्वं विवायदमि-
तिकर्तव्यमस्मिन् Ms. 7. 142, Ki. 7 17 ;
ना, -कार्यता, -कृत्यता any proper or
necessary duty ; obligation ; इतिकर्त-
व्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do,
embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र a. of
such extent or quality. -वृत्तं 1.
occurrence, event. -2 a tale, story.
इतिवत् a. Ved. Such a one, such.

इतिवत् ind. In the same manner.
इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in
conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr. इति-ह-आम (3rd.
pers. sing. Perf. of असृ to be) ; so
it has been] 1 History (legendary
or traditional) ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणासुप-
देशममन्वितां पूर्ववृत्तं कथासुक्तमितिहासं प्रच-
क्षते ॥ -2 Heroic history (such as the
Mahābhārata). -3 Historical evi-
dence, tradition (which is recognized
as a proof by the Paurāṇikas).
-Comp. -निर्वाचनं legendary composi-
tion or narrative ; S. 3. -पुराणं
history and legendary stories. -वादः
historical story, legend, Mā. 3. 3.

इत्तिकला N. of a perfume.
इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this
manner ; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं
Ku. 4. 45, इत्थंगते under these cir-
cumstances, such being the case,
इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं S. 4 ; R. 9.
81. -Comp. -कारं ind. in this man-
ner. -यत्न a. 1. so circumstanced,
being in this state, being thus ; अ-
ख्यानं P. I. 4. 90 ; Me. 94 ; Ku. 6.
26 ; S. 3. 5 ; कथमित्युक्ता M. 5, K.
146. -2. true or faithful (as a story).
-भावं being thus endowed, having
these qualities. -विध a. 1. of such
kind. -2. endowed with such
qualities.

इत्थंशालः N. of the third Yoga.
इत्था ind. Ved. 1 In this manner,
thus -2 A particle of affirmation
used to lay stress on a following
word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. *यं
a. performing such or true works.

इत्थात् ind. Thus, in this way.
इद् ind. 1 A particle of affirmation,
even, just, only ; especially in
strengthening a statement ; अर्थज्ञ

इत्सकले भद्रमंशुते N. r. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exaltation; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इदं *pron. a.* [अयं *m.*; इयं *f.*, इद *n.*] 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker (इदमस्तु मेनि-
कृष्टं न्य); इदं सत्...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here': इयमस्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्पस्व-
य ज्ञेयः सदा सन्निहितः । Ms. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.); श्रुत्वैतद्विमुचुः. -4 It occurs connected with त्वत्, तत्, एतत्, अदत्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically, कोय-
माचरत्यचिनयं S. 1. 25; सेयं, सोयं, this here; so इमास्ताः अयमहं भोः S. 4. O, here am I. -*ind.* Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, here-
with. -*Comp.* -प्रथम *a.* doing anything for the first time. -प्रकारं *ind.* in this manner. -युगं the present Yuga. -रूप *a.* of this shape. -वसु *a.* Ved. rich in this and that.

इदंन *a.* (नी *f.*) Of this time, present; momentary.

इदंता [इदंभो मावः] Identity, sameness.

इदंमय *a.* Made or consisting of this.

इदंशु *a.* Wishing this.

इदा *ind.* Now, at this (present) moment, oft with अहर् ; इदाचिदहः, इदा ह्यः only yesterday. -*Comp.* -वत्सरः, so इदुवत्सरः or इद्वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. -वत्सरीय or इद्वत्सरीय *a.* belonging to such a year.

इदानीं *ind.* [इदं-दानी इश् च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वस्ते प्रविष्टस्ते-
दानीं S. 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि U. 8; इदानीमहः now-a-days, इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also; तत् इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fiftieth part of an एतद्; cf. गङ्गै-
तद्गीणि तावति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीमि Sat. Br.

इदानीत्न *a.* (नी *f.*) Present, momentary, of the present mo-
ment.

इदं, इदं *See* *above* इदं.

इदं 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon, drive -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, prevail, fill. -7 To disperse. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इदं *a.* 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. -नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun; Si 2 65. -3 A king, न च महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -*Comp.* -कातः sun-stone (सूर्यकांत); Bh. 2. 37 -सभं a royal court or assembly.

इदंशति (Desid. of इश्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इंथिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= युद्धहा).

इं 1 P. [इति, इदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इं q. v.).

इंद्वरं = इंद्वर q. v.

इंद्विरः A large bee, लोमादिदिंदि-
रेणु निपतस्तु Bv. 2. 183.

इंदिरा [इन्-किरन्] N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -आलय 'abode of Indira,' the blue lotus. -मंदिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इंदि (दी) वरं [इंदिरास्मिन्स्या वर वर-
ण्यि Tv.] The blue lotus, बाले तव-
सुखामोजे कथमिंदिवरद्वयं S. Til. 17.

इंदीचरणि A group of blue lotuses.

इंदीवा रः A blue lotus.

इंदुः [उनाचि क्लेदयति चद्रिकया ध्रुवं उं-
उ आदिनि Un. 1. 121] 1 The moon; दिलीप इतिराजिदुर्दुः क्षीरनिधिविच R. 1. 12 (इदु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark; सुतास इंदुवः Rv. 1. 16. 6). -2 The युगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor. - (pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. -*Comp.* -कमलं the white lotus. -कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants; अमृता, उद्धृषी, सोमलता. -कलि-
का 1 N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. -कातः the moon-stone. (-ता) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). -क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. -जः, -युजः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जनकः 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst

other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अत्रि -वलः a digit, crescent. -युगिका N. of a plant (कलिहारी or जागली). -यं 1. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called युगशिरस्. -भा a kind of water-lily -धृतः, -शेखरः. -मोलिः 'the moon-crested god,' epithets of Siva. -मणिः 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. -मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नं a pearl. -ले (रे) खा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इंदुकला. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकः, -लौहं silver. -वदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. -वारः a kind of yoga. -वासरः Monday. -व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month; cf. चाद्रायण.

इदुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इदुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2

The wife of अज and sister of भोज

इंदुरः A rat, mouse.

इंदुः [इद् -रद् ; इदति इद् ; इदि
इयं Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.), first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp., नरंद्ः a lord of men, e. g. a king; so सुमेद्ः a lion; गजेद्ः the lord or chief of elephants, so योगीद्ः, कर्णोद्ः. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant इंदुज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of सारतर्क. -9 N. of the 26th Yoga. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. -जा The wife of Indra, Indrāy. [Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashatka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Purusha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Ahi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c.

He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he used arrows, a large bow, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. R. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is *Indrani*, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of *Kasyapa* and *Dakshayana* or *Aditi*. He is inferior to the triad *Brahma*, *Vishnu* and *Mahesa* (though in some places *Vishnu* is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled *Suresa*, *Devendra* &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called *Svarga*. He sends the lightning uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with *Asuras*, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of *Ahalya*, wife of *Gantama* (see *Ahalya*), and for which he is often spoken of as *Ahalya-jara*. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called *Sayani*; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called *Natra-yoni* and *Sahasraksha*. In *Ramayana* Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by *Ravana's* son called *Meghanada*, who for this exploit received the title of '*Indrajit*'. It was only at the intercession of *Brahma* and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of *Ahalya*. He is also re-

presented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the *Puranas* he is said to have destroyed the offspring of *Diti* in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by *Raja*, grandson of *Pururavas*, owing to the curse of *Durvasas*, and other accounts show that he and *Krishna* were at war with each other for the *Parijata* tree which the latter wanted to remove from *Svarga*, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is *Indrani*, the daughter of the demon *Puloman*, and his son is named *Jayanta*. He is also said to be father of *Arjuna*. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, e. g. *वृषभ*, *वृषभिन्द्र*, *पाकशामन*, *मोक्षिन्द्र*, *उग्र*, *शतक्रतु*, *जिष्णु*, *नमुचिद्रुद्र* &c. (see Ak. I. 1 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is *Svarga*, its capital, *Amaravata*; his garden, *Nandana*; his elephant, *Airavata*; his horse, *Uchchaisravas*; his bow, the rain bow and his sword, *Paranja*. —Comp. —अग्निः the fire produced from the contact of clouds; धूमः frost, snow; वैश्वतः the 16th lunar mansion. —अहुजः, —अवरजः an epithet of *Vishnu* and of *Narayana*. —अरिः an Asura or demon. —अवसानः a desert. —अञ्जनः 1. hemp (dried and chewed). —2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight (अञ्जना). —आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इंद्रायुधोत्तितोरणं R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. (—यः) 1. N. of a horse in *Kadambari* (i. e. *Kapinjala* changed into a horse). —2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (—यः) a kind of leech —आसनं 1 the throne of Indra —2 a throne in general. —3 a foot of five short syllables. —इन्द्रः N. of *वृषभ* the preceptor of gods. —इन्द्रः one of the forms of *Siva-linga*. —उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. —कृष्णः a. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. —कर्मन् m. an epithet of *Vishnu* (performing Indra's deeds). —कीलः 1. N. of the mountain *सद्र*. —2 a rock. (—लः) the banner of Indra. —कुञ्जरः Indra's elephant, *Airavata*. —कुटः N. of a mountain —कुटः a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state (—कः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. —केतुः Indra's banner. —कोशः —पः, —पकः 1 a couch, sofa. —2 a platform. —3 a projection of the foot of a house. —4 a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नमदंत).

—गिरिः the *महेंद्र* mountain. —गुरुः, —आचार्यः the teacher of Indra : i. e. *वृषभ*. —गोपः, —गोपकः [इंद्रो गोपो रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षाभितरवात्तस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. —वटनं the white sandal wood. —चापः, —यतुः n. 1. a rain-bow; विद्युत्स्वनं लालितवनिताः सेंद्रचापं सचिजाः Me. 64; St. 7. 4. —2. the bow of Indra. —उद्वं n. [इन्द्र इय सप्तमेनेण महत्तुच्छेन दायते] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. —जननं Indra's birth. —जननीयः a. treating of Indra's birth (as a work). —जा a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. —जालं [इंद्रस्य पानेऽस्य जालं नावेव] 1. the net of Indra. —2. a weapon used by *Arjuna*; a stratagem or trick in war. —3 deception, cheating. —4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; रवमद्रजालमद्रुः खलु जीवलोचः Sānti 2. 2; K. 105. —जालिकः a [इंद्रजाल-उत्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (—कः) a juggler, conjurer. —जित् m. 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a son of *Ravana* who was killed by *Lakshmana*. [*Indrajit* is another name of *Meghanada*, a son of *Ravana*. When *Ravana* warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son *Meghanada* was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, *Meghanada*, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from *Siva*, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. *Brahma* and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to *Meghanada* the title of *Indrajit*, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. *Brahma* refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the *Ramayana* he is represented to have been decapitated by *Lakshmana* while he was engaged in a sacrifice.] —हेतुः or विजयिन् m. N. of *Lakshmana*. —ज्येष्ठः a. Ved. led by Indra. —तापनः the thundering of clouds. —तूतः, —तूलकं a flock of cotton. —दुमन् the son of *Bānāsura*. —दारः the tree *Pinus Devadāru*. —द्रुः, —द्रुनः 1. the plant *Terminalia Arjuna* (अर्जुन). —2. the plant *कुटज*. —द्वीपः, —प one of the 9 *Dvīpas* or divisions of the continent (of India). —द्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of *Bhādra*. —नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion *फल्गुनी*. —नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. —2. the number one thousand. —नीलः [इंद्र इव नीलः इयामः] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. —नीलकः an emerald. —पत्नी Indra's wife, *सची*. —पण्णः, —पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. —पर्वतः 1. the *महेंद्र* mountain. —2. a blue mountain. —पुत्रा

N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, —पुरःसर, —अष्ट a. led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. —पुरोहितः N. of बृहस्पति. (—तर) the asterism Pushya. —यमुन N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) इन्द्र-प्रस्थगमनरावस्कारिणो मंतु चेदयः Si. 2 68. —इन्द्राणो Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger —मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra —महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. —2. the rainy season; °कास्तुकः a dog. —माद्वन a. animating or delighting Indra. —मेदिन a. Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —व seed of the *Kutaja* tree. —लुप्तः, —लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. —2. loss of beard. —लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise —लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, s.e. Indra. —2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). —वज्रा, —वज्रा N. of two metres, see Appendix —वल्ली N. of a plant (परिजान) or of इन्द्राणी —वस्तिः [इन्द्रस्य आसनः वस्तिरिव] the calf (of the leg). —वायुतम a Ved. desired by Indra. —वायु (du) Indra and Vāyu —वायुणी, —वायुणिका C locynth. a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठी कचहळ). —वाहू a. carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the Devadāru tree. —वृद्धा a kind of abscess. —वैदुर्वै a kind of precious stone. —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इन्द्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra pours down rain); वार्षिकं श्रुतं मासान् यद्येन्द्रोऽप्यभिषेयति । तथाभिषेयस्व राष्ट्रं कर्मिन्द्रव्रतं चरतु ॥ —जकिः f. Indrāṇi, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. —शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of वृत्राद्; R. 7. 35. —2. [इन्द्रः शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vṛitra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वत्स &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52: मनो हिनः स्वतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्यापद्यु को न तमर्थमाह । स वावजो यजमानं दिनस्ति य-येन्द्रशत्रुः स्वतोऽपराधतु ॥ —शलमः a kind of insect —संधा connection or alliance with Indra. —सारथिः 1. N. of Mātali —2. an epithet of Vāyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. सुतः, —सुतः 1. N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. —2. N. of the अर्जुन tree.

—सुरसः, —सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in disorienting applications (निवृद्धी). —सेना Indra's missile or host. —सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya. —स्तुतु m., —स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. —2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —हवः invocation of Indra. —हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इद्वकं [इन्द्रस्य राज्ञः क सुखं यव Tv.] An assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्रतम a. Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इन्द्रता, —स्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इन्द्रस्वत् a. Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इन्द्रयुः a. Longing to go to Indra. इन्द्राणिका The pland निवृद्धी.

इन्द्राणी [इन्द्रस्य पत्नी आनुकु वीप्] 1 The wife of Indra. —2 N. of Durgā, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. —3 A kind of coins. —4 Large cardamoms. —5 N. of a tree (नीलसिंदुवार) also the plant निवृद्धी.

इन्द्रिय a. Fit for, belonging to or agreeable to Indra. —चं [इन्द्र-च ; इन्द्रेण दुर्जयं ; by P. V. 2. 93 इन्द्रिय = इन्द्रलिंग-भिद्रष्टामिन्द्रसृष्टिभिद्रजुष्टमिन्द्रदत्तमिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. —2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray; cf. मा भूवन्नयधहरास्त-वेन्द्रियाश्वाः Ki. 5. 50.). There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि:—श्रोत्र त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पञ्चमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि:—वायुस्पर्श हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ms. 2. 90 In the Vedānta मनः, बुद्धिः, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियतु. In Nyāya each organ as connected with its own peculiar element; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. —3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense. —4 Semen. —5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.'—Comp. —अगोचर a. imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense; these objects are: रूपं शब्दो गन्ध-रसस्पर्शाश्च विषया अमी Ak., Bg. 3. 34; Bh. 3. 58. R. 14. 25. —2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stoicism. —आत्मन् m. 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. an organ of sense. —आदिः

the principle called *āhankāra* (in Sān. phil.). —आयतनं 1. the abode of, the senses, i.e. the body. —2. the soul. —आराम a. given to enjoying the objects of sense. —ईशः the soul. —गोचर a. perceptible to the senses. (—रः) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, —वर्ग the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215, 100, 175, निर्वचनं मधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. —ज a. in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः f. perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. —बोधन a. exciting power; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (—नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —बधः insensibility. —विप्रविपत्तिः f. perversion of the organs, wrong perception. —वृत्तिः f. function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures; R. 19. 47. —सन्निकर्षः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). —स्वापः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इन्द्रियवत् a. 1 One who has curbed his senses. —2 One having the organs of sense.

इष्ट 7 A. [इष्टे or इष्टे, इवाचके, ऐषिष्ट-इष्ट] To kindle, light, set on fire. —pass. (इष्टे) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इष्ट p. p. [इष्ट-क] 1 Kindled, lighted; Mv. 1. 53; कौष° Ratn. 1. 4; Mu. 1. 2; °रग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out —2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright; Ki. 2. 59, Si. 1. 63; °बोधैः Bk. 1. 5 (पदबुद्धिभिः) sharp. —3 Clean, clear. —4 Wonderful. —5 Obeyed, unresisted (as order); °ज्ञासनः Ki. 1. 22. —ज्ज् 1 Sunshine, heat. —2 Ralfulgence, splendour. —3 Wonder. —Comp. —दी-धितिः fire; Si. 16. 35. —मन्यु a. having the anger excited.

इधमः [इधमेति धिरेन इध-मङ्] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; यज्मन इधमः शरद्धविः Rv. 10. 90 6; R. 14. 70. —धनं Wood, fuel. —Comp. —जिह्वः fire. —यज्ञश्चनः a hatchet, an axe.

इध्या f. Kindling, lighting.

इध a. [इध-अच्] Kindling, lighting. —धः [इध-धच्] 1 Fuel. —2 The Supreme being.

इधन a. [इध-निच्-ल्युट्] Kindling, lighting. —नं 1 Kindling, lighting. —2 Fuel wood, &c.; शोकानलं धनं K. 169.

इधनवत् a. Possessed of fuel.

इधन्वत् a. Ved. Possessed of fuel. इध्व 6. P. 1 To go. —2 To pervade, surround. —3 To seize, take poster-

sion of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इन् also.

इन्वकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

भः [इन्-क्विच Up. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). -भी A female elephant. [cf. L. *ebur*]. -Comp. -अरिः a lion. -आलयः, -के-शरा the plant नागकेशर. -आननः N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. -उद्वगा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गजविषली). -मथा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). -निमोलिका 1 shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2 hemp (मगा). -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा [पोटा इलक्ष्मा इभी] a young female elephant. -पोवः a young elephant, a cub. -भरः a collection of elephants. -बुवतिः f. a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इभमाचलयति] A lion.

इभया N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षी.

इभ्य a. [इभ गजमहीने यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). -भ्यः 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Sây.). -भ्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Oli-

banum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -Comp. -विलिखल a. wealthy, rich.

इभ्यक a. Wealthy, rich.

इमथा ind. Ved. As here, as now.

इयलु a. Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

इयत् a. So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तवायुः Dk. 93; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोयं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयत्तो विवसादुस्तव आसीत् U. 1.

इयत्ता, इयत्तं 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदृक्तरा रूपमिय-चया वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परि-च्छेद्यमियचयालं 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (b) Limited number, limitation;

न कुपानामियचया R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयत्तक a. So small, very small.

-का A bad limit.

इयत् a. Ved. Going.

इयत्ता Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इय 6 P. (इरति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous. -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु a. Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरपं 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिष.

इरमद् a. [cf. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -इः 1 A flash of lightn-

ing, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरमद्मिव मेघमादाऽस्र K. 70. -2 The Submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave, insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरस्य 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इर-क्विच Up. 2. 28; इ काम रति रा-क वा Tv.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Saras-

vati. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort, (Ved. in the last three senses). -Comp. -इक्षः 1. N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -क्षीर a. Ved whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रः) the milk ocean. -चर a. 1. earth born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) hail; so इरावरं. -जः N. of Kāma or Cupid. -वेल्लिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् a. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -m. (वात्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgā, Rudra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree, °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [कृ-इन्व क्विच Up. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil; यथेरिणे बीजदुष्टत्वा न वरा लभते फले Ms. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य a. Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिव a. Ved 1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमेवः = अरिमेव q. v.

इरिविल्ला or इरिविल्लिका Pimples on the head.

इरिल्लं, -ला = अरिल्ल q. v.

इर्य a. Ved. 1 Instigating (प्रेरक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pūshan and of the Asvins.

इर्वारु-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous (शिकं). -रुः m. f. A cucumber. -Comp. - (लु) कुकिका a kind of melon.

इर्वारुकः An animal living in caves.

इल 6 P. (इलति, इलेल, ऐलीत्, एलिद्, इलित) or 10 U. (इल्यति or एल्यति, ऐलित्) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Ellen*, Gr. *elao*].

इलय a. Motionless.

इलय a. Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife or Visra-

vas and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

इल a. [इल् क] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c., see इल. -Comp. -मोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -वृत्तं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पञ्चात्मालयवतः प्राच्या गधमादनशेखरतः । इलावृत्त नीलमेरुपर्यन्तो विषध-बुद्धः ॥

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल् क डील्] A cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (करपाल).

इलीविषः N. of a demon con-

quered by Indra.

इलीषः, इल्लिषः A sort of fish, com-

monly hilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः, -ला (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (सप्तर्षिः).

इव ind. 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थविच संयुक्तौ R. 1. 1; वैनेतेय इव विनतानन्दनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उल्लेख); पद्मामीव विनाकिं S. 1. 6; लिपतीव तमो-गानि वर्धतीवाजर्ज नमः Mk. 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडार इवायं G. M. -4 (Added to inter-

rogative words) 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30, क इव of what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Māl. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction, by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; सुदूर्गमिव but for a moment; किञ्चिदिव just a little bit; so इषदिव, नाश्चिरदिव &c; (इव is considered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन निवसमासी विम-

क्यलेपश्च) .

इव I. 6 P. [इच्छति, इषेय, ऐषीत्, एषितु-पट्टे, इष्ट] 1 To wish, desire long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; oft with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि संजीत or संकी मवाद्; संजीवितोच्छति

Sk. -2 To choose ; सूत्रेण नोदयामिच्छेत् त इच्छिय दहमेव वा Ms. 8. 384. -3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for ; प्रतिमिच्छता, स्वर्ग &c. -4 To be willing, be about to do anything, mean or intend (with inf.) -5 To ask or expect anything (acc.) from any one (loc. or abl.) ; इच्छेयु चक्ष भाग-नीतिरे Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge, regard. -7 To request, ask -8 To be favourable. -9 To try to make favourable. -10 To assent or consent. -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To be asked or requested. -3 To be prescribed or laid down ; हस्तच्छेदनमिच्छते Ms. 8. 322 : चिरात् दृष्टात् वा ज्ञाना-मोक्षमिच्छते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be approved, accepted, or regarded as ; जनेन दूतेषु चिच्छते Trik. -II 4 P. (इच्छति, इच्छे, एषिष्यति, एषित्) 1 To move, to cause to move. -2 To let fly, cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III 9 P. (इष्णाति) 1 To cause to move quickly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape. -3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel, nrepe, incite, animate, promote. -IV 1 U. (एषित-ते, एषाद्-एषिष्ट) To go, move.

इच्छक a. Wishing, desiring &c. -क. 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought. -2 N. of a tree.

इच्छत् pres. p. Wishing, desirous, willing ; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his will.

इच्छा [इष् भावे श्] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will ; इच्छया according to one's desire, at will. -2 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A question or problem. -4 (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. -Comp. -दानं fulfilment of a wish. -निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desires. -फलं the solution of a question or problem. -रत्तं desired sports, favourite pastimes ; Ms. 89. -वस्तु a. 'possessing wealth according to wish', epithet of Kubera. -संपद् f. fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु a. Wishing, desirous ; usual-ly in comp.

इच्छु a. Wishing &c. इष् a. 1 Speedy ; going quickly. -2 Wishing, desirous. -f. Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. -2 Libation. -3 Strength, power, sap, freshness. -4 Comfort ; increase. -5 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of the sky. -7 Wish.

इष् 1 One possessed of sap or strength -2 The month आश्विन ; इषति-निवेष्टानि निवेष्टानमयतः Si. 6. 49.

इषयते Den. A. To move, excite ;

इषयिः f. 1 Sending, despatching -2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इषयति Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.

इषया Impulse, desire.

इषयति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इषय a. 1 (The object) of aim. -2 Skilled in archery.

इषि a. [इष्-कि] Wishing, desiring.

इषित p. p. (fr. इष् 4 cl.) 1 Moved, driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited, animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इषिर a. Ved. [इष्-गते-किरि] 1 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh. -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active. -3 Moving -रः Fire. -रि ind. Quickly.

इष् p. p. [इष्-इच्छया कर्मणि क] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for ; उपपन्नो दुष्प्रेरितः Nala. 1. 1. -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favour-ite, dear ; आत्मजः Mn 2. 8 fond of sons. -3 Worshipped, revered. -4 Respected. -5 Approved, regarded as good. -6 Desirable ; see इष्टार्त्त. -7 Valid. -8 Sacrificed, worship-ped with sacrifices. -9 Supposed (काल्पन) ; oft used in Līlāvati. -ष्टः 1 A lover, husband, beloved person ; इष्टवासजनिताति S. 4. 2. -2 A friend ; Pt. 1. 57 ; 2. 167. -3 N. of a tree (एरड). -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A sacrifice. -ष्ट N. of a tree (शमी).

-ष्ट 1 Wish, desire. -3 A sacrifice ; see इष्टार्त्त. -ind. Voluntarily. -Comp -अर्थः desired object. -उद्युक्त a. zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. -आपत्तिः f. occurrence of what is desired ; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also ; इष्टापत्ता दोषांतरमाह Jag. -कर्मन् n. (In Arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an as-sumed number. -कापयः the root of a fragrant grass (धीरयसुष्ठु). -कामदुह a. granting the desired ob-jects, an epithet of the cow of plen-ty. -गन्ध a. fragrant. (-धः) any fragrant substance. (-धं) sand. -जनः a beloved person (whether man or woman) ; U. 3. -देवः, -देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. -यामन् a. going according to one's desire. -व्रत a. 1. performing de-sired vows. -2. obeying one's wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfil-ment of a vow. -4. that by which good works succeed.

इष्टार्त्त [इष्ट च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः पूर्वपदार्थत्वं] Performance of pious or charitable deeds ; performing sacrifices, and digging wells and

doing other acts of charity इष्टार्त्तविधेः सपत्नशमनात् Mr. 3. 1 ; वापीकूपनडादिदेवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमा-रामाः पूर्वमर्थ्याः प्रचक्षते ॥ पकाग्निकर्महवन वेताया यच्च हवते । अन्वेयां च यदानमिष्ट तदमिषीयते ॥

इष्टिः f. [इष्-क्ति] 1 Wish, request, desire. -2 Seeking, striv-ing to get. -3 Any desired object. -4 A desired rule or desideratum ; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas ; इष्टयो भाव्यकारस्य, इति भा-व्यकारेष्टा &c. cf. उपसङ्ख्यान). -5 Im-pulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order. -7 (यज्-क्ति) A sacrifice. -8 An oblation consisting of butter, food &c. -Comp. -अयनं a sacrifice last-ing for a long time. -पचः f. a miser. -2. a demon, an Asura ; so 'इष्ट्व-पशुः an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टुः f. A wish, desire.

इष्म a. [इष्-इच्छया कर्मणि मक्] Wish-ing. -यनः 1 Cupid, god of love. -2 The spring. -3 Course, going.

इष्मिन् a. Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

इष्यः, -ष्य [इष्-यर्] The spring.

इषि(पी) का [इष् गत्यादि कुन् अत इषं] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass ; कुशकाशारेषिकाः Rām. ; 'अश्वं B. 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of sugar-cane ; Saccharum Spontaneum. -4 A small stick of wood or iron used to see whether gold in a crucible is melted or not -5 A brush. -6 The eye-ball of an ele-phant. -Comp -तुलं the point or upper part of a reed.

इषुः [इष्-उ, cf. also Un 1. 13] 1 An arrow -2 The number five. -3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N. of a Soma ceremony. -Comp. -अयं, -अचीकं the point of an arrow. -अ-सनं, -अश्वं the bow. राममिष्टसनदर्शनो-रुक्तं R. 11. 37 ; 'यं च सुक्तो वाणः Dk. 9. -आस a. throwing arrows. (-सः) 1 a bow -2. an archer, a warrior ; Bg. 1. 4. 17. -कारः, -कुत् m. an arrow-maker. -धरः, -धृत् m. an archer -पथः, -विक्षेपः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -ययोगः discharging an arrow ; R. 2. 42. -मात्र a having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet). (-चं) 1. the length of an arrow. -2. an altar. (कुं). -हस्त a. carrying arrows in the hand.

इषुक्षिकांश 'The three-fold arrow', N. of a constellation.

इषुक a. Arrow-like. -का Ved. An arrow.

इषुधिः [इष्वो धीयतेऽज वा-कि] A quiver.

इषुध्याति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इषुध्या Implores, request.

इषुध्या a. 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इष्यति Den. P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्वः A spiritual teacher.

इष्य 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्यत् a. Arranging &c.

इष्यत् a. Arranged &c. °आहव a. whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्यति: f. A mother.

ईदृक्का [ईदृ-तक्न् टाप् Un. 3. 148] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c.

-Comp. — ईदृक्का a brick house. — चयन् collecting fire by means of a brick. — चित a. made of bricks, Dx. 84; also इदृक्चिन. — व्यासः laying the foundation of a house. — पथः a road made of bricks. — राशिः a pile of bricks.

इदृक्का A brick &c., see इदृक्का.

इदृक् ind An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इदृक् ind. [ईदृ- इ इदृक्चिन्. P. V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction), in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परम् or अमुक्), oft with जगति, K. 35. -3 In this case; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend idha]. -Comp. — अमुक् ind. in this

world and the next world, here and there. — आगत a. come here. — इदृक् ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly. °मातृ a. 1. whose mother is here and there, that is, everywhere. -2. of whose mothers one is here and one there. — कालः this life. — कतुः, -चित् a whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. — भव or -तन a. belonging to this world. — लोकः this world or life; °क in this world. — समये ind. here, now, at such a time as this. — स्थ a. standing here. — स्थान a. one whose residence is on the earth.

इदृक् a. [ईदृ-यप्] Being here, of this place or world.

इदृक्कः N. of a country (चेदि).

इ.

ईः (m.) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. — f. N. of Lakshmi. — ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. — II. 2 P. 1 To go. -2 To shine. -3 To pervade. -4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To eat. -7 To beg (A.). -8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षाचक्रे, ऐक्षिट्, ईक्षित्, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित्) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं... ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तत्तेज ऐक्षत बहु स्पृष्टं वजायेय Oh. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 181. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं परालोचयति); Bk 8. 76 — WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येष्ट्यायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. — अन्वव 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्ष्य [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 An eye; इत्यद्विषोभाप्रहिते-

क्षणं R. 2. 27; so अलसक्षणः. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्ष्यागिकः [ईक्ष्ण-ण्वल्] A fortune-teller; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] Looking, sight; ईक्षतेनाक्षयं Br. Sūt.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष्-अ टाप्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye -2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. — ई 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye;

अभिमुखे मयि संदृष्टमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्षितृ a. [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

ईक्ष्य a. Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

ईक्ष्, ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षाचक्रे, ईक्षित्, ईक्षित्) To go, move, vacillate.

— Caus. 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजान a [यज्-नाच्छिष्ये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

ईक्ष् 2 A. (ईक्षे, ईक्षाचक्रे, ऐक्षिट्, ईक्षित्, ईक्षित्) 1 To praise; अग्निमीक्षे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1, शास्त्रीनतामन्त्रजद्विद्वन्मानः R. 18. 17; नेदिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc); उपस्थाय मातरमक्षमैव Rv. 3. 48. 3. — Caus. 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ईक्ष् f. Refreshment, libation.

ईक्षन् [ईक्ष्-ण्वल्] Praising.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष्-अ टाप्] Praise, commendation.

ईक्षे(ले)न्य \ ed. = ईक्षच.

ईक्षच pot. p. To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable; भवन्तमीक्षच भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg. 11. 44.

ईक्षमत् a. [ईक्ष्-अत्त्वस्य मत्तुप्] Having a lord or master.

ईति a. [ई-क्चि] Produced, effected. — तिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *itis* are usually said to be six:—1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शालभा घृषकाः शुकाः प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडेता इत्यः स्रुताः ॥ (some read for the second line स्रुचक्रं परचक्रं च सहेता इत्यः स्रुताः ॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42, निरातंका निरीनयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Traveling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईदृक्ष-श a. (क्षी-क्षी f.), also ईदृक्ष् Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. — क् n. Such a condition; such occasion

ईदृक्का Quality (opp इयत्ता); विष्णो-रिवास्यानवधारणीयं ईदृक्कतया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; मामीदृक्कया जानाति know me to be so.

ईव 1 P. To bind ; of. अर्.
 ईप्सा [अन्तिमञ्ज आर्-सन्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire.
 ईप्सित a. Desired, wished for, dear to ; अर्पितस्य अन्तःकुलानामां R. 14. 4 ; S. 3. 14. -तं Desire, wish.
 ईप्सु a. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.) ; सौरभ्यनीपु-रिष वे सुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69 ; काम, धन &c. -Comp. -यज्ञः a particular soma sacrifice.
 ईव ind. [ई-वा-वृ] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction ; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यद्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अथ &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (यत्).
 ईव [ई वा-वृ] Pervading ; चक्षुः of pervading sight.
 ईव 2 A. (ई ई, ईरचके, ऐरिड, ईरितु, ईम्) ; also 1 P. (p. p. ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate, raise one's voice. -10 U. or -Caus. (ईरयति, ईरति) 1 To agitate, throw, cast ; Si. 8. 39 ; discharge, dart, hurl ; ऐरिचक महादुर्ग Bk. 15. 52 ; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge, Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim ; say, repeat ; Māl. 1. 25 ; Si. 9. 69 ; Ki. 1. 26 ; R. 9. 8 ; इतीरयतीव तया निरति N. 14. 21 ; निबोध चेमां निरतिरति मया Sāv. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake ; वातेरितपल्लवांमुलिनिः S. 1 ; अपरागसमी-रणेतिः Ki. 2. 50 ; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract ; Si. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A).
 ईरण a. [ई-रुट] Agitating, driving. -जः The wind. -जं 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 = इरण q. v.
 ईरित p. p. 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c. ; अकृतं declared purpose or intention.
 ईरित् a. [ई-रिति] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.
 ईर्य a. To be excited. -यं Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -Comp. -यः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, i. e. going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.
 ईरिण a. [ई-रिण] Desert, barren. -जं A desert, barren soil ; सुहृत्सिच निःशुक्लमासीदोरिणसंनिभं Ram.
 ईर्य See ईव.

ईर्म a. [ई-रुक्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sāv.). -ind. Here, in or to this place. -मः The arm ; the fore-quarter of an animal. -मं A wound, sore (m. also).
 ईर्मित a. Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.
 ईर्मिः m. f. A cucumber.
 ईर्ष्या = ईर्ष्या q. v.
 ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्य 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्याचकार, ईर्ष्यते, ईर्ष्यते) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) ; हरये ईर्ष्येति Bk. ; Si. 8. 56.
 ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्य a. Envious, jealous.
 ईर्ष्या-र्षा [ईर्ष्य-अर्ष] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.
 ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्य(र्षु) a. Envious, impatient.
 ईलिः (ली. f.) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (कर्वालिका).
 ईवत् a. 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.
 ईव 2 A. (ईव, ईराचके, ऐरिड, ईरितु, ईरित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.) ; नायं गान्गाणामिडे K. 312 v. l., अर्षी-नामीक्षि वे स्वं वयमपि च गिरामीडमहे यावद्-र्थ Bk. 3. 30 ; sometimes with acc. ; ईर्मिल्लिकानीगत ईशनीभिः Svet. Up (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power ; expressed by 'can' ; माधुर्य-मीडे हरिणावृ ग्रहीतु R. 18. 13, 14. 38 ; कनिषज्ञते रमयितुं न युगाः Ki. 6. 24 ; U. 7. 4 ; Si. 1. 38 ; Māl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.
 ईव m. A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.
 ईश a. [ई-शुक्] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of ; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. -ज्ञः 1 A lord, master ; with gen. or in comp. ; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बहुलः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds ; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -ज्ञा 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A woman having supremacy ; a rich lady. -Comp. -कोणः the north-east quarter. -गुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares.

-चले the missile पाशुपत. -मखः an epithet of Kubera.
 ईशान [ई-शुट्] Commanding, reigning &c.
 ईशान a. [ई-शु ताच्छीत्ये चानश्च] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. 2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. -नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva, ईशानसंदर्शनलालसनां Ku. 7. 56 ; K. 10. -3 The Ardra Nakshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sādhyā. -8 N. of Vishnu. -नी N. of Durgā. -नी, -नः The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). -नं Light, splendour. -Comp. -आदिपंचमूर्तिः f. one of the five forms of Siva. -कृत् a. 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.
 ईशितु a. [ई-शुत्] An owner, a master, proprietor. -m. The lord of the Universe ; Si. 18. 3.
 ईशितव्यं Power, superiority.
 ईशिता, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight Siddhis or attributes of Siva. See अणिमत्.
 ईशिव a. [ई-शु गिति] Commanding, reigning &c. -m. 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. -नी Supremacy.
 ईश्वर a. (रा-री f.) [ई-श-वर् P. III. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.) ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy ; Pt. 2. 67. -रः 1 A lord, master ; ईश्वरं लो-कोर्धतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14 ; so कपीश्वरः, कोशलेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler, राज्यमस्तमितेश्वर B. 12. 11 ; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man ; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71 ; B. 3. 46 ; Bh. 3. 59 ; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15 ; of. " To carry coals to Newcastle. " -4 A husband ; नेश्वरे पश्यता सखि साक्षी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God (परेश्वर) ; ईश एवाहमर्थं न च मामी-ज्ञते परे। द्वाविम च सदैवार्थमीश्वरस्तेन की-र्तितः ॥ -6 N. of Siva ; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul ; the soul. -9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the Sāli-vāhana era. -रा, -री N. of: Durgā ; of Lakshmi ; or of any other of the Saktis ; ईश्वरी सर्वभूतानां स्वामिहोपहृये श्रियं. -री N. of several plants and trees ; लिंगिनीलता, वंष्पाकर्मदी, सुव-जटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -Comp. -अ-धीन a. subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. -नि-षेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. -निष्ठ a. trusting in god. -पूजक a. pious, devout. -पूजा worship of god. -प्रसादः divine favour. -भावः royal or imperial state. -विभूतिः f. the several forms of

the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सञ्चन *n* a temple. —सभे a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता, -त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष् 1 U. (ईषति-ने, ईषद्, ईषितुं, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. —2 To creep along. —3 To glean, collect a few grains. —4 To look, see. —5 To give. —6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष् क] 1 The mouth Asvina; cf. इष. —2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, ईषाण *a*. Hastening. —ण Haste, speed.

ईषत् *ind*. [ईष्-अति] Slightly. to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुविनानि S. 1. 3; ईषच्च कुरुते सेवा Pt. 1. 141. 6 Comp. —उष्ण *a*. tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन *a*. not quite complete, a little less than; ईषदुर्ग कल्प. —कर *a*. 1. doing little. —2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (—र) very little. —गुण *a*. of little merit. —जल shallow water, a little water. —दर्शन a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a*. slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —नियम *a*. exchanged for a little. —पाण्डु *a*. a little white

or pale, whitish (—हुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a*. that of which a little is drunk. (—नं) a small draught. —परवः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a*. pale red. (—रक्तः) 1. pale-red colour. —2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ. —प्रलभ *a*. to be got for little. —विभ्रत *a*. slightly open. —वाम *a*. slightly resounding. —सूक्ष्म *a*. slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष्-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. —2 A part of a charriot. —Comp. —वृद्धः the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 43. —वृत्त *a*. with projecting teeth. (—तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. —2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. —3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. —2 A painter's brush. —3 A weapon, arrow, dart. —4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष्-किर] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. —2 An ingot-mould. —3 = ईषीका q. v.

ईषमः, —वः See इषमः, इष्वः.

ईष्टु 1 A. (ईष्टे, ईष्टवके, ऐष्टि, ईष्टिष्यते, ईष्टि, ईष्टित) 1 To wish, desire, long

for, have in mind, think of (with acc or inf.); ईष्टे...अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐष्टितं कारयितुं कृतारता Bk. 1. 11. —2 To endeavour to obtain. —3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुविदुना रचयितुं कारायुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6, Y. 2. 116. —4 To take care of. —Caus. To impel, urge.

ईष्टः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वः.

ईष्टा [ईष्-अ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकरोत्तरातुमीदं Rām.; see अनीह also —2 An undertaking, act. —3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईष्टानवे-द्वन् मवेत् Ms. 3. 205. —Comp. —अर्थिन् *a*. aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ms. 2. 37. —मृगः [ईष्टमृगानो मृगः] 1. a wolf. —2. an artificial deer. —3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृकः a wolf.

ईष्टित *p. p.* [ईष्-क] 1 Wished, desired; शिरसीहितः Rām. 1. 1. —2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —त् 1 A wish, desire. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते चातुरिवेष्टितं कलेः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; Si. 9. 62

उ

उ 1. 1 A. (अवते, ऊवे, ओष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). —II. 5 P. (उनोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —2 N. of Brahmā. —3 The orb of the moon. —*ind*. 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उनेष्टः Sk. —2 An interjection of:—(a) calling; उ मेति मात्रा नपसो निविद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखीजगाम Kn. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with अय (अयो), न (नो) and किम् (किम्); see these words. उ—उ or उत on the one hand—on the other hand, partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. —2 The god Siva.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति See under वक्.

उक्थं [वक्-यक्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्र). —2 Eulogy, praise. —3 N. of the Sāmaveda (Triṭi); a variety of Sāma; (सामवेदः सामविशेषः). —4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and यजुस् muttered verses). —5 The उक्थ sacrifice. —कथा N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). —2. a sacrifice (यजमान). —यात्रं 1. a sacrificer. —2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्थ. —भूत् *m*. a sage who

offers or divides Ukthas. —वर्द्धन *a*. to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. —वाह्य *a*. offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. —शंसिन् *a*. praising, uttering the Ukthas. (—*m*.) a kind of priest. —शस्, —ज्ञस्, —ज्ञस् *a*. Ved. uttering a verse, praising. —श्रुत् *a*. 1. whose strength is praise. —2. loudly resonant with verses. (—कथा) की *a*. fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिन् *a*. [उक्थ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising. —2 Accompanied by praise or Ukthas. —*m*. Indra and others.

उक्थय *a*. [उक्थय-हति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. —2 Deserving praise or verses. —कथयः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. —2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the ज्योतिष्मन् sacrifice. —3 A Soma sacrifice.

उक्ष 1, 6 U. (उक्षति, उक्षाचरार, उक्ष
वे Ved., औक्षीद्, उक्षिद्, उक्षिन) 1 To
sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down
upon ; औक्षन् औक्षितमेभीदाः Bk. 17
9, 3. 5 ; Si. 5. 30 ; R. 11. 3 20 : Ku
1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To
scatter, throw on (as sparks). -4
To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, be-
come strong (Ved.)

उक्ष a. [उक्ष-अच्] 1 Sprinkling -2
Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [उक्ष-लुट्] 1 Sprinkling. -2
Consecrating as by sprinkling,
मन्त्रिष्टमंत्रोक्षणजात् प्रभावात् B. 5. 27.

उक्षयति Den P. To desire one who
sends down riches.

उक्षय्यु a. Desirous of one who
sends down riches.

उक्षन् a. 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling.
—m. (-क्ष) [उक्ष-कनिच् Un. 1. 156] 1
An ox or bull ; Ku. 7. 70 ; (changed
to उक्ष in some comp. महाक्षः, वृक्षोक्षः,
&c.) -2 An epithet of Soma ; the
Maruts ; the sun and Agni. -3 One
of the eight chief medicaments
(अष्टौषधि). -Comp. —अक्ष a. one
whose food is oxen (Ved.). —तरः
a small bull or ox ; Si. 12. 10 ; cf.
वत्सतरः. —वक्ष a. dependent on a bull
(यदि वक्षो न विदिदयुषवक्ष एव स्यात्) ;
male calf (?).

उक्षाल a. Swift, terrible, high ;
large ; excellent. —लः A monkey.

उक्षित p. p. [उक्ष-क] 1 Sprinkled,
moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed.
-3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उक्ष् -उक्ष 1 P. (औक्षति, उक्षति, उक्षोक्ष
or उक्षाचकार, औक्षित, उक्षित) To go, move.

उक्षः A boiler, pot, vessel. —क्ष 1
A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking
pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A
fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of
the body.

उक्षय a. [उक्षाया संस्कृत यत्] 1 Dressed
or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.),
सूक्ष्मयुक्तं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Being
in a boiler (Ved.).

उक्षर्वलः, उक्षलः A kind of grass
(हरिश्चः वृणमेदः).

उक्षण a. Ved. Consisting of
troops with uplifted or ready weapons
(उदाक्षयणेपित).

उग्र a. [उग्र-रू गङ्गातादेशः Up. 2
28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, sa-
vage (as a look &c.) ; वृक्षेनः hav-
ing a fierce or cruel look. -2 For-
midable, terrific, frightful, fearful ;
सिंहनिपातसुग्रं R. 2. 60 ; Bg. 11. 30 ;
Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75 ; दृष्टः, नासिकः &c.
-3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent,
intense ; उग्रतया वेलां S. 3 intensely
hot ; उग्रशोकं Me. 113 v. 1. -4 Sharp,
pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6
Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7
Ready to do any work, industrious.
—ग्रः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N.

of a mixed tribe, descendant of a
Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother
(his business being to catch or kill
animals dwelling in holes, such as
snakes, cf. Ms. 10. 9, 13. 15) -3
N. of a tree नामाजन्तवृक्षः -4 A group of
five asterisms ; their names are :—
एवाकाश्वनी, एवापादा, एवाभद्रादा, मघा and
मरुती. -5 N. of a country called Ke-
rala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sen-
timent called रोदः -7 Wind —ग्र 1
N. of different plants ; वक्षा, यवानी,
वन्धकः -2 A cruel woman. —ग्रो A
kind of being belonging to the class
of demons. —ग्रं 1 A certain deadly
poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox
(वत्सनामविष). -2 Wrath, anger. —Comp.
—ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N.
of Siva. —कर्मन् a. fierce in action,
cruel. —कांडः a sort of gourd (कार-
वेण). —गंध a. strong-smelling. (—घः)
1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of
other trees also ; कटफलः, अजमेरु. -3.
garlic. (—घा) 1. Orris root. -2. A
medicinal plant. -3. N. of various
plants ; यवानी, वक्षा, अजमेरु. (—घं)
Asafoetida. —गन्धिन् a. strong-smell-
ing. —चयः a strong desire. —चारि-
णी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a.
base-born. —तारा N. of a goddess.
—तेजस् a. endowed with powerful or
terrible energy. —दंष्ट्र a. having ter-
rific teeth. —दंष्ट्र a. ruling with a
rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless ;
Pt. 3. —दर्शन, —रूप a. frightful in
appearance, fierce-looking, grim, ter-
rible. —दुहितृ f. the daughter of a
powerful man. —धनुस् a. having a
powerful bow. (—m.) N. of Siva
and Indra. —नासिक a. large nosed.
—पुत्र a. born in a mighty family.
(—नः) N. of Kārtikeya. —पुति a.
horribly stinking ; Mā. 5. 16. —रेतस्
m. a form of Rudra. —वीर a. having
powerful men. —शासन a. strict in
orders, severe in commands. —शेखरा
'crest of Siva', N. of the Gan-
ges. —शोक a. sorely-grieving,
deeply afflicted. —श्रवणदर्शन a.
terrible to hear and see. —सेनः 1. N.
of a son of Dhritarashtra. -2. N.
of a king of Mathurā and father of
Kamsa. He was deposed by his
son ; but Krishna after having slain
Kamsa restored him to the throne.
(—नः) N. of the wife of Akūra.
—जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and
enemy of Krishna.

उग्रक a. Brave, powerful &c.
उग्रता, —स्व Violence, fearfulness,
passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.
उग्रपश्य a. [उग्र पश्यति, उग्र-पश्य, लज्-
-स्य] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful,
hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उंक्रुणः A bug.

उक्ष 4 P. (उक्षति, उक्षोच, औक्षीत्, उचि-
मदि, उचिद्, उचित or उग्र mostly used in

p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather to-
gether. -2 To take pleasure in, de-
light in, be fond of. -3 To be ac-
customed or used to. -4 To be suit-
able, suit, fit

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right,
suitable, उचितस्नद्धपादंभः U 3 ; usu-
ally with inf., उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रे-
दितुं S. 4. -2 Usual, customary, उचि-
तेषु करणीयेषु S. 4. 7. 12 ; K. 64 ; M.
3. 3 -3 Accustomed or used to, in
comp., नीचारागधेयोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2.
25 ; 3. 54, 60 ; 11. 9, चंदनोचितः K. 1
34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful,
agreeable, pleasurable -6 Known,
understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited.
8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित)
-9 Acceptable (माह).

उच्यते [उच्यते स्तुयतेनेन वच् कथन्]
Praise, verse (स्तोत्र).

उच्यय a. [उच्य-यत्] Deserving
praise.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses)
tall ; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68 ; elevat-
ed, superior, exalted (family &c.) -2
Loud, high-sounding ; उच्चाः पक्षि-
गणाः Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent,
strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant ;
see उच्चसंश्रय below. —उच्चः The apex of
the orbit of a planet. —Comp. —तरः
1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty
tree in general. —तालः (heightened)
music, dancing &c. at a tavern.
—वृत्ता time personified, chronos.
—नीच a. 1. high and low. -2. various
multiform. (—चं) 1. the upper or lower
stations of planets. -2. change of
accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud,
vociferous. —भाषिन् a. shouting,
bawling. —ललाट, —टिका a woman
with a high or projecting forehead.
—संश्रय a. occupying a high station
(said of a planet) : R. 3. 13 ; see
Māli. thereon.

उच्चता, —स्व Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः ind. 1 High, above, lofty
(fig. also) ; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायुच्चकैः
Si. 1. 16. 16 46 46 ; Ki 2. 57. -2 Pre-
eminently ; Si. 1. 70 -3 Loud

उच्चा ind. High, above, upwards,
aloft ; उच्चक, उच्चन.

उच्चैः ind. [cf. Up. 5 12] 1 Aloft,
high, on high, above, upwards (opp.
नीच-वैः) ; पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. 1 ;
विपुल्युच्चैः स्थेय Bk. 2. 28 ; उच्चैरुदाचः
P 1 2 29 -2 Loudly, with a loud
noise ; उच्चैर्विहस्य ; R. 2. 12. 51 ; Bg.
1 19 -3 Powerfully, intensely,
very much, greatly ; विवृणोति मय्युच्चै-
र्निश्चिन्नाणा वनातः Rs 1. 22. आश्लेषम-
यमदपितपुवैरुच्चैः Amara 94 -4 (Used
as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a)
high, noble ; जनोयुच्चैः पदलेखनोच्चैः
Ku. 5. 64 ; 6. 75 ; कुलं चात्मनः S. 4.
19 ; किं पुनर्युच्चैः Me. 17 ; Ratn. 4.
16. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent,

famous; उच्चैःश्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. —**Comp.** —कर *a.* making acutely accented. —बुद्ध 1. clamour, great uproar. —2. loud proclamation. —बोध *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (बः) 1. loud noise. —2. a form of Rudra. —द्वि *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. —धुज-तरु *a.* hovering tree like outstretched arms; Me. 36. —हादः high praise; जामदग्न्यदय दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैःश्रवः U. 5. —गिरिम् *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous, क्षुद्रोऽरं नून शरणं प्रपन्ने समस्तमुच्चैःश्रवः सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —अवस्, -स *a.* 1. long-eared. —2. deaf. (—म.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean), उच्चैःश्रवःश्रवास्तेन इत्यरत्नमहादि च Ku. 2. 47. —स्वर *a.* high sounding. (—रः) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैःश्रवः *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest. उच्चैःश्रवः *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. —2 Very loudly.

उच्चैःस्तर *a.* Higher, taller, louder. उच्चैःस्तर-नी *ind.* 1 Very loud. —2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68. उच्चक्षुस् *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुः पश्यति V. 1. —2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघर्न *a.* A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चद् 1 P. To go away, disappear. —**Caus.** 1 To scare or drive away, expel. —2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. —2 Separation. —3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). —4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. —5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. —2 Habit, usage. —3 A kind of garlic. —4 N. of different plants; उज्ज, चडाला, मृत्पायलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

उच्चङ्ग *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. —2 Quick, expeditious. —3 Loud. —4 Angry, irascible, violent. —5 Hanging down.

उच्चैःश्रवः [उच्चैःश्रवः यत्र] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; वायुमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. —2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Māl. 5. 21. —3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चरार निनदो-भूति वस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलशानेन उच्चरत् K. 27; U. 2;

Ratn. 1. —4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; निरस्तयोश्चैरेकादशलोपवज्रवृणदिना Ms. 4. 49. —5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; उच्चरित एव समभात् R. 11. 73. —6 (Used in the Atm) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धनमुच्चरते Sk. (c) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17. 52. —**Caus.** 1 To cause to issue. —2 To utter, pronounce, declare. —3 To void one's excrement. —4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. —2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. —2 Uttered, pronounced &c. —त Excrement, faeces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण, कान्. —2 Excrement, dung, faeces; मातृरुचनार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. —3 Discharge (in general). —4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चरणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sk. 2; वेङ्. —2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. —**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* 1. useful for pronunciation. —2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. —ज्ञः a linguist. —स्थानं the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Pronounced, uttered. —2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक *a.* Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चरत् 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चरतिः प्रयानं R. 2. 6; उच्चराल बलभिरसखी वशी 11. 51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगराद्योच्चरत् Dk. —2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानादुच्चरत्तपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चरितपदपद्मं R. 12. 27. —3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल *a.* Moving. —लं Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out. उच्चलित *p. p.* 1 On the point of going, setting out. —2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच [मयूरध्वजकादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. —2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. —3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवन्तीति नागर्षः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46, Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; प-दोच्चयः S. D. 2: of शिलोच्चय also. —2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.), पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4, Ku. 3. 61. —3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविष); Ki. 8. 15, 51. —4 Nivāra rice (collected by winnowing). —5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 123. —6 The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. —2 A kind of crab. —3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चितं (ति)गः A crab.

उच्चित्र *a.* With the pictures prominently appearing; Māl. 6. 5.

उच्चुडः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. —2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न *a.* [उच्छङ्क] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. —2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् *pres. p.* 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Māl. 3; स्वच्छदोच्छलत् &c. K. P. —2 Appearing, bursting forth; Māl. 7. —3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* —4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards. उच्छलित *p. p.* 1 Moved, waved above. —2 Shaken. —3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. —2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन *a.* [उत्क्रान्तः शसन] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, उच्चि *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to ज्ञान (civil or religious law-books). —2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख *a.* [उद्गता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. —2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127. R. 16. 87. —3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिघ्रनं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; नोच्छि-द्यादासनो मूलं परेषां क्षातिवृणय Mb.; किं वा रिपुस्तव उरुः स्वयमुच्छिन्नसि R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छिद् प्रभवति यत्र सप्तसिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap

(thread); Māl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop; स्वा-
पाच्छिद्य Mb.; तेनैवाविरुद्धाच्छिन्नाः S. D.
—pass. 1 To be cut or snapped.
-2 To be stopped or interrupted,
cease; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे
कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste
away, fail, be wanting or deficient;
एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन
Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छिन्ति: f. Extirpation, destruc-
tion; कोसल Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Extirpated, de-
stroyed, cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्र-
यकांतरं कुलटा गोवातरं श्रीगता Mn. 6.
5. -2 Abject, vile. —सः Peace ob-
tained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्त a. An extirpator, destroyer.

उच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Ex-
tirpation, eradication, destruction,
putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः
पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन a. Destroying.

उच्छिरस्र a. [उच्चैः शिरोऽस्य] 1 With
the neck raised (lit.). -2 High,
lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great,
exalted; शैलारमजापि पिठुशच्छिरस्रो-
मिलाव Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिर्लीला a. Full of mushrooms
(shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छि-
र्लीलाप्रभव्याम् Me. 11. -अं A mushroom.

उच्छिष्ट 7 P. (chiefly in pass.) To
leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट p. p. 1 Left as a remainder.
-2 Rejected, abandoned; अच R.
12. 15. -3 Stale; °कल्पना stale idea
or invention. -4 (Used actively) One
who has not washed his mouth and
hands after meals, and (hence con-
sidered impure); न चोच्छिष्टं काचिद्
ब्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -द्व 1 Leavings,
fragments, remainder (especially of
food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद्
दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56; so द्विजं, यज्ञं. -2
Honey. —Comp. —अक्षं leavings, offal.
—चांहालिनी a for. of the goddess
मातंगी. —भोजन, —भोजिन्, —भाक्षु a. one
who eats the leavings of another or
eats the leavings of offerings to gods
(as an attendant upon an idol).
—भोजनं eating the leavings of
another.

उच्छेयः, -पणं 1 e. remainder;
सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेयणीकुलो दक्षानच्छेद
एव चञ्चिदु Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of
food).

तच्छीर्षिक a. Having the head
raised. —कं [उत्थापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A
pillow. -2 The head; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुष् Caus. To dry up, make
dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्क a. Dried up, withered.
उच्छुषण a. 1 Making dry, with-
ering up; यच्छोकमुच्छुषणमिन्द्रियाणाम् Bg.

2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. —णं
Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक a. Making dry, drying
up, withering.

उच्छुष्म Confusion.

उच्छुष्ठा = उच्छुष्ट q. v.

उच्छुन्न a. [उद्-श्वि-क] 1 Swollen;

प्रबलशक्तिश्चुन्ननेन प्रियायाः Me. 84;
उत्तानोच्छुन्नमनुकृपादितोदरसन्निभे K. P.

7; अनवरतरादितोच्छुन्नताम्रदृष्टि Dk. 95.
-2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छुखल a. 1 Unbridled, unre-
strained, uncurbed; °वाचा Pt. 8;

अन्यदुच्छुखलं सस्वमन्यच्छास्त्रानयन्ति Si.
2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3

Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.
उच्छोचने Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling; Māl. 5. 16.

उच्छ्रावणं Making one hear
loudly.

उच्छि [उद्-श्वि] 1 U. 1 To rise, be
erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift
up. -3 To praise, extol. —Caus. To
increase; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ (च्छा) यः [उद्-श्वि-अच् वश् वा]
1 Rising (of a planet &c.): Y. 1.

147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height,
elevation (physical and moral):

शृणोच्छायैः कुमुदविजयैर्धौ वितत्य स्थितः नव
Me. 62; K. 105; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17.

61; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, in-
crease, intensity; गुण° Ki. 8. 21, 16.

10; नीलोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21. -5 Pride.
-6 The upright side of a triangle.

—यी (उच्छ्रायी) Plank. —Comp. —उपेत
a. possessing height, high, lofty, ele-
vated.

उच्छ्रायण a. Raised, erected —ण
Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रायिन् a. High, raised, lofty,
Si. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up;
H. 2. 164; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up,

risen; °सितांशुकर Si. 4. 25; K. 206.
-3 High, tall, lofty, exalted; Ki. 5.

1; Bg. 6. 11; R. 9. 1; पंचयोजनमु-
च्छ्रिता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 In-

creasing, growing, prosperous; Ms.
7. 170; increased (in size or bulk),

grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः = उच्छ्रय q. v.
उच्छ्रय a. High, lofty, tall.

उच्छ्रुकः Ved. A part of the human
body (used only in dual).

उच्छ्रुकः Ved. Gaping; cleaving
open.

उच्छुस् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live;
आस्मेच्छया न शक्यच्छुस्सितुमपि K. 175,

Ve. 5. 15; Ms. 3. 72; अनुच्छुस्य with-
out breathing, in one breath. -2 To

take heart or courage, cheer up, re-
vive, breathe a sigh of relief; नाद्या-

पुच्छुसिति U. 3. 7; एवमभिजादुच्छुसि °
तीव चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted; Si.

18. 58; Ratn. 4; °दिग्मतः Ki. 9. 21.
-3 To open, bloom (as a lotus);

नोच्छुसिति तपनकिरणैः (कुमुदं) V. 3.
16, M. 2. 11; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4

To take a deep breath, pant, sigh
deeply; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. -5 To

throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be
loosened or relaxed. —Caus. 1 To

cause to breathe. -2 To console,
cheer up, delight; Ra. 6. 8; U. 3;

Si. 9. 34. -3 To loosen, relax, disjoin,
Me. 62.

उच्छुसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2
Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3

Loosening; Māl. 2. 5.
उच्छुसित p. p. (Used actively) 1

Heaving, breathing; U. 3. -2 Emit-
ting or sending out vapour (refresh-

ed); V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened,
expanded; Māl. 4; °मृतिः K. 92

raised up, Ch. P. 13. -4 (a) Enliven-
ed, gladdened, refreshed; Me. 46.

(b) Inspired or animated with hope;
Ku. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of re-

lief; M. 3. 6; R. 10. 73; K. 181. -6
Consoled; उच्छुसितोच्छुसितद्वयं Me. 106.

-7 Waving, dishevelled; °अलकं R.
8. 55. -8 Effaced (सम्°) Ku. 3. 38.

—तं 1 Breath, the (very) life; सा
कुलपतेरुच्छुसितामिव S. 3; Ku. 7. 4. -2

Blowing, blowing. -3 Exhalation;
R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval,

throbbing; R. 6. 68; V. 1. -5 Be-
coming loose or relaxed. -6 Sigh-

ing. -7 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छुसतः 1 Breath, exhalation,
breathing out; सुलोच्छुसतं V. 4. 23;

Ra. 1. 3; Me. 108. -2 Support of
life, being alive; U. 3. 30; K. 158.

-3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encour-
agement; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring,

dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division
or chapter of a book, as of the Har-

sha-charita; cf. अध्याय.

उच्छुसित p. p. 1 Breathless, out
of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3

Loosened, released. -4 Detached,
separated, divided. -5 Consoled.

उच्छुसिन् a. 1 Breathing, inhaling
air. -2 Heaving, throbbing; V. 1. 6;

Me. 108. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring,
dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away;

Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pausing, stopping. -7
Rising, coming forward.

उच्छु 6 P. (उच्छति, औच्छीत्, उच्छिद्,
उच्छ) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To

abandon, transgress. -4 To cease,
stop.

उज्जस्र Caus. To kill, destroy,
extirpate (with gen.); विद्विजस्रो-
सयितुं जगद्दुहं Si. 1. 37.

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter, चार-
सोऽज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the
modern Ujjain in Mālva, the cap-
ital of Vikramāditya. It is one of
the seven sacred cities of the Hin-
dus (cf. अजि), and the first men-
tioned of their geographers from
which they calculate longitude, म-
योत्सङ्गमण्यविमुक्तो मा मम सूत्रजयिभ्याः
Me. 28.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the
North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by
conquest, conquer -2 To be victo-
rious, triumph. —Caus. (-जाययति) 1
To cause to conquer. -2 To help one
in winning.

उज्जितिः f. Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of
certain verses in the Vājasaneyi-
Samhitā.

उज्ज्वल a. Victorious. —v. Obtain-
ing prosperity.

उज्ज्वल a. [उज्ज-ज-ल] Smelling.

उज्जीव 1 P. To revive, return to
life. —Caus. To restore life

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन Reviving, coming to life
again.

उज्जुम्भ 1 A. 1 To gape, open.
-2 To part asunder. -3 To become
visible, come or break forth, expand,
rise, go up; वक्त्रेद्वीतम् सत्यं यदपरः
सीतायुक्ताङ्गुलिम्भे Ratn. 3. 13, K. 290.
-4 To revive, come to senses, Mr.
6. 52. —Caus. 1 To display, show.
-2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जुम्भ a. 1 Blown, expanded;
उज्जुम्भदनांभोजा भिनन्दयानि सगिना
S. D. -2 Gaping, open. —v. 1 Open-
ing, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping
of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder,
parting.

उज्जुम्भा, -भण 1 The act of gaping,
opening the mouth, yawning. -2
Spreading, increase; Māl. 5. 23. -3
Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जुम्भित a. Opened, stretched, ex-
panded, blown. —त 1 The act of
gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्य [उज्जता जा यस्य] Having
the bow-string loosened. —उज्ज्य A
bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल 1 P. To blaze up, shine.
—Caus. (-ज्ज्वलयति) To light up, il-
luminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42;
Utt. 12.

उज्ज्वल a. 1 Bright, shining, lumi-
nous, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं सुखं Si.
9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean,
clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely,
beautiful; सगौ भिसगौज्ज्वलः N. 3.
136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk.
8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Un-

restrained, full, Si. 5. 48. —लः
Love, passion. —ल 1 Splendour,
brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form
of the Jagatmetre. —र G. d. -Comp
—द्वयः N. of the author of a com-
mentary on the Uṇādi Sūtras

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2
Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire 4
Gold.

उज्ज्वलित p. p. Lighted, shining
brilliant.

उज्झ 6 P. [उज्झति, उज्झाचकार,
उज्झि, उज्झित] 1 To abandon, leave,
quit; सपदि विगमनिद्रतन्मयप्रवृत्तः
K. 5. 75 वरुणोऽभिज्ञतुष्टके K. 1.
40, 51. अतपाचोऽज्झतं वान्यम् Mo
exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid,
escape from, उज्झ मन्वाचयतुष्टके
R. 3. 84 Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit,
give out, drop or pour down; अवि-
रतोऽज्झतवारिषांभुभिः Ki. 5. 6 Si.
4. 63.

उज्झ a. [उज्झ-अच] Leaving,
quitting.

उज्झकः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्झनं [उज्झ-च्युट] Abandoning, re-
moving, leaving.

उज्झटित a. Perplexed, bewild-
ered, confounded.

उज्झ 6 P. (उज्झति, उज्झि, उज्झित) To
glean, gather (bit by bit), किलान-
च्युटतः Ms. 3. 100.

उज्झः [उज्झ-वच्] Gleaning or gather-
ing grains; तन्मयुष्टयष्टाकितमकतरि R.
5. 8, Ms. 10. 112. —ङ् Gleaning.

—Comp. —वृत्ति, -शील a. one who
lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्झनं Gleaning grains of corn in
market-places &c.

उज्ज 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. —Comp.
—ज, -ज [उज्जो जायते] a hut, cottage,
the residence of hermits, or saints, a
hermitage (being mostly made of
grass or leaves), उज्जहारिखटं नीवार-
चलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; सुगैर्वितरो-
मथमुदजागमसुमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्ज = ऊर् 1 P. (ओठाति, उवोठ, ओठीद,
ओठित, उठित) 1 To go. -2 To strike
or knock down.

उज्जुः f., उज्जु n. [उज्ज वा ऊर्] 1 A
lunar mansion; a star; उज्जुकाशात-
रितोऽज्जुलयाः R. 16. 65. -2 Water
(said to be n. only) —Comp. —चक्रं
zodiacal circle. —प, -प [उज्जि जले-पानि]
a raft, boat, तितीर्षुर्द्वैतरं मोहादुज्जुवेना-
स्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनादुवेन परलोक-
वर्गं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the
moon; Mk. 4. 23. —पति, -पति 1.
the moon; जितमुज्जुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5;
रसात्मकस्योदुपदेश रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22.
-2 Varuṇa, regent of waters. —पथः
the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus
Glomerata (Mar. औज्वर), -2 The
threshold of a house. -3 A

ednach. -4 A part of a sacrifice
-5 A kind of leprosy with copper
spots (-र also). -6 A kind of worm
said to be produced in the blood
and to produce leprosy. -र 1 The
fruit of the उज्ज्वर tree. -2 Copper
-3 A Karsha, a measure of two
tolas. —Comp. —उज्ज, -उज्जि the plant
Croton Polyantha

उज्जुपः = उज्जु पृ ८.

उज्जुडामर a 1 Agreeable, sacci-
lent, respectable. -2 Formidable,
terrible; उज्जुडामरवस्तविष्णुःखड-
पार्श्वमिन्द्रापरम् Māl. 5. 23.

उज्जु 1, 4 A. To fly up, soar
—Caus. To scare away.

उज्जुपनं Flying up, soaring, गत
विष्णुद्वये निराश्रितं N. 1. 120.

उज्जुन p. p. Fly up, flying, उ-
नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A parti-
cular flight of birds.

उज्जुयनं Flying up.

उज्जुशः 1 N. of a work contain-
ing charms and incantation. -2 N.
of Siva.

उज्जुः N. of a country; the modern
Orissa; see ओड्र.

उज्जक a. (की f.) Removing,
driving out.

उज्जादिः A class of terminations
beginning with उज्.

उज्जुकः 1 A species of leprosy
-2 A texture, net -3 A part of the
body.

उज्जुरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf;
तथैवोड्रकजः Y. 1. 288.

उत् ind. A particle of (a) doubt
(b) interrogation; (c) deliberation.
(d) intensity.

उत् ind. 1 A particle expressing
(a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or);
ताकिमयमातपदोषः स्यादुत् तथा मे मनसि
वर्तते S. 3; स्वाधुरयसुत पुरुषः G. M.
(b) alternative, usually a correla-
tive of किं (whether, or); किमिदं
सुखमिदमिदमुत् प्रमेयानिपु पठितमुत् मेक
पातिमुत्कारिणं K. 155. किं येन सुखमि
व्यक्तमुत् येन विमर्षि तत् Ku. 6. 23,
the place of उत् is also taken by
आहो or आहोस्विद्, sometimes आहो,
आहोस्विद् or स्विद् are joined to उत्,
(c) association, connection, (hav-
ing a cumulative force, 'and',
'also'); उत् बलवाद्युताचलः; (d) in-
terrogation; उत् दूषः पतिष्यति; (e)
deliberation; (f) intensity; (g)
wishing (especially at the beginning
of a sentence followed by a poten-
tial 'would that'); (h) sometimes
used as an expletive; (i) oft used
for the sake of emphasis especially
at the end of a line after इति or a
verb; उदा विभाजितुं सखमिदमुत् Bg.

14. 11 ; यमे नटे कुलं कुत्सनमधनोऽभिभ-
वत्युत 1. 40. -2 With a preceding
यति = on the contrary, on the other
hand, but ; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य
यत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 ; न केवलं धि-
यते मत्युत पर्युपास्यमानस्तिष्ठति Nāg. 5.
-3 With a preceding किं = how much
more or how much less ; see किम्
उत-उत Either-or, एकमेव वरं दुस्ता-
स्तुतराज्यसुताश्रमः G. M. उत वा Or else,
and ; वा-उत वा उताहोपि-वा either-or.
उत्तथ्यः N. of a son of Angiras
and elder brother of Brihaspati.
-Comp. -अनुजः, -अनुजन्मन् m. Bri-
haspati, teacher of the gods ; तदुपासु-
नदुपासुजवज्जगादाये गदायज् Si. 2. 69.
-तनयः N. of Gautama.

उत्क *a.* [उद् स्वार्थः कर्त् ; उक्कः = उ-
कृतिः P. V. 2. 80 Sk] 1 Desirous
of, longing for, anxiously wishing
for (in comp.) ; अद्विमुतासमागमोत्कः
Ku. 6. 95 ; मानसोत्काः Me. 11, some-
times with an inf. ; Si. 4. 18. -2
Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Ab-
sent-minded. -उत्कः 1 Desire. -2
Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or
regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant
having aromatic seeds (गजपिण्डी).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कयति Den. P. to make uneasy ;
Si. 1. 59.

उत्काच *a.* 1 Having the hair erect ;
as in चटोत्काच. -2 Having no hair.

उत्कच्छता A metre of six lines,
each line containing eleven syllable
instants.

उत्कच्छुक *a.* 1 Without bodice or
jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कट् 1 P. To start or burst out ;
Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कट *a.* 1 Large, spacious ; U. 4.
29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordi-
nary, fierce ; Pt. 1. 103 ; Mv.
1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much ;
अत्युत्कटेः पापपुण्यैरिदिव फलमश्नुते H
1. 33. -4 Prominently visible, con-
spicuous ; लङ्घनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 A-
bounding in, richly endowed with ;
पादुगान् कुहुनोत्कटान् Rām. -6 Drunk,
mad, furious ; मद्योत्कटः -7 Superior,
high. -8 Proud, haughty. -9 Un-
even. -10 Difficult. -उत्कः 1 A fluid
(ichor) dropping from the temples
of an elephant in rut. -2 An ele-
phant in rut. -3 The plant Saccha-
rum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication.
-वा The plant Laurus Cassia (सैही-
स्ता). -इ The fragrant bark of Lau-
rus Cassia.

उत्कटुकासनं Sitting on the hams,
squatting.

उत्काणिका A raised particle.

उत्कण्ठ *a.* [उक्त. कण्ठ यस्य] 1 Hav-
ing the neck uplifted, ready, on the
point of (doing anything), in comp.
आज्ञापनोत्कण्ठः S. 2 ; रथस्वनोत्कण्ठयुगे
वात्सर्कीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. -2 (Hence)
Anxious, eager -उत्क. -उत्क A mode of,
sexual enjoyment.

उत्कण्ठने Den. A. 1 To be anxious.
pine or be sorry for ; S. 4 ; Si-
9. 54. -2 To yearn, be eagerly de-
sirous of (with gen. or dat.) : स्वर्ग
य नोत्कण्ठते V. 3. 4 ; Mv. 6 ; उत्कण्ठते
च युष्मत्सत्त्विकपश्य U. 6. 6. 21 ; Māl.
4 ; Bk. 5. 72. -Caus (उत्कण्ठयति) To
create anxiety or longing, inspire
with tender emotions ; Bh. 1. 35 ;
Ghat. 5.

उत्कण्ठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in
general) ; वायस्यश्च शकुन्तलेति द्वयं
संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठा S. 4. 5 ; अवाप्तं Māl. 2.
12 seized with fright, suddenly
startled. -2 Longing for a beloved
person or thing ; दुष्टिरधिकं सोत्कण्ठशु-
द्धीकृते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow,
missing anything or person ; गार्हो-
त्कण्ठा Māl. 1. 15 ; Me. 83.

उत्कण्ठित *p. p.* 1 Anxious, uneasy.
-2 Regretting, grieving for sor-
rowful. -3 Longing for a beloved
person or thing. -ता A mistress
longing for her absent love or hus-
band, one of the eight heroines ;
she is thus defined :- आगन्तु कृतचि-
तोऽपि देवास्त्रायति यत्नियः । तदनागमदुःखातां
विरहोत्कण्ठिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कण्ठर *a.* [उक्त. कण्ठोऽस्य] Hav-
ing the neck uplifted ; उत्कण्ठरं द्वावक-
निस्तुवाच Si. 4. 18. -र Bending back
the neck.

उत्कण्ठ 1 A. To tremble, quiver,
shake. -Caus. To cause to tremble,
shake, agitate.

उत्कण्ठ *a.* Trembling ; श्वासं कुचं
Amaru. 90. -पः, -पन् Trembling,
tremor, agitation ; किमधिकज्ञासोत्कण्ठं
दिशः सधुदीकृते Amaru. 28 ; Me. 72.

उत्कण्ठिन् 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्कर्ः See under उत्कृ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical in-
strument.

उत्कर्ण *a.* Having the ears erect.
-र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल *a.* Excessive, piteous ; K.
306. -लः 1 N. of a country, the
modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of
that country (pl.) ; जगन्नाथमन्त्रदेहा
उत्कलः परिकीर्तितः ; see ओड् ; उत्कला
दक्षितपथः R. 4. 38. -2 A Fowler, bird-
catcher. -3 A porter (carrying a load
with him). -4 A sub division of
Brāhmaṇas.

उत्कलित *a.* 1 Unbound loosened.
-2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened,

blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising,
prosperous.

उत्कलाप *a.* Having the tail erect
and expanded ; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask (one)
permission to go, take leave of ; Pt.
5 -2 To cause the peacock to spread
its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be
proud, produce conceit by an ac-
knowledgment of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general,
uneasiness ; जाता नोत्कलिका A maru.
78 ; K. 138, 205, 210, 234 ; Dk. 17,
20. -2 Longing for, regretting,
missing anything or person. -3
Wanton sport, dalliance (हिला). -4 A
bad. -5 A wave ; वनावलीवत्कलिकासहं
Si. 3. 70 ; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः
ruffled by weaves Māl. 3. 10 (where
उत्कलिका also means anxiety) ; K. 161.
-Comp. -प्रायः a variety of prose-
composition abounding in com-
pound words and hard letters ; भवेदु-
त्कलिकाप्रायं समासादयं दृढाक्षरं Chand.
M. 6.

उत्कण्ण 1 Tearing, pulling up.
-2 Ploughing, drawing through (as
a plough) ; सद्यःसीरोत्कण्णसुरभि क्षेत्र-
मारुह्य माले Me. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.

उत्काशानं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः, -सनं, -उत्कासिका Hem-
ming, clearing the throat of mucus.
उत्कीलित *a.* Nailed up.

उत्कुचिता, -का The plant Nigella
Indica.

उत्कुट्टे [उक्त. कुटा यस्य] Lying down
or sleeping with the face (or head)
upwards, stretching out on the
back.

उत्कुट्टक *a.* Stretched on the back
with the face upwards. -Comp. -आ-
सनं a posture with the face up-
wards.

उत्कुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल *a.* [उत्कलः कुलात्] Fallen
from the family, disgracing or dis-
honouring one's family ; यदि यथा
वदति क्षितिपस्तथा त्वमसि किं पितृवत्कु-
लया त्वया । S. 5. 67.

उत्कुञ्जः The singing (of the
cockoo).

उत्कुटः [उक्तं कुटमस्य] A parasol
or umbrella.

उत्कुर्दनं Jumping up, springing
upwards ; शक्तिर्नास्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कूल *a.* [उत्कातः कूलात्] 1 Going
uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reach-
ing the bank. -3 Overflowing the
bank ; K. 303.

उत्कूलित *a.* Brought to the bank or
shore, reaching the bank ; पतितजो-
कूलितवैवलाभाः Si. 3. 70.



उत्कृ ८ A. To inform against.
उत्कृतिः f. N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृत् ६ P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्नामशरीरेकृते चले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259. -2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher; उत्कृष्टोत्कृष्ट कृतिं Mā. 5. 16. उत्कृतेन 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृष्ट १ P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उत्कर्षं Si. 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगदकोटिलं मालं च उत्कृष्टं R. 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; Si. 17. 42. -3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपङ्ग). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder. -Caus. To elevate, raise, increase -pass. 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्ष ६ A. 1 Superior, eminent. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive. -5: 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीषुः कुलसुत्कर्षं Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess; पञ्चानामपि भूतानासुत्कर्षं पुष्ययुगाः R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः स च धामिनां यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षक ६ A. Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षणं १ Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षिन् ६ A. Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281; बलं Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength; so ज्ञानं, बुद्धिः &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased; जिह्वालौह्यः Pt. 1. -5 Tilled; ploughed. -Comp. -उपाधिता state of high illusion. -दुमः a good soil. -वेदनं marrying a man of a higher caste; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता, -त्वे Excellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कृ ६ U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोनिस्तुरगोत्कीर्णः R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णं द्वयं वासयद्विषु निशानिदालसा बहिर्णः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीर्ण also.

उत्कर ६ A. (-रा, -री f.) [कृ-अण्] That which piles or throws up or raises. -रा 1 A heap, multitude; नक्षत्रोत्कर

Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubbish, what is thrown up, (सूचिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका ६ A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्कारीय ६ A. Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कृ-वञ् P. III. 3. 30] 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कृ-वञ्] Poultice.

उत्करि ६ A. [कृ-कर्तरि ण] Carrying or bearing away, waiting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.); पुष्परेणुत्करिः R. 1. 38; विनाय सार्वभौमोत्करिनिःश्रितः Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उत्कीर्णं p. p. 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; Mā. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; *नामधेयं engraven with a name -3 Bored, perforated; बुण् Pt. 3. 139.

उत्कृत् १० P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तनं १ Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तितं p. p. 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कृ-वञ्] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचमिव दूती K. 232, Dk. 155; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचक ६ A. Bribed. -कः १ A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोटि ६ A. Pointed.

उत्क्रम १ U., 4P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend. -2 To step beyond; उत्क्रान्त-शैशवौ R. 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart; उत्सवं प्राणां ह्युत्क्रामन्ति Ms. 2. 120; Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्यं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mb. -7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रान्तसीमा Dk. 101, 97. -Caus. (-क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रमः १ Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं १ Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), i. e. death (= प्राणोत्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रान्तं p. p. 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रान्तनिषाद्याभिः K. 33; R.

7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 15. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used)

उत्क्रान्तिः f. १ Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रान्तिन् ६ A. Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रामः १ Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्रु १ P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to, उत्क्राशत् स पांडवान Mb. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुष्टं p. p. Crying out, exclaiming. -ष्टं १ Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्क्रोशः १ Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An osprey (कुररी).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्रुश्च ९ P. To feel uneasy or distressed. -Caus. १ To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्रुशः १ Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उत्क्रुशक ६ A. Causing the disorders of the humours. -कः A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्रुशान, -शिन ६ A. Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफं exciting phlegm.

उत्क्रुदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रुदिन् ६ A. १ Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्रुष्ट ६ P. १ To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्रुष्टमात्रः Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाशं उत्क्रुष्टेत् Ms. 3. 90; Ra. 1. 22; so बाहुं, भुवं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्रुष्टं p. p. १ Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मयं Ratn. 1; so लोभं, अहङ्कारं. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. -सः The thorn apple, the Dhātūra plant.

उत्क्रुष्टिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. —*v.* 1 Throwing or tossing up; वस्त्रोत्क्षेप Me. 47. —2 That which is thrown or tossed up; विद्वत्क्षेपात् विप्रसू: M. 2. 13. —3 Sending, despatching. —4 Throwing away, rejecting. —5 Vomiting. —6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises. —*Y.* 2. 274. —*अक्ष:* 1 A sceler of clothes &c.; वस्त्रादुत्क्षेपकश्चरतिउत्क्षेप-*अक्ष:* Mit. —2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपण 1 Throwing upwards; lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहितलो माहृ पयोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. —2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmans* q. v. —3 Vomiting. —4 Sending away; despatching. —5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. —6 A fan. —7 A measure of sixteen *Papas*.

उत्क्षेपित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कसुमोत्क्षेपितात् वलीधृत: R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खान निषिञ्जया क्षितिनल Bh. 3. 4. —2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; वंगदुत्खान्य नरसा R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. —3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. —4 To draw or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खान-*खड्ग:* Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खान *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. —2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खानं परि-*स्वागजस्य* U. 3. —3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit): स्त्रिला^० uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34. —4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed annihilated; किमुत्खानं नवच-*शस्य* Mu. 1: उत्खानं मध्येऽस्वस्य: प्रातः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फले: संवर्धयामासुत्खान-*प्रनिरापिता:* R. 4. 37 (where उत्खान means 'uprooted' also). —*अक्ष:* 1 A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अहु-*स्त्रानस्तिनिन* not stopped by uneven ground; S. 7. 33. —*Comp.* —*कलि:* f. digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्खानकलि: कृगा-*शेवप्रकांडा* निगद्यते.

उत्खानि *a.* [उत्खान-*इति*] 1 Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp सम); उत्खानिनी भूमिरिति-*मया* रश्मिसंयमनादयस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1. —2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खल 6 P. To draw out, extract.

उत्खेद: Cutting out; drawing out.

उत्त S. ० इङ्.

उत्तम: [उद्-तम्-अच्] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तमानरहत वारि-*मृजिम्य:* Si. 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तम-*स्तापं* हरतु वः शिवः Chandra. 5. 59, cf. कर्णात्तम. —2 An ear-ring; Māl. 5. 18; Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तमयति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. —2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. —2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अञ्जलिकिसलय^० Dk. 99.

उत्तटा *a.* [उत्क्रान्तः णट] Overflowing the tank; उत्तटा इव नदीरया: स्थली R. 11. 58.

उत्तृ 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. —2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनद्वयलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. —2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Māl. 3; उत्तानोच्छ्वनमंडुकपादितोदरमानये K. P. 7; Y. 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. —3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तनपाणि-*द्वयमनिवेशात्* Ku. 3. 45; *रश्मिषु Pt. 3. 150. —4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. —5 Elevated; Māl. 7. —6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. —7 Shallow. —*Comp.* —*कर्मकं* a particular posture in sitting. —*एवक:* a species of Ricinus (रक्तरङ्ग). —*पद् f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Sāy.) —*पाद a.* with extended legs (children). (—*द:*) 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. —2. the Supreme Spirit. —*ज:* N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —*शय a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयह्लादं K. 62. (—*य:*, —*या*) a little child, suckling, infant. —*शीवन् a.* lying extended; stagnant. —*हस्त a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (—*स्त्री*) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the grounds.

उत्तानक: A species of the Cyperus grass (उत्तटा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up-lifted; K. 38, 209, 298. —2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तपनाराचलीला Si. 11. 50; उत्तपनि-*सुवर्णं* सुवर्णकार: Mbh. melts; so वेदो मेवस्य पाणिमुत्तपति. (Used in the Atm. when used intransitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body

for its object; उत्तपमान: आतप: Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्त-*पने* पाणी Mbh.). —2 To pain, torment, torture by heat; कुसुमेषु उत्तपति यद्वि-*शिलै:* Si. 9. 67. —3 To excite, urge on, press hard. —*Caus.* To warm, heat.

उत्तप *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot. कनक K. 43, 36, U. 5. 14. —2 Bathed, washed. —3 Anxious. —4 Enraged, inflamed, fired. Ve. 2. —*ह* 1 Dried flesh. —2 Great heat.

उत्ताप: 1 Great heat, inflammation —2 Affliction, torment, distress. —3 Excitement, passion; यत्तुह: नरे-*मिद्धीनामुत्ताप:* प्रथमः किल H. 3. 45 —4 Anxiety, ailment. —5 Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot. —2 Tormented, distressed. —3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तप्त 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint —2 To be uneasy or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताप्य S. 1; K. 83, 231, 268, 275; Māl. 3.

उत्तमन् Losing heart, impatience

उत्तम *a.* [उद्-तम] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तम: the best of Brāhmanas; so सूर^०, नर^० &c.; प्रायेणाद्यममध्यमोत्तमसुखः संतर्पितो जायते Bh. 2. 67. —2 Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. हीन, अधम). —3 Most elevated, chief, principal. —4 Greatest, first; Me. 2. 249. —*म:* 1 N. of Vishnu. —2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). —*म* 1 An excellent woman. —2 A kind of pustule or pimple. —3 The plant Asclepias Roxb. —*Comp.* —*अक्ष* 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् विषयश्च हतोत्तममंगः R. 7. 51, Ms. 1. 63, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41, Bg. 11. 27. —*अधम a.* high and low; *मध्यम good, middling, and bad; high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. —*अमसू a.* a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Sān. phil. —*अरणी* the plant Asparagus Racemosus (इंदीवरी). —*अर्ध:* 1. the best half. —2. the last half or part. —*अर्ध a.* pertaining to the best half. —*अह:* the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —*उदयपद् a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent. —*कृण:*, —*कृषिक:* (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp. अधमर्णः) धारेव-*त्तमर्णः* P. I. 4. 35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. —*ओजसू a.* of excellent valour. —*गंधादयः a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance —*गुण a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. —*पद्* a high

office. —**पु(र)वः** 1. the last person in verbal conjugation ; (= first person according to English phraseology ; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an excellent man. —**लाभः** an excellent profit. —**वैशः** N. of Siva. —**श्लाघः** a tree having excellent branches. —**श्लाघः** a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —**संश्लः** (‘श्लि’) intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —**नाहसः**, —**स** the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments ; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) panas, Ms. 9. 240 ; Y. 1. 365, पणानां द्वे शते मार्ये प्रथमः साहसः स्तुतः । मयमः पच विनेयः सङ्गस्य त्वेव चोत्तमः ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता -त्वं 1 Excellence. —2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाय a Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमीय a. Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तम 5, 9 P. [उद् उत्तर] To stay, prop, support, hold up; K. 281, Ve. 6; स्तम्भोत्तमितीर्थवारिकलज्ञाः Ve. 6; Si. 4. 25. —**Causs.** 1 To increase, heighten, rouse ; Ki. 2. 48. —2 To bind up.

उत्तमः, —**मन** 1 Upholding, proping, supporting ; सुवनोत्तमनरंभाय K. 260, Si. 18. 46. —2 A prop, stay, support. —3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर a. [उद् उत्तर] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a prenoun). —2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर), उत्तरे-अधरे दन्ताः Sat. Br. अवन्तोत्तरकार्य R. 9. 60 ; P. II. 2. 1. —3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व) ; पूर्वमेषः उत्तरमेषः, भीमांसा, उत्तरार्थः &c ; रामचरिते later adventures of Rāma U. 1. 2 ; पूर्वो-उत्तरः former-latter H 1. 2 ; Ms. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding ; कालः subsequent time ; फलं ; वचनं a reply. —4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). —5 Superior, chief, excellent ; dominant, powerful. —6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond ; तर्कोत्तरां Mr. 2. 6. —7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals) ; बहुतरा विशक्तिः 26 ; अष्टोत्तरं ज्ञते 108. —8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.) ; राज्ञो व चरितार्थेन दुःकोत्तरेव S. 5 ; चक्षुकोत्तरा R. 7. 49 ; अष्टोत्तरमीक्षितां Ku. 5. 61 ; उत्तमो-धरो मंगलाविधिः Dk. 39, 166 ; K.

311 ; H. 1. 150 ; प्रवाल*पुष्पशब्दे R. 6. 50 overspread with ; धर्मोत्तरं 13. 7. rich in ; 18. 7 ; कर्प 13. 28, 17. 12 ; 19. 23. —9 To be crossed over. —**रः** 1 Future time, futurity —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Siva. —**रा** 1 The north ; अस्त्युत्तरस्या दिशि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. —2 A lunar mansion. —3 N. of the daughter of Virāta and wife of Abhimanyu. —**रं** 1 An answer, reply ; प्रसक्तने च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; उत्तरादुत्तर वाक्यं वदतो मंत्रजायने Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. —2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. —3 The last part or following member of a compound. —4 (In Mīm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v. ; the answer. —5 The upper surface or cover. —6 Conclusion. —7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next ; U. 3. 26. —8 Superiority, excellence. —9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. —10 Excess, over and above ; see above (उत्तर a. 8). —11 Remainder, difference (in arith.) —**र ind.** 1 Above. —2 Afterwards, after ; तत् उत्तरं, इत् उत्तरं &c. —**Comp.** —**अधर a.** higher and lower (fig. also). (—**रं du.**) the upper and under lip, the two lips ; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 (स्फुरणमुविशोऽयं यस्मै Malli.). —**अधिकारः**, —**रिता**, —**त्वं** right to property, heirship, inheritance. —**अधिकारिन् m.** an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner) —**अधर** north-west. —**अयनं** (‘यण’, न being changed to य) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator) ; Bg. 8. 24. —2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —**अरणिः**, —**णी f.** The upper arāṇi (which by cutting becomes the प्रमथ or churner). —**अर्थ a.** for the sake of what follows —**अर्थ** 1. the upper part of the body. —2. the northern part. —3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —4. the further end. —**अर्थ a.** being on the northern side. —**अहः** the following day. —**आभासः** a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. —**‘त’, -त्वं** the semblance of a reply without reality. —**अज्ञा** the northern direction —**अधिपतिः**, —**पतिः** the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —**आषाढ** the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —**आसंगः** 1. an upper garment ; कुतोत्तरासंगं K. 43 ; Si. 2. 19 ; Kṇ. 5. 16. —2. contact with the north. —**इतर a.** other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (—**रा**) the southern direction. —**उत्तर a.** [उत्तरस्मदुत्तरः] 1. more and more, higher and high-

er, further and further. —2. ‘successive, ever increasing ; ‘स्नेहेन हृदः Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 136 (—**रं**) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply ; अलमुत्तरात्तरं Mn. 3. —2. conversation, a rejoinder. —3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. —4. succession, gradation, sequence. —5. descending. (—**रं ind.** higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more ; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्तरार्धः K. P. 10 ; उत्तरोत्तरं धर्मते H. 1. —**उत्तरिन् a.** 1 ever-increasing —2. one following the other —**ओष्ठः** the upper lip (उत्तरो-गे-ष्ठः). —**कांड** the seventh book of the Rāmāyana. —**द्वयः** the upper part of the body ; R. 9. 60. —**कालः** 1 future time —2 time calculated from one full moon to another. —**कुर्व** (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude) —**कोसलाः** (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas, गिहिरन्तरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1 —**कोसला** the city of Ayodhya ; पद्-पतेः क गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क गता-त्तरकोसला ॥ Udb. —**क्रिया** funeral rites, obsequies —**खंड** the last section or book. —**खट्वनं** refutation —**ग्रन्थः** supplement to a work. —**छद्मः** a bed-covering, covering (in general) ; R. 5. 65, 17. 21 ; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb —**ज a** born subsequently or afterwards ; Y. 1. 59. —**जर्ध** the versed sine of an arc (Wilson) ; the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.) —**ज्योतिषाः** (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas —**तर्ज N** of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —**दायक a.** replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent ; H. 2. 121. —**दिक्ष f** the north. —**ईशः** —**पालः** 1 Kubera, the regent of the north. —2. the planet बुध. —**वलिव** 1. the planet Venus. —2. the moon. —**देशः** the country towards the north. —**धेयः a.** to be done subsequently. —**पक्षः** 1. the northern wing or side —2. the dark half of a lunar month —3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष) : प्रापयन् पक्षस्याधेयिगिरसुत्तरपक्षताय Si. 2. 15. —4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. —5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. —6. (in Mīm.) the fifth member of an Adhikarana q. v. —**पटः** 1. an upper garment. —2. To bed-covering (उत्तरपटः). —**पथः** the northern way, way leading to the north. —**पथिक a.** travelling in the northern country. —**पद्** 1. the last member of a compound. —2. a word that can be compounded with

another. —पदिक, पदकीय *a.* relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्ध: the north western half. —पश्चिम *a.* north-western. (—मः) the north-western country. (—मा) [उत्तरमा: पश्चिमपश्च दिशोत्तरार्ध] the north-west. —पाद: the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्ष: स्वत पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तर: स्वत: । क्रियापादस्तुतीय स्याच्चतुर्थो निर्णयः. स्वत: ॥. —पुरस्तात् *ind.* north-eastward (with gen.). —पुरुष: = उत्तरपुरुषः *q. v.* —पूर्व *a.* north-eastern. (—र्वा) the north-east —प्रच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तर 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. —2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —फ (फा) द्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —माद्रपद-वृत्ता the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंद्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Jñāna Kāṇḍa (distinguished from mīmāṃsā proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित *a.* without a reply. —रामचरितं—चं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, which describes the later life of Rāma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमः *a.* having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, —च *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्ति: a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं—वाससं *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m.* 1. a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. —2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदि: 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. —2. N. of a Tirtha near the कुशदिन. —सकथं the left thigh. —संज्ञित *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (—तः) hearsay-witness. —साक्षिन् *m.* 1. a witness for the defence. —2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —साधक *a.* 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. —2. who or what proves a reply. (—कः) an assistant, helper —हृद्यः Ved. the upper jaw-bone.

उत्तरार्ग [उत्तरार्गं शकंभां वण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher; remote, distant.

उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. —2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). —3 At the top, above. —4 Behind. —5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. —2 In the second case (opp. पूर्व in the first case). —3 Northward.

उत्तरादि *ind.* [उत्तर-आदि] Northerly, to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरीय *a.* Superior.

उत्तरीयं, —यकं [उत्तर-ऊ बा-कप्] An upper garment; R. 16. 17, 43.

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर-पणर्] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of, तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. v. 1., K. 120; निषधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. —2 With surging waves: R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. —3 Bouncing; Dk. 1.

उत्तरंगित *a.* Heaving, panting; Māl. 7.

उत्तर्जनं [उच्चैस्तर्जन] Violent, threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान See under उत्तर.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong; अद्-चालतालवृत्तपात K. 251. —2 (*a*) Violent, loud (as sound); Māl. 1; Si. 12. 31. (*b*) Roaring, gusty (wind); Māl. 5. 4. —3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः दुण्याः सरित्सगमाः U. 2. 30; तुङ्गल U. 6; Si. 20. 68; Māl. 5. 11, 23. —4 Huge, of monstrous shape; ताडका Mv. 1. 37. —5 Arduous, difficult. —6 Manifest; distinctly visible; Si. 18. 54. —7 Speedy, swift. —8 Best, excellent; Si. 12. 31. —9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. —लः An ape. —लं A particular number.

उत्तिष् *Caus. P.* To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. —2 Exciting, stimulating; शुष्क, काम &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; सनयः श्लोकैः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. —2 Urging on, driving. —3 Sending, despatching. —4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); Si. 3. 6. —5 An exciting speech. —6 An inducement; incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p. p.* 1 Instigated, excited. —2 Animated. —3 Sent. —4 Sharpened

polished &c. —तं 1 An inducement. —2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उवाजितं मयवेगं योजनं श्लथयन्माया ।

उत्तुंग *a.* 1 Lofty, high, tall; कर-प्रवेष्टाभुत्तुंगः प्रशुक्तिं प्रतीयसीं Si. 2. 89; हेमपीठानि 2. 5. —2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुङ्गितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुल 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). —2 To raise, erect, lift up. —3 To weigh.

उत्तालनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks'; fried grain.

उत्तु 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from; 12. 31; पल्लवोत्तीर्ण R. 2. 17; अभिव-कोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णः S. 4. —2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उद्युत्तारिषुर्भोधि Bk. 15. 33, 10; शोक-सागरदुत्तीर्णं Ve. 3; तेनोत्तीर्णं पद्मा R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47. —3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहार्णवाद्-उत्तीर्णं Mk. 10. 49. —4 To descend, alight; तद्गृहे उत्तीर्णो Vet. —5 To give up, leave, quit. —6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —Caus. 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; Si. 11. 44; Dk. 30, 77. —2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. —3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. —4 To land, disembark. —5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Crossing over. —2 To be crossed over, as in दुत्तर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. —णं 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). —2 Landing, disembarking. —3 Crossing, passing over; संसार-समुद्रं.

उत्तार *a.* 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. —2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). —रः 1 Transporting over, conveying. —2 Fording, crossing; सुखोत्तार-तां K. 326. —3 Landing, disembarking. —4 Delivering, rescuing. —5 Getting rid of. —6 Vomiting. —7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. —2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. —णः N. of Vishnu. —णं 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्तारिन् *a.* 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्तार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उत्तत तोरणमन्] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्थक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. -2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. -3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्त्रस्त 1, 4 P. To be afraid. -*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्त्रास्तः Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्तिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उत्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्तिष्ठेयमनं चाख्य Ms. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; Si. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनशनमुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कुराभिधातोत्यतर्कद्वये R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; ग्रामाच्छतमुत्तिष्ठति Mbh.; यदुत्तिष्ठति वज्रोऽस्यो घृषाणां क्षपि तस्मिन् S. 2. 13; अन्यदमुत्तादुत्तिष्ठत् K. 136; उद्विष्टं प्रशंसावाचः Dk. 49 shouts of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पश्यन्निच्छति Si. 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.). -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); सुतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; हृदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थं कस्त्वं न बहु मर्यते Bh. 8. 12; 20. 18; Mv. 4. 6; सुकादुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13; उद्विष्टं क्रतो Si. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. -*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up, उत्थापयते ग्रावा H. 8. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; त्वाहुत्थापयति ह्वं Si. 2. 57, 102;

Kām. 5. 40, H. 5. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणो ह्रीदे सर्वमुत्थापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अत्र परिकरोत्थापितोऽर्थितरन्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उत्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; बरीहृत्कोत्थेन सनीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. -*स्थ.* Arising, coming forth.

उत्थावु *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up — 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; जनैर्यदुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); ईदुं नवोत्थानमिबेदुमन्वे R. 6. 31. newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (a) Effort, exertion, activity; मेदुद्वेष्टे बहुरोद्वेष्टे लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः S. 2. 5; °शूलः Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; यदुत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (b) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. -8 War, battle. -9 An army. -10 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (cares &c.) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease -18 Awakening. -*Comp.* — एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी) उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing, (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). — नी The concluding verse (चङ्).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थापिन् *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रयुक्तसहोत्थापिन् Mu. 3; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निश्चयोत्थितमुत्थितः सत् B. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up;

पाशुः Si. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; Si. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14, हृदयेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2 burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent, Kām. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतित्ता उत्थिता Mn. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent -10 Extended stretched; आप-वेभाम् S. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas. -*Comp.* — अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्थक्ष्मन् *a.* With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपसङ्गद्वार्त्ति S. 4. 15.; V. 2.

उत्पचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्पद् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दूतेनोत्पादयेन्नृपः Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्पादयत् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel; भय, रुषं, कोपं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्पदः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्पादः 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पादकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पादनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्पादिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्पादिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्पादीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्पत् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up; मंथुवपाति परितः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्तरतनी V. 1. 19, उत्पतोद्वक्त्रमुखः स्त्रं Me. 14, Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89, Ku. 6. 35; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गोत्पत्तिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (b) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up, emerge into view; मार्तण्डकैः सहस्रोत्पत्तिभिः R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball), पतितेतिपि कुरावातेरुत्पत्तयेव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be produced or originated, निष्पेयोत्पत्तितानलं R. 4. 77; रसाचस्माद्राज्ये उत्पेदुः Rām.; Ra. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्पत्तः A bird.

उत्पत्तन् 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

उत्पत्तिः *u. Flying, going up, springing up*; R. 4. 7; P. 3

उत्पातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; *उत्पातेन at one jump* -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also)

करनिहतकंदुकमनाः पदोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1 -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्पादेन ज्ञापिते च Vārt.; जलधरः K. 111. 287, Ve. 1. 22 सापि सुकुमारसुमनेऽनुत्पातपरंपराकेव K. P. 10, Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.), केतु K. 5, धूम-लेखा Ketu: Māl. 9. 48 -Comp -पवनः, वातः, वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक *a.* 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. -कः = उत्पादक q. v.

उत्पत्ताक *a.* [उत्तेजिता पताका यत्र] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted. पुरंदरश्रीः परमुत्पत्ताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथ. [उत्क्रात पथान्] A wrong road (fig. also), गुरोरप्यवलिनस्य कार्यकार्यमजानतः। उत्पथप्रतिपक्षस्य न्याय्यं भवति ज्ञासन् Mb. (परित्यागे विधीयते Pt. 1. 306), Ms. 2. 214; St. 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error; U. 4. 22. -अं and Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्यतेऽस्ति सम कोपि समानधर्मा Māl. 1. 6; बायोऽज्योतिरुत्पद्यते Ms. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen; उद्वादि चास्य मनसि K. 132 it occurred to his mind; उद्भूत्यत्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पन्नावसरमर्गिन्त्वे M. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. -Caus. 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare, ब्रह्माणि सदैवोत्पादयति Pt. 2, Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 3. 60; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंका &c -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth; विपटु-पनिमतामुत्पत्त्यति R. 8. 83. -2 Production; कुसुमे कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते ननु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Profit, productiveness, produce, स्वलोत्पत्तिदेवाः Bāj. T. 6. 63. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection -Comp. -काळीन *a.* taking place at the time of birth. -क्रमः order of birth. -मयोः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2, purport, meaning. -व्यञ्जकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of the twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born produced, arisen. -2 Risen, gone up. -3. Ac-

quired, gained. -4 Elected, accomplished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, ascertained. -Comp. -नन् *a.* having a line of descendants. -मयिन *a.* living from hand to mouth, (earning what is earned). -विनाशिन *a.* perishing as soon as born.

उत्पाद् *a.* With the feet up-lifted -दः Birth, production, appearance दुःखं च ज्ञेयिनोत्पादे ज्ञास्वानच्छेदने तथा Y. 225, 2 अंशुरे Pt. 2. 177. -Comp -ज्ञयः, -यनः 1. a child. -2 a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक *a.* (द्विका *f.*) Productive, effective, bringing about अर्थन्योत्पादकं संनिधिं H. 3. 17 acquiring -कः 1 A producer, generator, a father; Ma. 2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called जम्भ -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन *a.* Bringing forth, producing. -नं (giving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपत्यस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिव *a.* 1 Produced, born; सर्वमुत्पादि भंशुरे H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल *a.* [उत्क्रातः पलं माल] Fleeshless, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water-lily; नवावतारकमलादिवोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86, Me. 26, नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18; so रक्तं. -2 the plant *Costus Speciosus*. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष, -चक्षुः *a.* lotus-eyed. -आम *a.* lotus like. -वर्धिका a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). -पत्र 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -मेघकः a kind of bandage. -माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलित *a.* Abounding in lotus-flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the *Atijagata* metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.)

उत्पवनं See under उत्प.

उत्पद्यं *a.* Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिजर -ल *a.* 1 Unconfined, uncaged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered; कुर्वणमुत्पिजल-जातपत्रेः St. 4. 6.

उत्पिष्ट 7 P. 1 To rub together -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder उत्पिष्ट *a.* Ground, rubbed -ष्ट A disease, a grating of the bones of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against; अन्वेष्यसुत्पीडयद्दुस्सालास्थाः Ku. 1. 40; St. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards, press out, propel, urge, R. 1b 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble. K. 242.

उत्पीड *a.* Pressing out. -दः 1 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass रा-भ्योत्पीडः K. 296; उत्पीडित्वं धूमस्य मंदं प्रागवृणोति नां U. 3. 9; नयनसालोत्पीडकद्रावकाशा Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess, यूरोत्पीडं तदागस्य पंगवाहः प-तिरिक्त्वा U. 3. 29; Māl. 6, 7. 3 froth, foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82

उत्पुच्छ *a.* With the tail erect उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुष्ट *a.* Blown, expanded.

उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पू 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify, सवितुर्वैः प्रसव उत्पुनाम्यच्छिदेन पवित्रेण Vāj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवनं 1 Cleansing, purifying; द्रव्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिस्तवनं स्पृष्टं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for domestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkling ghee (or other fluids) on the sacrificial fire with two blades of *Kusa* grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अग्निच्छिन्नायावनेनर्गर्भो प्रादेशमावी कुशो नाचान्तयोर्गृहीत्वा अग्निष्ठापकमिष्टिकायाः सुताभ्यां ग्राह्युताति सकृन्मन्त्रेण द्विरुष्णीं *Asval.*

उत्पवितु *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पावः [पू-पञ्च] Purifying ghee.

उत्पवन्ध *a.* Continuous, unceasing, Māl. 2. 5.

उत्पन्न *a.* Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. -नः Blazing fire.

उत्पसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

तत्प्रासः -सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, derision. (b) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्पुष् *f.* Ved. A bubble.

उत्पेक्ष 1 A. [उत्-ईक्ष] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1; to expect; K. 35, 22; 9; to anticipata, see in prospect; उत्पेक्ष-माणा जयनाभियात् Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्पेक्षसे कुतस्सोय-मिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9 -4 To believe, fancy, K. 108, Ve. 2. 9; उत्पेक्षामो वय तावन्मतिमंतं विभीषणं Rām. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38, U. 6 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.) -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्पेक्षा below.

उत्पेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्पेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमयोत्पेक्षा वक्तव्य परेण यत् K. P. 10 *e. g.* लिपितीव तमो-गानि वर्षतीतिर्वाज नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथि-व्या इव मानदंड Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like नन्वे, शके, धुवं, प्रायः, नून &c. (see Kāv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्पेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्पु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; St. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Rs. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यासुतुष्य वृको-हस्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्पुवः A jump, leap, bound. —वः A boat.

उत्पुवनं 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower). —Caus. To open, cause to expand.

उत्फालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्फुल्ल *p. p.* [उद्-फल्-क] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्फुल्ल-नीलनलिनाद्वरतुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मयं नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping

upinely or on the back; cf. उत्थान. —लं 1 The female organ of generation (जीकरणं). -2 A kind of coitus. उत्फलं An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [उत्सि जलेन, उद्-स किञ्च नलोप. Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारण्यान्यादुत्साधरतः Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. —Comp. -धिः Ved a well. उत्स्यथ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अदु° K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उद्-सङ्-आधारे-वच्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपूर्णोत्सगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संग-धिरात्मनोरथोपि ने पूर्णः U. 4; Ms. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; दृष्टिगृहोत्सग-निष्कभासः Ku. 1. 10; कर्ण° K. 15, शय्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope; दृषदो चाभितोत्संगाः R. 4. 74, 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (निव). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविहङ्गो मास्म धुरुज्ज-दिन्याः Me. 27, K. 52. -7 (a) The acclivity or edge of a hill, द्वेयं नमोत्स-गमिवाकरोह R. 6. 3; (b) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महाद्रेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivāhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्कांतः सयं).

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with, उत्संगिनाभ-कणिको नमस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; एकैक-द्वारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep seated (as an ulcer). —*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. —नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सङ् 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सङ्दियुस्मि लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. —Caus. 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

उत्सङ्ग *p. p.* 1 Decayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off; उत्सङ्गोस्मि K. 164 undone, मकरध्वज इवोत्सङ्गविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; °निद्रा K. 171; उत्सङ्गो युधि-ष्ठिरः Ve. 2. extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen,

increased (opp. अवसङ्ग). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतादुत्सादकारि वृगाणां K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्सादक *a.* Destroying.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chafing the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय *pot. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. —यं Any application to a sore that produces granulation.

उत्सादित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उद्-व-अच्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत° S. 6. 19; तंडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवात् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23, Si. 2. 61; परामवोप्युत्सव एव मानिना Ki. 1. 41. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprize. -8 An undertaking, beginning. —Comp. —संकेताः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himālaya. शरैरुत्सवसंकेतात् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तवाह्वयति न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65; S. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्ञवशोत्सहेयात्सवं Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. —Caus. To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; वरुणोत्साहि-तेन वेधसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उद्-सह-वच्] 1 Effort, exertion; द्युत्युत्साहसमाश्रितः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination; desire; मंदोत्साहः कुतोस्मि वृगयापवादिना माडन्येन S. 2; ममोत्साहमेवं मा कुयाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two

being मंत्र and द्रमाव) ; नीताविबोत्साह-
गुणेन संपद Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determina-
tion, resolution; इतिनेन माविमरणोत्सा-
हस्तया सूचितः Amaru. 10 -5 Power,
ability, Ms. 5. 86 -6 Firmness,
fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.)
Firmness or fortitude regarded
as the feeling which gives rise to
the वीर or heroic sentiment , कार्यारम्भे
संमः स्थेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3 ; पररा-
क्रमदानादिस्वतिजना औत्साह्य उत्साहः
R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread-
-Comp. -चर्चनः the heroic senti-
ment (वीरत्व) . (-नं) increase of energy,
heroism. -वृत्तान्तः plant or scheme of
encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -जक्तिः
f. firmness, energy ; see (3) above.
-संपन्न a. active, energetic, persever-
ing. -हेतुक a. one who encourages
or excites to exertion , अपेहि रे उ-
त्साहेहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.

उत्साहम् 1 Effort, perseverance.
-2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्साहिन् a Active, persevering.

उत्सिच्छ 6 P. 1 To sprinkle, spread,
pour down. -2 To make proud.
-Pass. 1 To spout or foam up ;
उत्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhāg. -2 To be
puffed up or proud, be elated ; न
तस्थोतिमिषे मनः R. 17. 43 , स्तुयमा-
ना नोत्सिच्यते K. 329. -3 To overflow,
increase.

उत्सिक्त p p 1 Sprinkled. -2
Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3
Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4
Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised,
elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in
mind); जानीयादस्थिरा वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां
नथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2
Spouting out or over, showering.
-3 Overflow, increase, excess ; रुचि-
रोत्सेकाः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood ;
Me. 55 v. 1. ; दुर्प, बल &c. -4 Pride,
haughtiness, insolence ; उपदा निविद्धः
शब्दकोटमेकाः कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70 ; अमु-
न्नेको लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् a. 1 Overflowing, ex-
cessive, Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty,
puffed up ; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17.

उत्सेचनं The act of showering or
spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous,
eagerly expecting, striving for (any
object) (with instr. or loc. or in
comp.), सिद्ध्या निद्रायां बोत्सुकः Sk. ; मनो
नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं ने R. 5. 11 ; सोत्सु-
का सुतज्जमनि Ks. 21. 139 ; R. 2. 45 ;
Me. 99 ; संयम S. 3. 14 , so रण ,
यमन , जय &c. -2 Restless, uneasy,
anxious ; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of,
attached to , वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. -4
Regretting, repining, sorrowing for .
-कः Longing for, anxious desire ;
प्रकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुक Bs. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता, -त्वं 1 Restlessness, un-
easiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3
Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow
regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy,
M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become un-
easy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रातः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung,
loose, detached (from the string),
मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3
Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of
Pāṇini ; अनुत्सूत्रपद्व्यासा सङ्गृह्यतिः
सन्निधयना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सुरः [उत्क्रातः सूत्रं] Evening,
twilight.

उत्सू Caus. 1 To expel, turn
out, drive away ; वेत्तुं देविरोत्सार्यते
गुणाः K. 106 ; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To re-
move, keep or put aside ; K. 204 ;
to push far , R. 4. 53 , परमेस्वरस्य
चारुकिण दूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सरः A variety on the अतिशकरी
metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्वा [उद्-सृज्यत्] A cow when
she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्याव-
स्थापना गौः) .

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, (one
who drives away men and makes
room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A
porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a
distance, driving out of the way ;
वेचलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one
to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3
Reception of a guest.

उत्सृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit,
send forth or down ; व्यलीकनित्वासमि-
बोत्सृज Ku. 3. 25 ; सहस्रगुणसुखदुमा-
वृत्ति हि रसे रविः R. 1. 18 to give back ,
Bg. 9. 19 ; so वाप्यं, वारि. -2 (a) To
quit leave, abandon, give up ; मातर-
पितृभ्यामुत्सृज्य Ms. 9. 171 ; नियतमात्मान-
मुत्सृज्यानि K. 177, 191, 194 ; R. 5.
51, 6. 46, 7. 7 , Ku. 2. 36, 5. 86 ;
kill ; so तलुं, प्राणान्, रणं &c. ; परार्थे प्रा-
ज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off,
lay aside ; भयोत्सृजविद्युताणां R. 4. 54,
3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam
at liberty ; तुरंगं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid,
escape. -5 To cast forth or away,
discharge, throw (as arrows) ; Bk.
14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow,
scatter (as seed &c.) ; Ms. 10. 71.
-7 To present, give ; Māl. 10. 23. -8
To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To
abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit
the scope of a rule. -10 To send one
to a place. -11 To permit to go, dis-
charge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13
To hear to the end. -14 To make,
form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside,
abandoning, suspension ; Ku. 7. 45.

-2 Pouring out, dropping down
omission ; तोयोत्सर्गमुत्तररतिः Ms. 19,
37 ; so युक्त . -3 A gift, donation,
giving away. Ms. 11. 194. -4 Spend-
ing ; अर्थ° Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, let-
ting loose , as in दूयोत्सर्गः . -6 An ob-
lation, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding
by stool &c. , पुरीष° , मलसूत्र° . 8 Comple-
tion (as of study or a vow), cf. उ-
त्सृष्टा वै वेदाः (opp. उपाकृता ये वेदाः) .
-9 A general rule or precept (opp.
अपवाद a particular rule or exception) ;
अपवादे विरोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku.
2. 27 ; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गव्यावृत्तयितुमीश्वर.
R. 15 7. -10 Offering what is prom-
ised (to gods, Brāhmanas &c.)
with due ceremonies. -11 The anus :
मित्रसूतर्ग Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गतः ind. Generally, without
any exception.

उत्सर्गित्व a. 1 Leaving out or off.
-2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning,
letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift,
donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic
study. -4 A ceremony connected
with this suspension (to be perform-
ed half yearly), Ms. 4. 96 , वेद्योत्सर्ज-
नाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Śrāvāṇa Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown.
-2 Used, employed ; Pt. 1. 206. -3
Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast
into or upon. -Comp. —पशु a bull
set at liberty upon particular oc-
casions.

उत्सृष्टिः f. Abandonment, leaving,
omission.

उत्सृष्ट् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide
or soar upwards. -2 To go up to,
approach ; सारित्वाहस्तसुत्सृष्टमर्ष R. 5.
46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as
the sun).

उत्सर्पः, -र्पणं 1 Going or gliding up-
wards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undu-
lating.

उत्सर्पित्व a. 1 Moving or gliding up
wards, rising , पयोधरोत्सर्पितु (शीक्रेषु)
R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering ;
उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7 -3
Transcendental. —जी f. A division
of time (with the Jains), a long
period said to be = ten crores of
crores of oceans of years , cf. अच
सर्पिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. —धः 1 A
height, elevation (fig. also) ; पयो-
धरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (बल्ललं) Ku. 5. 8,
24 high or projecting breasts , सोत्से-
धैः स्कंधद्वयोः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up.
-2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumes-
cence, swelling. -4 The body. -5
Sublimity, greatness. —धं Killing,
slaughter.

उत्तरायण a. Situated or living in the north. —च्यः १ The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati; northern country. —२ (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —च्यः A kind of perfume. —Comp. —वृचः a kind of Vartāliya metre.

उदंजलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदंडपालः 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदधिः See under 2. उदन्.

1. उदन् 2 P. (उद-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

उदानः [अन्-यन्] 1 Breathing upwards -2 Breathing, breath in general -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान, स्पृशयपरं वक्त्रं गात्रेन्द्रकोपनः। उद्वेजयति मर्माणि उदानो नाम मातः॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. उदन् *n.* [उद-कन्ति] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its *न्*), *e. g.* उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. -Comp. -ओदनः water-meal. -कीर्णः -यः *N.* of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). -कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. -ग्रामः a cloud (Ved.). -ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. -धानः [उदकं धीयते अत्र] 1. a water-jar. -2. a cloud. -धिः [उदकानि धीयन्ते-अत्र वा किं उदादेशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean, उदधेरिव निम्नगात्र-तेष्वभवत्तारस्य विमानना कथित R. 8 8. -2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, वनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °कनः, -करः *m.* a voyager, mariner. °मलः 1. cuttle fish-bone -2. the foam of the ocean °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi; and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean) -प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. °मंजूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कृपमंजूक. -पेयं a paste, anything ground with water.

(-यं) *ind.* by grinding in water. -पुत् *a.* Ved. causing water to flow, swimming or splashing in water (?).

-पुत *a.* swimming in water. -विदुः a drop of water, Ku. 5. 24. -भारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. -मंथः barley-water. -मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आहक q. v. -मेघः 1. watery cloud -2. a shower of rain. -लवणिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. -वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower, water-spout. -2 thunderbolt in the form of water; Si. 8. 39 -वापः one who offers waters to the Manes. -वास standing or residence in water; सहस्यरात्रीरुदवासतत्परा Ku 5. 26. (-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. -वासिन् *a.* standing in water, K. 23. -वाह *a.* bringing water; (-हः) a cloud. -वाहन a water vessel. -वीचयः a yoke for carrying water. -शरावः a jar filled with water. -शुद्धः a water-jar. -श्वित् *n* [उदकेन जलेन श्रयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent. water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. -हरणः a vessel for drawing water. -हार *a.* fetching or carrying water (-रः) a cloud (water-carrier).

उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). -*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छला सुः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वानिव चंद्रपादैः Ku. 7. 73.

उदन्य *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्बर्त्यतामुदन्यापतीकारः Ve. 6; स्यस्यमुदन्यां शिशिरैः पयोभिः Bk. 3. 40. -Comp. -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्यति Den. P. 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्यु *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदं.

उदंत *a.* [उद्गोतो यत्र] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -तः [उद्गोतो निर्णयो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा रामः मियोदंतं R. 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्याति K. 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संयमार्तिकविद्वन् Me. 100 -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु) -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्ति-राजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदंत्य *n.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्य See under उदन्.

उदंभस् *a.* Full of water, R. 4. 31

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद-क-अर्] 1 The belly, दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय Bh. 2 119, cf. कुक्षो-दरी, उदरभरणं, उदंभरि &c -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity, तटाय° Pt. 2 150, R. 5 70, U. 2. 16, 4. 29; स्वाकारयामि कमलोदरबंधन-स्थं S. 6. 19; Sānti. 1 5; S. 1. 19, Amaru. 88; जलदोदरेभ्यः Mk. 5; Ra. 3. 12; धनानां चरिगर्भोदराणां S. 7. 4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे Ait Br. -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वात°, पित्त°, कफ°, बिलिङ्ग° or दुर्षा°, घृही°, बद्धुदर°, आर्गुतुक°, and जल°). -5 Slaughter. [cf. L. uterus, Zend. udara]. -Comp. -आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhoea. -आमसिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आवतः, the navel. -आवेष्टः the tape-worm. -ग्रंथिः -गुल्मः disease of the spleen. -चाणं 1. a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly-band. -पिशाच *a.* [उदरे तस्यै पिशाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (चः) a glutton. -पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदर-पूरं भुक्ते Sk. eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः), foetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरंभरि *a.* [उदरं भिमति, सु खि सुयच P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरवत्, उदरिकल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिव *a.* [उदर-इति] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -जी A pregnant woman.

उदर्य *a.* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. -ई Contents of the belly.

उदरथिः [उद-क-थयि Up. 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदकं [Said to be fr. कृच्] 1 (a) End, conclusion; °स्वावुनः कर्मणः Dk. 79; सुखोदकं K. 328. (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदकस्तव कल्याणो भविष्यति Nala. 12. 67; किंतु कल्याणोदकं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोदकं एव Mā. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; Pt. 5. 73. -2 Remote consequence, reward. -3 Future time, futurity. -4 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -5 Surpassing. -6 *N.* of a tree Vanguiera Spinos Roxb.

उदचिस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमर्षि शिखास्य] Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing, स्फुरन्नुदचिः सहसा तृतीयादक्षगः कुशाहः किल निष्पपात Ku. 3. 71, 7, 79; R. 7. 24, 15 76 -*m.* 1 Fire, प्रक्षिप्योदचिष कक्षे शेरते नेऽ निमारुते Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Siva.

उददः [अर्द्ध-अर्द्ध] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

उदधः Scarlet fever.

उद्वग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on an Uatta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उद्वसानीय *a* Ved Last, final.

उद्वसित [उद-अव-सो-क्त] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलस्योद्वसित Mk. 4, Si. 11. 18.

उद्वृष्ट *a* [उद्रतामृष्टणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping, तस्य पश्यन् स-सौमित्रेद्वृष्टवैसतिदुमाव R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उदस् 4 P. [उद-अस्] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति ह्यध-वधुमुदास दोम्यां Si. 7. 49; दृच्छमुदस्यति Sk. -2 To throw down; उद्वस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उद्वस्य धैर्यं दृष्टितेन सादरं Ki. 8. 50 -4 To destroy, dispel, रिपुतिनिर्ग Ki. 1 46. -5 To drive, propel, Ki. 8 55 -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. -*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अतिमूढ उद्वस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उदसन 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

उदस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated

उदासः [उद-अस्-वश्] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

उदात्त *a.* [उद-आदा-क्त] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; °अन्वयेः K. 92; Ratn. 4; sublime; Ve 1 -2 Noble, dignified; अत्युदात्तसुजनश्चंद्रकेतुः U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious great; Si. 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिम Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. -*acc.* 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 1. 29; ताव्यादिषु समागेषु स्थानेषु पूर्वभागे निष्पन्नोऽनुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहृत्य-रैरनिकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरातिव Si. 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -4

A variety of the hero; see वीरोदात्त. -*न* (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लाक्षातिशयमपाति-वर्धनोदात्तमुच्यते । यदापि प्रस्तुतस्वार्थं महता चरितं भवेत् ॥ S. D. 752, cf also K. P. 10, उदात्त वस्तुनः सफमहता चोपलक्षण. -*Comp.* -*श्रुति* *a* pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्ततर *a.* More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उदन्.

उदाप्यं *ind.* Ved. Against the stream

उदाशुच *a.* With uplifted weapon, praising weapons, मनुजपशुभि-निर्नयद्विर्भावद्विरुदाशुचैः Ve. 3 22; उदा-शुधानापतवस्तान्मुदाशुचैश्च राववः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (*a*) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेदुद्वारमतेः R. 8 91, 5. 12; वाचः 65; Bg. 7. 18. (*b*) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; °कीर्तेः Ki. 1. 18; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; °वाचः क-यकाः R. 14 77 -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमय्यहारविधि Dk. 49; Mu. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनमुदारमय्युदास R. 13. 79; उदारनेपथ्यचुत्ता 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदर्शन below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). -*र* *ind.* 1 Lonly; Si. 4. 33. -2 By means of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. -*र*: Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. -*Comp* -आत्मन्, -चेतस्, -चरित, -मनस्, -सस्व *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous, उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. -*धी* *a.* 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent, धियः समर्थेः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3 30. -2 noble-minded. (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu. (-*f.*) good abilities. -*दर्शन* *a.* good-looking (having large eyes), तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने Ku. 5. 36. -*रमणीय* *a.* grand and lovely, transcendental; S. 7

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mā. 1. 7; S. 6; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णवटनारूपवि-कटवल्लभा R. G.; (as applied to the sense) = उन्नतं देहि मे मायं कामचांडालवृषे इत्यादिमाध्यार्थपरिहारः *ibid.*

उदारथि *a.* 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). -*यि*: N. of Vishnu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). -*त्री* *a.* painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफेनिलमुदावर्त रजः कुच्छ्रेण सं चति Susr.

उदास् 2 A. [उद आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तस्मिन्मुदासते भरतः Mā. 1; विधाय वैरसामवे नरोरौ य उदासते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Śān. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदासः, -सिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. -*सः, -सिन्* *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासिस् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तदाज्ञी-नमुदासीनत्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य; Pt. 1 -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). -*नः* 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनव्यवस्था Mu. 5; Ms. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित *a.* Set over, appointed to. -*तः* 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित *a* Elevated, raised.

उदाह 1 P 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाजहार दुपदात्मजा गिरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4, Pt. 2.; चिकित्सका दो-पमुदाहरन्ति M 2, Mā. 1, तत्र कामिनो नवनवृत्तिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; धर्मक्षिराणि Mk 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate त्वमुदाहियस्व कथमन्यथा जनेः Si. 15. 29.

उदाहरण 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अधा-गिरसमग्रण्यमुदाहरणवस्तु Ku. 5. 65; अद्भुतादाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or nar- rations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning

उदीर्ण *p. p.* [ईर-क] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused; *Si.* 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty; अवलुब्धवरोदीर्णस्तारकारुषे महासुरः *Ku.* 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused; *Si.* 1. 32; *Dk.* 43, 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced; *Si.* 13. 42. -7 Ready,

strung; *धन्वा U. 5. 11. —र्षः N. of Vishnu. —**Comp** —दीधिति *a.* intensely bright. —**वेग** *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीषित *a.* Risen, elevated.

उदुवरः See उदुवर. *मशक = हृषम हृक q. v.

उदुवल *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उदुवल). —लः The fig-tree.

उदुष्ट *a.* Ved. Red

उदुखल = उदुखल q. v.

उदुच्छ *f.* [उदुच्छा वृक्ष] 1 An excellent Rik. —2 Future time. —3 Remainder, conclusion, end. —4 Prosperity, rise.

उदेजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेजयाच भूतगणाच न्ययेधीत् Bk. 1. 15

उदेजय *a.* Very powerful, violent (Ved.).

उदुधि *a.* 1 Fragrant, विजृम्भणोद्भिपु कुड्मलेषु R. 16 47. —2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उदुम् 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.), असह्यगतोदुत्तरेणुमंडला R. 1. 10. v. 1. —2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear, अचिरोदुत्तपट्टवं V. 4. 23; R. 6. 18, so उदुत्तयुगो वरतः. —3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युदुत्ताः पौरवधुमुत्थेयः शण्वच कथाः R. 7 16; Amaru. 91. —4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). —5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उदुत्ताम इत्युदुत्तनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

उदुम् *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. —2 Proceeded forth or from —3 Gone, departed. —4 Vomited. —**त** N. of a metre. —**Comp**. —असु *a.* deceased, dead.

उदुतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. —2 Appearance; कुमुद K 59, rise, origin. —3 Vomiting.

उदुम् 1 Going up, rising (of stars), ascent; आउवधुमोदुमेन S. 1. 15. —2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोदुम् प्रादुर्बुद्धमायः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्तीरोमोदुमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. —3 Going out, departure, expiry; as in मण. —4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योदुम् Māl. 2; appearance. फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोदुम् इव प्रजाः R. 4 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कनिषयकुमुदोदुम् कदम्बः U. 3. 20; so मांसं, पक्षं, प्राणि &c. Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Māl. 2. —5 Action, vision (of eyes); Māl. 1. 35. —6: Projection, elevation; पयोधरोदुम् Māl. 7. —7 A shoot (of a plant); इरितवृणोदुम् शक्या सुग्रीभिः Ki. 5. 38. —8 Vomiting, casting up.

उदुम्ने Rising, becoming risible.

उदुम्नीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —**यं** A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्मादुदुम्नीय यद्वीतयेष्वन्त्रयोयं); धौतोदुम्नीयवामिनी Dk. 42; यद्वीतयस्सुदुम्नीयवन्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ by दीतवन्त्रं, and says सुगमहण तु प्रायिकामिमां &c. see *ad loc.*).

उदुढ *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much, उदुढरागोदुषाः Māl. 5. 7, 6. 6. —**हे** Excess. —**म्** Excessively, extremely.

उदुढा, उदुढार &c. See under उदु.

उदु 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उदुर्ण *p. p.* [उदुर्ण] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोशोदुर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12, Si. 5. 25. —2 Erected, excited.

उदु 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उदुर्गतो यदुर्गतं फणिनः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्गारः Bv. 1 11; उदुर्गच्छन् स्नेह Si. 14. 1. —2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out, महाभक्षेवापदमुदुर्गति Pt. 5. 67, निक्षेपणान् रागमिवोदुर्गति Ku. 1 33. (b) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words), महीपदेः शासनसुजगार R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; यदुर्गति भ्रमरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or 'emits'). —3 To breathe out. —4 To rise from. —**Caus.** To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound.).

उदुर्गः [उदुर्ग-वृ P III. 3. 29] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खड्गेतिक्कथनद्वानां मयोदुर्गस्य विपु R. 4 57, Bh. 2 36; सन्निहोदुर्गस्य चोर्मनाः M. 63, 69, Si. 12. 9. (5) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out, सन्निहोदुर्ग उदुर्गद्विराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिरं दिग्धाखिलंगाः Mv. 6. 33. —2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Māl. 2 13 : साम K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्म Mv. 4 expression of goodness. —3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3 —4 Spit, spittle, saliva. —5 Eructation, belching. —6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कठगर्जनं, नागवायुर्गर्भः); Sānti. 1. 21; गभीरगह्वर Māl. 9.

उदुर्गिन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29. —2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; धारमनोदुर्गद्विराजोऽसौ R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

उदुर्गिण 1 Vomiting. —2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slavering. —3 Eructation, belch. —4 Extirpation.

उदु 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उदुस्सतामिच्छति किञ्चराणि Ku. 1. 8; नेयमुदुत्तकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उदुस्सितानं

वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. —2 To begin to sing. —3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of the Sāmaveda), साम सामविदमंगमुज्जगे Si. 14. 21, cf. उदात्त. —4 To announce, to celebrate in song. —5 To sing before one (with acc.). —6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उदुद्ग *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उदुद्गा A variety of the Aryā measure, the same as Giti q. v.

उदुद्गतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. —2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. —3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उदुद्गीयः [उदुद्गीयश्च] 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). —2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; दृष्ट्वा उदुद्गीयश्चो वसन्ति U. 2. 3 —3 Designation of the three syllabled name of God.

उदुद्ग्य 1, 9 U. 1 T. Bind up, tie into bundles. —2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्ग्यथते वज्रो विचित्राः M. 1. 4; tie or fasten intertwine लघामयः नोद्ग्यथितैः स केनोः R. 2. 8. —3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.) Si. 10. 63.

उदुद्ग्य *a.* Unbound, loosened. —**यः** A section, chapter.

उदुद्ग्य *a.* 1 Untied (fig. also). —2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उदुद्ग्य 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up, raise, take away, erect, raise उदुद्गीयत्तकानाः M. 8. —2 To take or raise out, take away. —3 To deposit. —4 To preserve. —5 To cease (to rain). —6 To break off, discontinue (speaking). —**Caus.** 1 To cause to take up or out, cause to pay. —2 To state, place before, advance निक्षेपद्विदुः शब्दं यत्तदुद्ग्यायते पुरः Si. 2. 75. —3 to extol, laud up.

उदुद्ग्यमः. —उदुद्ग्यमः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. —2 Giving, donation.

उदुद्ग्यः. —हण 1 Taking up, raising. —2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts —3 Eructation.

उदुद्ग्राहः 1 Lifting or taking up. —2 (In the Prāśādhya) The rise of Sandhi which causes the change of the term nations अ, and ओ to अ before a following vowel. —3 Replying in argument, rejoinder. —4 An objection. —**Comp** —यदुद्गतिः *f.* the Sandhi called Udgātra; see above.

उद्ग्रहणिका Replying in argument.
उद्ग्रहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up.
-2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; ex-
alted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5
Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remem-
bered.

उद्ग्रहीव, उद्ग्रहीच *a.* With the
neck uplifted; उद्ग्रहीचैर्मयूः M. 1. 21;
Amaru. 93.

उद्ग्रहः [उद्-ह्व अर् नि०] 1 Ex-
cellence, eminence, (at the end
of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्ग्रहः = an excel-
lent or superior Brāhmana; उद्ग्रह-
व्यश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः
Sk.; cf. मतल्लिङ्गमन्त्रिका प्रकांडमु-
द्ग्रहल्लो प्रशस्तवाचकान्यमूनि Ak. -2
Happiness. -3 The hollow hand.
-4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic
air in the body.

उद्ग्रहः A carpenter's bench (the
planks on which he works), लोहो-
द्ग्रहनयनस्कंधा ललितपयवर्णा स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.
उद्ग्रहातिव *a.* Uneven, rough.

उद्ग्रह 1 *A.* To open, Ku. 7. 53.
-Caus. (-वाटयति) 1 To open; un-
lock, निरयनगरद्वारमुद्ग्रहाटयन्ति Bh. 1.
63; कपाटमुद्ग्रहाटयानि Mk. 3. -3 To
peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose,
make known -4 To undertake,
commence. -5 To rub over, stroke
gently, tickle.

उद्ग्रहितं *A* hint.

उद्ग्रहाटः A watch or guard-house

उद्ग्रहाटकः 1 *A* key; उद्ग्रहाटको भव-
ति यंत्रद्वारे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The
rope and bucket of a well (-कं
also).

उद्ग्रहादन *a.* (नी०) Opening, un-
locking; धर्म यो न करोति निहितमतिः
स्वर्गमर्लोद्ग्रहादनं H. 1. 153. -नं 1
Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting
up, hoisting. -3 *A* key, any means
of opening. -4 The rope and buc-
ket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्ग्रहित *p. p.* 1 Opened, mani-
fested. -2 Undertaken; commene-
ed. -3 Raised, lifted up. -Comp.
-अंभं *a.* 1 naked. -2 intelligent,
wise. -ज्ञ *a.* wise, intelligent.

उद्ग्रहकः *A* kind of time (in
music).

उद्ग्रहणं, -ना 1 Friction, striking.
against; Me. 61. -2 Opening up-
wards (as a lid.)

उद्ग्रहित *a.* 1 Opened, unlocked.
-2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्ग्रहं Flesh.

उद्ग्रहातः 1 Beginning, commence-
ment; उद्ग्रहातः प्रणवो यामां Ku. 2. 12;
आकुमारकयोद्ग्रहातं शालिमेत्यो जमुयंशः
B. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference;
कथोद्ग्रहातः U. 2. -3 Striking wound,
ing, inflicting an injury. -4 *A* stroke,

blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slip-
ping, jolting, shaking (as of a carri-
age); ययावमुद्ग्रहातसुखेन सोऽध्वना Si. 12.
2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्रं V. 1; U.
5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 *A*
club, mallet -8 *A* weapon (in
general). -9 Breathing through the
nostrils as a religious exercise
(Wilson). -10 *A* division of a book,
chapter; section.

उद्ग्रह 1 *P.* To sound, cry out or
shout. -10 *P.* or Caus. 1 To pro-
claim, declare aloud -2 To fill with
cries.

उद्ग्रह *p. p.* Sounded out, proclaim-
ed. -हं *A* sound, noise.

उद्ग्रहः 1 Announcing aloud, pro-
claiming. -2 Popular talk, general
report.

उद्ग्रह 1 *P.* 1 To rub; lessen by
rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike
against.

उद्ग्रहणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up,
यस्येद्ग्रहणलोष्टकैरपि सदा घृष्टे न जातः
किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the
skin with hard substance. -3 *A*
cudgel.

उद्ग्रहं *A* peculiar fault in pronun-
ciation.

उद्ग्रहः 1 *A* bug. -2 *A* louse. -3
A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्ग्रह *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or
staff raised or rising up; उद्ग्रहपद्म गृह-
विधिकानां R. 16. 46; धवलातपत्राः
Māl. 6 long, H 2 29. -2 Formid-
able, terrific -Comp. -पालः 1 a punish-
er (whether king or magistrate).
-2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of ser-
pent; cf. (उद्ग्रहाल).

उद्ग्रह 1 *a.* Large-toothed or hav-
ing projecting teeth. -2 High tall
(उग्र) -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्ग्रहः Subduing, overpowering

उद्ग्रहात *a* 1 Energetic -2 Humble.

उद्ग्रहणं [दोषेण लुब्ध] 1 Binding,
confinement; उद्ग्रहणं क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्या
नां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, sub-
duing -3 The middle, the waist. -4
A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire.
-6 Entrance of the sun into a zodi-
acal sign.

उद्ग्रह *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrain-
ed, unchecked, free, bold; Si. 4. 10
-2 (*a*) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt.
3. 148; Māl. 3, 7; देहपरिदाहमहाज्ज-
राणि 6 13. (*b*) Furious, intoxicat-
ed; श्रोतस्त्वद्ग्रहमदिगमे R. 1. 78; Si.
11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formid-
able, शरीरसन्निवेशः Māl. 3. -4 Self-
willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great,
excessive; Me. 25; उद्ग्रहोत्कलिकां
Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; यथोद्ग्रहामा घरा exhal-

ing great smell; Mk. 5 22. 6 Proud,
haughty; पौलस्त्याविजयोद्ग्रहाम Mv. 3. 45
elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary.
-मः 1 *N.* of Yama. -2 *N.* of Varuna.
-म *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly;
अथोद्ग्रहाम् ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्ग्रहित [उद्-हो क] Tied, bound
उद्ग्रालः 1 *N.* of a plant, Cordia
Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar.
भोक्ती). -2 The sage उद्ग्रालक

उद्ग्रालकः = 1 उद्ग्राल *q. v.* -2 *N.* of a
sage. -हं *A* kind of honey. -Comp.
-उत्पमंजिका [उद्ग्रालकानां पुष्पाणि मज्जंते
यत्र क्रीडाया ण्वुल] a sort of game played
by the people in the eastern districts
(in which Uddālaka flowers are
broken or crushed).

उद्ग्रहं Midday.

उद्ग्रह 6 U 1 To point out, sig-
nify, declare, denote, mention, tell;
प्रथमोद्ग्रहनास्पदं Ku. 6. 35; Me. 8. 52,
3 182, Me. 30; यथोद्ग्रहव्यापारा S. 3
अनेहमुक् उद्ग्रहः शब्दे Med denotes or
signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy;
तद् साष्टमिहोद्ग्रहः S. 5. -3 To refer or
allude to, have reference to; स्मर-
द्ग्रह्य Ku. 4. 38; S. 6, see उद्ग्रह्य be-
low. -4 To mean, intend, aim at,
direct towards, destine for, assign to,
dedicate to, K 40, उद्ग्रहाहपनिहितं
भजस्व पूजां Māl. 5. 25; फलमुद्ग्रह्य Bg.
17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise;
मतां केनाद्ग्रहे विषयममतिथारावतमिदं Bh.
2. 28.

उद्ग्रह्य *ind.* 1 With reference to,
aiming at, in the direction of, to-
wards; वक्ष्यशिलासुद्ग्रह्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1.
-2 For, for the sake of, on account
of, in the name of, त्नां S. 3 on thy
account, किं for what purpose, on what
account, निमित्तं Pt. 1. 283 for
some cause; स्वासुद्ग्रह्य समाजनासराणि
M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding,
stipulating for.

उद्ग्रह *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, parti-
cularized, specially told. -2 Desired,
wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्ग्रहः 1 Pointing to or at, direct-
ing, सूचोद्ग्रहेन निरा दातव्याः Pt. 2. in
the name of. -2 Mention, specifica-
tion, मार्थप्रहरणोद्ग्रहो Pt. 5; स्वरसंस्का-
रोद्ग्रहः Nir. -3 Illustration, explana-
tion, exemplification. -4 Ascertain-
ment, determination, inquiry, investi-
gation, search. -5 *A* brief statement
or account, एष मुद्ग्रहतः प्रोक्तो विद्युतेरि-
स्तरो मया Bg. 10 40. -6 Assignment,
allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain.
-8 Object, motive. -9 *A* spot, region,
place; अहो प्रवातसुभयोद्ग्रहः S. 3,
M. 3; वनं a part of the forest. -10
Upper region, high position. -11
(In phil.) The enunciation of a
-thing by its name (which is to be

further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परिज्ञा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —कः 1 An illustration, example. —2 An illustrator, a guide. —3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Lilāvata).

उद्देश्य *pot p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. —2 To be intended or aimed at. —3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. —इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. —2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विषय); see the word अनवय also.

उद्देष्टु *a.* 1 Pointing out. —2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप्त 4 A. To flame, blaze up, be kindled; वाणवदनसुदीपि निधे Si. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातवेदः Kauś. —Caus. 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलः Ve. 2. —2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपिते Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति प्रज्ञां Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. —2 An inflamer. —3 That which animates or excites. —इं Bdelium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. —2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोधं, अग्निं. —2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयन्ति ये S. D. 160; see आलंबन also. —3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. —4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. —2 Shining, bright. —3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्त *a.* [दीप्-त्] Shining, blazing. —यः, —य Bdelium.

उद्देष्टु 1 P. 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). —2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; Mv. 6 उत्पश्यतः सिंहनिपातसुम् R. 2. 60. —3 To doubt. —4 To be aware of. —Caus. To make visible.

उद्देक्षन् Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्दीप्त 1 A. To blaze up, shine. —Caus. To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; जाते पुनरुद्दीप्तोत्सृज्यं U. 4. अलमुद्दीप्तोत्सृज्यं धारण्यमितवः B. 10. 80.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Shining, blazing. —तः 1 Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); त्रिभि-

नेत्रैः कुलोद्दीप्तं Mb.; कुलोद्दीप्तकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. —2 Revelation. —3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्द्राव *a.* Running away. —वः Flight, retreat.

उद्भूत 2. P. [उद्-भू-] To raise up, elevate (fig. also); see उद्भूत.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लांगूलमुद्भूतं ध्रुवः Bk. 9. 7; आत्मोद्भूतैरपि रज्जोभिः S. 1. 8 raised, ध्रुवः R. 9. 50, heaved, Kt. 8. 53. —2 Excessive, very much, exceeding.

—3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अक्षवधोद्भूतः R. 12. 63. —4 Harsh, Si. 16. 27. —5 Exulted, inflamed, intensified; मन्मथवराणा Kt. 9. 68, 69; मधोद्भूतः प्रत्यनिलं विचरः Ku. 3. 31. —6 Majestic stately, ill-mannered —तः A king's wrestler. —Comp —मनस्क, —मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. —2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. —3 Rudeness, insolence; 16. 72. —4 A stoke, shaking.

उद्भूम See under उद्भूत.

उद्भूत, उद्भूत See under उद्भूत.

उद्भूत *a.* Delighted, glad. —ईः 1 Great joy or delight. —2 Courage to undertake a thing. —3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्भूत *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting; हितमुद्भूतं चैव उवाच मथितं वचः Rām. —यं 1 Animating. —2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्भूति *a.* 1 Encouraging. —2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्भवः 1 A sacrificial fire. —2 A festival, holiday. —3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्भवदूत and उद्भवसंदेश.]

उद्भूत *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्भा I. 3 P. Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). —2 To set up, erect, build. II. 3 A. 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. —2 To go away from, depart; उज्जिहीतजी-

वितं Māl. 10. —3 To raise; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Kāty. —4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्भान *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. —2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. —3 Gone up, ascended, risen. —नं 1 A fireplace. —2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धिः [उद्-धा-क्ति] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). —2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhā rests.

उद्धि *p. p.* St up, erected.

उद्धात *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant cut off rut (from whose temples icher ceases to flow).

उद्धर *a.* [उद्-धा-रसात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. —2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभिरोधं Mv. 6. —3 Victorious, conquering. —4 High, loud (voice &c.); पितरमुद्धरन्महाजनानुपातमानीय Dk. 104. —5 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. —6 Thick, gross. —7 Lively, cheerful. —8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्ध 5, 9 U. 1 To shake, move up, rise, throw up, wave (as a chavari); केनोद्धतानि ज्ञानराणि K. 117, 200; Ku. 2. 29; उद्धनीयात् सरकेतुः Bk. 19. 8; Kt. 5. 39. —2 To shake or throw off; Si. 13. 8; dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्धतपापाः Me. 55. —3 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्धत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मानस-रोद्धतोपि धूलिचक्रः Dhan. V. —2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्धननं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. —2 Shaking.

उद्धपनं Fumigating.

उद्धलन 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; मस्तोद्धलन K. P. 10; K. 123. —2 An article used to season food.

उद्धलयति Dan. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्धपण Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्ध I. 1, 10 P. 1 To draw out, raise up. —2 To save, deliver; मगवति तव सुधान्निधिरातुद्वीधरत् U. 1. 23. —II. [उद्-ह] 1 To draw or take out, extract, extricate; शरं... उद्धर्तुमेच्छत् B. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.); मां तावदुद्धर शुचो दयितामहस्या V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. —2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate; tear

or pull out; नमयामास वृषामुद्धरन् R. 8. 9. 4. 66; विद्धि वृद्धतवानवकंदकं S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Mā. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); पातयितुमेव हाकिर्नाकापिदुद्धर्तु Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्तु Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. -10 To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. -Caus To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धर 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (flowers &c.). -2 Extracting, (milk) drawing out, कंदरु Ms. 9. 22; चक्षुषोरुद्धरण Mit.; so हारु. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स वंधुर्यो विपक्षनामापदुद्धरणमः H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रमुत्सरोद्धरणात् Mu. 4. -5 Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gārbapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited. -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक a. 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, co-heir. -3 One who recovers property. -m. 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -र The plant उद्धरी. -र A fire-place.

उद्धरणे 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or

upwards; निक्षेपणाय पद्मुद्धृतमुद्धर्तु Ki. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृताः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -Comp. उद्धार a. 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. -स्नेह a. skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृतिः f. 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; व्रते वीर्यानि स्वस्तिभिर्ह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धृता 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धृत a. [उद्-भ्रा-श] Sounding, blowing. -मः 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धृताम् A fire-place, stove.

उद्धृतः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उद्धृत्युद्धमिति उद्धृतः Malli.] N. of a river; गोपदायम इवोद्धृतानिधयोः R. 11. 8.

उद्धृत्तः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्धृत 9 P. To hang, tie up; कंठमुद्धृतानि Mu. 6; पादपे आत्मानमुद्धृत्य व्यापादयामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्धृत a. Loosened; R. 16. 67. -घः, -घन 1 Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging oneself.

उद्धृतकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas:—आयोगेन विषयां जातास्ताम्रपजी वैनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जायः धुनिक उच्यते ॥ धुनिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्धृतकाः स्मृताः । निर्णयेयुर्ब्रह्मणि अस्पृशाश्च भवन्तः ॥

उद्धृतकः One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्धृत a. Strong, powerful.

उद्धृत्य a. Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...मम नयनयोद्धृत्यस्त्वं सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्धृत a. 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; मांशुलम्ये कले होमादुद्धृतारिव वामनः R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्धृत a. Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्धृत 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Awakened, aroused excited; मनसि उद्धृतमात्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; कनकाब्ज Mā. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as on object seen before). -Comp. -संस्कारः association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्बोधः, -घन 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रानादिरयासुद्बोधकारणैः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां स्मृद्बोधः S. D. 3; so रस.

उद्बोधक a. 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. -कः N. of the sun.

उद्धृत a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent, पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्धृताः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. -रः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्धृत, उद्धृतानां &c. See under उद्ध.

उद्धृत 1 A. To shine. -Caus. 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्धृतसितं संगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; काले धनोद्धृतसि Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्धृतसिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्धृतः Radiance, splendour.

उद्धृतसित, उद्धृत a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विष्णुपणोद्धृतसि पितृभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडारसोद्धृतसि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amara. 81.

उद्धृत 7 U. To break up. -pass. To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्धृते K. 374; उद्धृत्यमानपक्षः 33, 29. 46; उद्धृतपयोधरा K. 100 developed; V. 4. 10. -Caus. To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्धृत a. [उद्-भिद्-कि] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. -m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोद्धृतमिवोद्धृति Ak. -2 A plant; उद्धृतस्तकगुल्माद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -Comp. -ज a. (उद्धृत) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-जः) a plant; उद्धृतजाः स्थावराः सर्वबीजकांश्चरोद्भिः Ms. 1. 46. -विद्या the science of botany.

उद्धृत a. Sprouting, germinating. -दं Culinary salt.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव ननु

उद्भूतः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भूतः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भूतः 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising

उद्भूतः p. p. 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted; उद्भूतः R. 12. 74; gone mad; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened; मारीचोद्भूतः R. 4. 46; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. -तः 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (उत्तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्भूतः n. Ved. Flooding.

उद्भासः 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up; बाहू उद्भास्य S. 1; परस्परं बद्धं नोच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, 8. 280; Bg. 1. 20; R. 15. 25, 11. 17; भारमुच्यते Sk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.); उद्भासमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for; उद्भासति वेदं Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. -Caus. To prompt, stimulate; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यतः p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; उद्यतवपि शस्त्रं H. 3. 15; so अस्ति, पाणिः &c. -2 Persevering; diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp; अनर्थाययता Rām; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 12. 61; इदं स्वजनमुद्यतः Bg. 1. 45; पञ्चच्छेदो यदंशः R. 4. 40; जयं, वधं &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. -तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् a. Rising. -m. A star.

उद्यतिः f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यत् a. Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निष्पन्नं चेनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3; ज्ञानाक मेना न नियतुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation; गंतुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go; Pt. 1. -Comp. -अंगः discouragement. -द्यत् a. undergoing exertions, striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमन् Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यानः 1 Erecting, stretching out, levation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend; क्रमशः पुनस्तस्य चापातमभिबोध्युः R. 12. 47; पतरुद्याति Gīt. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise; इति मलिकदयासीत् पक्षिणः देह्य भैमी N. 2. 109.

उद्यानः (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden; बाह्ये दानस्थितहरिश्चंद्रिकाधोतद्वर्षा Me. 7. 23. 3; oft. opp. to वन; cf. दृष्टिनाः कलु उद्येद्यारलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. -Comp. -पालः; -पालकः; -रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; उद्यानपालसामान्य-सुतवस्तुपासते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित a. Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-य-वच्] Mix. उद्-य-वच्, blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-य-वच्] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only). 1 To excite, make active or quick; stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.) भवतमभिषोक्तुमुद्युजे Dk. 3. 3. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक्तः p. p. Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्वैवर्ति सार्वभौमस्य तपःशोकोद्योगमात्मना Pt. 2. 140; उद्योगः खलु कर्मणः कलं माजोर-वत् भवेत् 1. -2 Work, duty, office; तु ल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृत्याधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. -Comp. -पर्वन् n. title of the 5th book of the Mahābhārata.

उद्योगिन् a. Active, diligent, persevering, industrious; उद्योगिन् पुरुष-सिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्देहि देवमिति कायुष्या वदति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्गः A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्भिन् a. Springing; abounding in water.

उद्भेकः, -गः N. of the town of हरिश्चन्द्र.

उद्भयः [उद्भो रथो वस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A cook.

उद्भासः A loud noise, uproar,

उद्भेदः, -दन् 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development; निःसलयाद्भेदमतिद्विभिः S. 4. 4; उद्भासनेद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 तं योवनेद्भेदविशेषकां R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting; प्रसरोद्भेदोऽयः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horripiation; as in पुलकोद्भेदः रोमोद्भेदः -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from; उद्भूतमुरजध्वनिः अंतरिक्षात्स्वरवती &c see उद्भू below. -2 To occur, take place; उद्भवचीवो दुःखिणः Ka. 27. 97. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. -Caus. 1 To cause to exist, create, produce; मायां मयोद्भास्य परिक्षितोति R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim; साहास्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतु-स्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from'; ऊरुद्भवा V. 1. 3; मणिराक-रोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin; उद्भवो यज्ञसः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu; उद्भवः क्षीमनो देवः V. Sah. -Comp. -कर a. productive. -क्षेत्रं birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 P. oduction, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावायित् a. Rising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also); उद्भावायिता संयुक् Dk. 153.

उद्भूतः p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः f. 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः संसृलं ह्येष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भू 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about; बावत्युद्भूति प्रसीदति पतत्युद्या-ति मूर्च्छत्यपि Gīt. 4.

उद्दिष्ट (Chiefly used in pass.)
1 To excel, surpass (with abl.);
ममैवोद्दिष्टवते जन्म-तव जन्मनः Mb -2
To increase, exceed, preponderate.
-3 to abound in.

उद्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Increased, excessive,
abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

उद्दिष्टः 1 Increase, excess, prepon-
derance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्दिष्टाद्विष-
येन नमोऽर्पयः सरथनिद्राः Ve. 1. 23;
मत्त्वोद्दिष्टं जयनपुलिने Si. 7. 74; so
मोहं, धनं, मद् -2 Commencement,
outset. -का The plant (महाविष).
-Comp. -भंगः discouraging a thing
at the very beginning.

उद्दिष्ट a. Abounding in in-
creasing.

उद्दिष्ट a. 1 Destroying, breaking
down. -2 Undermining (as a bank);
as in कूलमुद्दिष्ट q. v.

उद्दिष्टं Rising, growth.

उद्दिष्ट a. 1 Excellent. -2 Raised,
elevated. -f. An elevation, hill
(v. d.)

उद्दिष्टरः A year.

उद्दिष्ट 1 P. 1 To pour out, send
forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्दिष्ट 1 A gift, donation. -2
Pouring or shaking out.

उद्दिष्ट 1 Ejection, throwing out.
-2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Non-
existence of a subsequent conse-
quent on the absence of an ante-
cedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up.
-5 Raising, elevating.

उद्दिष्ट 1 A. To throw up, eject,
vomit (fig. also); उद्दिष्टाव वरौ R. 12.
5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears
&c.); Mu. 6. 13.

उद्दिष्ट, उद्दिष्टिः f. Vomiting,
ejecting.

उद्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Vomited -2 Out of
rat (as an elephant). -3 Dropped
down; S. 6.

उद्दिष्ट a. Throwing down food
(as wind) (अन्नापातक).

उद्दिष्ट 1 Increase. -2 Sly or
suppressed laughter.

उद्दिष्ट -Caus. To banish, expel,
drive away.

उद्दिष्ट 1 Banishment. -2 Aban-
donment. -3 Killing.

उद्दिष्ट 1 Expelling, banishing.
-2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of
or away (from the fire). -4 Kill-
ing, slaughter.

उद्दिष्ट a. 1 Relating to the killing
of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be rais-

ed or lifted up. -3 To be taken out
or extracted.

उद्दिष्ट a From which honey has
been extracted (as a bee-hive),
Vb. 1. 11.

उद्दिष्ट 1 P. 1 To marry, lead
home (as a bride); पार्थिवीमुद्दिष्टवद्दिष्टः
R. 11. 54; नोद्दिष्टकपिला कन्या Ms.
3. 8, 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48.
-2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3
hold up, sustain, support; पद्मु-
द्दिष्टी Ku. 5. 85; उद्दिष्ट धुरे K. 109;
Ku. 6. 30; आत्मा-मुद्दिष्टमशक्तुवत्यः
R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Si. 9. 73; Bk.
9. 7; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, ex-
perience, feel; Māl. 6. 9; स्वाम्य-
र्थमुद्दिष्टम् Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his
master's cause. -5 To possess, have,
assume, be endowed with; पुत्रवा-
भिमानमुद्दिष्टः Mn. 4; शौचमुद्दिष्ट्या
Ku. 1. 19; अयमुद्दिष्टि सुखं ते बालातप-
रक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42; M. 5. 14;
so शब्दं, अंगारं, पाणि, ज्ञान, गर्व, प्र-
मोदं &c. -6 To carry off or away,
take or lead away; तमुद्दिष्टं पथि भोज-
कन्या R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to
termination, finish; शस्त्रमुत्तमजनास्व-
मिवोद्दिष्टि Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. -Caus.
1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread
above; Si. 12. 73.

उद्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Married. -2 Coarse,
gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; Si.
1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high;
Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material,
substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्दिष्ट a. 1 Carrying, leading up,
taking up or away. -2 Continuing,
perpetuating (as a family); कुलं
U. 4; so रघुं 4. 22; R. 9. 9; 11. 54.
-3 Eminent, head, principal, best,
foremost. -हः 1 A son. -2 One (i. e.
the 4th) of the seven courses of air.
-3 The vital air which conveys
nourishment upwards. -4 One of the
seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage.
-हः A daughter.

उद्दिष्ट 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting,
holding or lifting up, bearing, carry-
ing; युवः प्रयुक्तोद्दिष्टनक्रियायाः R. 13. 8;
केलासनायोद्दिष्टनाय युयः 14. 20; Māl.
10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being
carried on, riding; खरेणोद्दिष्टं तथा Ms.
8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जां,
विनयं &c.

उद्दिष्ट 1 Bearing up, supporting.
-2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं
ज्ञेयो विधिर्मुद्दिष्टः मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The
Smritis mention 8 forms of mar-
riage: -ब्राह्मो देवस्तथा चार्थः राजापर्यस्तथा-
हः । गवर्धो राक्षसश्चैव पेशाचश्चाष्टमः स्तुतः ॥).

उद्दिष्ट a. That which raises or
draws up (in comp.); घटीयं सलि-
लोद्दिष्टं पद्मेः Ak. -नं 1 Lifting up. -2

Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage
-4 Anxiety, anxious regret. -नी 1
A cord, rope. -2 A small shell,
cowrie (बराटिका).

उद्दिष्ट a. [उद्दिष्ट-उक्] Relating to
marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra),
Ms. 9. 65.

उद्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up
-2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pulled up.

उद्दिष्ट a. 1 Raising, drawing up.
-2 Marrying. -नी A rope, cord.

उद्दिष्ट m. A husband.

उद्दिष्ट Crying aloud.

उद्दिष्ट a. Vomited, ejected. -नं 1
Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्दिष्ट -स्य a. one who has put
off one's clothes.

उद्दिष्ट 6 A. (P. epic) 1 To be
grieved or afflicted, agitated; नोद्दि-
ष्टेयात्प चापि Bg. 5. 20; tremble,
shake (lit. and fig.) -2 To fear,
be afraid of, shrink from, abhor,
(with abl.); तीक्ष्णाद्दिष्टे Mn. 3
5, Bg. 12. 15; लोकापवादोद्दिष्ट K
197; नायमुद्दिष्टितुं कालः स्वानिकार्यं
Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of,
be disgusted with; जीवेताद्दिष्टमानेन
Māl. 3, sometimes with gen.; वा
ममोद्दिष्टे निरयं साध ममवगृह्णे Pt. 4.
76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten.
Caus. 1 To trouble, harass, afflict,
oppress; उद्दिष्टयत्युल्लिख्यमाणान् Ku.
1. 11; उद्दिष्टिता वृद्धिभिः 5; म्मेच्छेत्तद्दिष्ट्य-
माना Mu 7. 19. -2 To terrify,
frighten; उद्दिष्टिताः कूजितैः U. 2. 29. -3
To produce disgust or abhorrence;
रमणीयात्तद्दिष्टयति K. 12; सीधुपानोद्दि-
ष्टितस्य M. 3; S. 2.

उद्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Grieved, afflicted,
sorrowful, anxious (as for any ab-
sent lover); चिन्तित, -मनस depressed
in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarm-
ed, frightened; U. 4.

उद्दिष्ट a. [उद्दिष्टो देवोऽस्मात्] 1 Going
swiftly (as an express messenger),
courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil.
-3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One
whose arms by long practice con-
tinue always raised above the head
(as an ascetic). -गः 1 Trembling,
shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, ex-
citement; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear;
ज्ञातोद्दिष्टस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टभक्तिर्भवान्वा Me.
36; सहस्रोद्दिष्टमियं व्रजेदिति R. 8. 7. -4
Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress
(caused by separation from one's
favourite object). -5 Admiration,
astonishment. -गं A betel-nut
(fruit).

उद्दिष्ट (गि) न. -जक a. 1 Agitating,
distressing, causing pain or distress.
-2 Suffering distress, anxious,
unhappy.

उन्नतिः. १. Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उन्नतिम् below. - 2. Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्वोक्तोन्नतिमायाति स्वोक्तोन्नत्यवोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; हवजानाहुन्नतिः K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः

H. 3. v. 1. ; मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuda. -Comp. -इशः N. of Garuda (Lord of उचति).

उत्थानिम्ब *a.* 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा वी-भोजनिम्बयोधरुणं घटे Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उत्थानं 1 Raising, lifting up -2 Height, elevation.

उत्थानित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; उपदेशः M. 3.

उत्थान *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उत्थानतः प्रवृत्तं रूपं, मण्डितं तत् Si. 5. 68; °त उत्थान, uprightness (of the body).

उत्थानः Raising, lifting up; उत्थानिः कुनोक्तानः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उत्थान-यनं See under उचो.

उत्थान *a.* [उत्थाना नासिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose; उत्थानं दधति वस्त्र Bk. 4. 18.

उत्थान 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उत्थान *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तस्य मुक्तागुणोत्थानं मोलितं तर्गतत्वं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; आसक्तोत्थानोपदेशः Git. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्यं, मत्वं, बलं &c.

उत्थानः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्वनं Māl. 9; rise; बलाहक° K. 26. -2 Trying up. -इं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उत्थान *a.* Having a projecting navel, corpulent. -मः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उत्थान *a.* With the stalk prominently appearing; Māl. 9. 13.

उत्थान *a.* [उत्थानं निद्रा यस्य] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep; तादृशजिह्वाभवनिद्रायनां सौधरात-यनस्यः Mu. 88; विगमयत्युत्थानं एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Māl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); °अरविः K. 22; उत्थानिदुष्पा-क्षितहस्तभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उत्थान 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up. (A.); इदमुत्थाने Sk.; स्वयंभोजीत-वत् बराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; र-सायां लीलवीकानां उत्थानं Bhāg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकांतमुत्थानं Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To

infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्युक्तेत्यस्मयापि द्वयोः श्रियः U. 3. 22. 1. 22, 6. 26; V. 4; यकृतिमययाद्यर्थः संकीर्णं द्विगुणयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उत्थानः, उत्थानः 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उत्थान *a.* With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. -नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Leading away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमन्त°. -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 Inference; श्रवणादनुपपत्त्या अवीक्षा उत्थानं.

उत्थानक *a.* 1 Raising lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उत्थान *a.* 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. -मः One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उत्थानं The office of the उत्थान.

उत्थानज (मत्स्य) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वन्यः सारिचो गज उत्थानज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उत्थानजं ज्ञानकैस्तु-दिनांशुः K. 9. 23, S. 7. 8; Si. 9. 30.

उत्थानजक *a.* Emerging, rising up. -कः A kind of ascetic; कटद्वयं जले स्थितः तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते । उत्थानजकः स विज्ञे-यस्तापसो लोकशुभ्रतः ॥

उत्थानजनें Emerging, coming out of water -नः An attendant of Siva.

उत्थान, उत्थान 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir; pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; अग्नि-साकृतमुत्थानमाथ महिमा हस्ती हुनि जौनिनि Pt. 2. 33; वैश्वसुमथर Māl. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रासुमथर Prab. -3 To tear, out off, peel off; वन्यद्विषेनोत्थानात् रजस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उत्थान *a.* Tearing, disturbing, painful. -न 1 Staring off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योत्थानोत्थानात् R. 7. 52.

उत्थानः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उत्थानक *a.* 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. -कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उत्थाननं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उत्थान *a.* Destroying or killing. -यः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; वेद्यः Māl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agi-

tation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चोत्थानं नित्यमस्ते गते रवौ Mb.

उत्थानिद *a.* 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Māl. 9. 10.

उत्थान 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. -Caus. (म मा-दयति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लक्ष्मि-न्मादिताः K. 107; K. 4. 16.

उत्थान *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वावदोमसौ V. 2. अहो उत्थानं तिम संवृत्ता U. 3. 5. 30; S. 6; Ms. 9. 79. -3 (a) Puffed, elevated. (b) Furious, wild; मन्त्रोत्थानं रूपं कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. 161; U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161 (वातविच्छेदमसंतिपातयद्दंसेनेनापुनः Mit.). -सः The thorn apple (वन्य); N. of another tree (सुवृद्ध). -Comp. -कतिः, -वेद्यः N. of Siva. -गन्गं N. of a country (where the Ganga roars furiously along). -दर्शन, -रूप *a.* maniac-like, mad in appearance. -प्रलापित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (-नं) the words of a madman. -लिप्ति *a.* pretending to be mad.

उत्थानक *a.* 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उत्थान *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उत्थानयामाहुरिदोन्मदान् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; सधुरकारगन्ध सुदुश्चन्दश्चरन्निभुना निभुनाश्च सुदुश्चन्दः Si. 6. 20. -वः 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstasy.

उत्थान *a.* [उत्थानो मदोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तदापच्यतुत्थानं वदुः Ku. 5. 55.

उत्थानिद *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 In rut (as an elephant); Si. 12. 28.

उत्थान *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. -वः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उत्थानः U. 3; Māl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Māl. 3. 2. 11; वीररत्नोत्थानः Mv. 2. 23 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मदं तुलना दोषा यस्मादुन्मयमाश्रिताः । मानसोऽयमनो व्याधिर्नमाद् इति कतिनि । Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; विचरन्मोह उत्थानः कामशोकमयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विषर्द्धममहापिप्ल-मानंदादिजन्माऽन्यास्मिन्वाच्यमास उत्थानः -2 Bloom; उत्थानं वक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2. उत्थानकः N. of the plant वर.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. — *n.* One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितृ *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; *S.* 1.

उन्मादित् *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादक *a.* Fond of drinking (*Ved.*).

उन्मनस् -नरु *a.* [उद्भ्रान्त मनोःस्थ] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy, उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्तराक्षरि बभूव राघवः *R.* 11. 22, *K.* 14. 45. — 2 Regretting, reining for a lost or departed friend. — 3 Anxious, eager, impatient; नतु पावकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् *Bh.* 2. 75. — 4 Proud (मनसिन्); *Si.* 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते *Den. A.*, उन्मनीय 1 *P.* To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्मद्विना मा पुंसमुन्मनीयः *K.* 3. 39.

उन्मनीकु 8 *U.* To make excited, disturb; *Ki.* 10. 37.

उन्मयस् *a.* Shining, radiant; *R.* 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. — 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. — 3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा *Ved.* A measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring, upwards; ऊर्ध्वमानं किं नोमानं. — 2 A measure of size or quantity. — 3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मिः *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मेय *a.* To be weighed; what is weighed. — *y.* Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उन्मार्गः मार्गाद्] Going to a wrong path. — *र्गः* 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (*fig.* also); नित्यमुन्मार्गमामिनां *Pt.* 1. — 2 Improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गप्रवृत्तानि इन्द्रियाणि *K.* 155; प्रवर्तकः 103. — *र्गः* *ind.* Astray, by a wrong way; *Pt.* 1. 161. — *Comp.* — *नत* *a.* going wrong. — *नत* *n.* following evil courses. — *गन्वि*, *गन्वि* *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गि *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष 6 *P.* 1 To open the eyes; उन्मिषेव तदा धुनिः *Bhāg.* 5. 9; *Dk.* 111. — 2 To open (as the eyes); यत्नयाद्योन्मिषिते विलोचने *Ku.* 4. 2. — 3

To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषदुत्पलवन *K.* 22. — 4 To rise, peep up (as stars); उन्मिषत्तु ग्रहग्रामण्यु *K.* 176. — 5 To shine, glitter, flash, as तेजस्. — 6 To arise originate; उन्मिषद्ग्रामहर्षः उन्मिषत्तोष &c.

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. — *y.* Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. — *त* 1 A look, glance; *Ku.* 5. 25; *K.* 72. — 2 Opening; *R.* 5. 68.

उन्मेष, -पणं 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); प. यश्चेन्मेषजिह्वा *Mu.* 3. 21. — 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम न महे जनिवैरि निज्ञाया *K.* P. 10, दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषः *Ku.* 2. 33. — 3 Ligh., flash, brilliancy; सतं प्रज्ञोन्मेष *Bh.* 2. 114 light or flash; विद्युदुन्मेषवृष्टिं *Me.* 81. — 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञानं *Sānti.* 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about; *Māl.* 6. 5.

उन्मील 1 *P.* 1 To open (as the eyes); उन्मीलीच लोचने *Bk.* 15. 102, 16. 8. — 2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मील विशदं विषमेष्टुः *Si.* 10. 72; *Bk.* 1. 33. — 3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिर्वन्मीलितपद्मलोचनेः *Ki.* 4. 3; *Māl.* 1. 38, 9. 15. — 4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; यतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुञ्जलेः *U.* 1. 20; उन्मीलन्मधुरं *Gat.* 1. — 5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्जलनो जल क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति *Prab.* 1. 2. — 6 To break forth, burst out; *U.* 4. — *Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतद्दुन्मीलय चक्षुरायत् *V.* 1. 5; *Mk.* 1. 33. — 2 To display, show; त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मीलितः.

उन्मीलः, -लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानोजनशलाकाभिर्नेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः *Mb.* — 2 Unfolding, opening (in general); निवासुगासहस्राणामिहोन्मीलनपेशलः *U.* 6. 34. — 3 Touching up, painting; अलेख्यं *K.* 267. — 4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened; अज्ञान-तिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानाजनशलाकायां चक्षुरन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः *Si.* 58; *Ki.* 16. 12. — 2 Blown, expanded; ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंब-निज्ञाः *K.* P. 1 awakened; *Mv.* 1. 48; *K.* 110. — 3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं *Ku.* 1. 32. — *त* (*In Rhet.*) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up; दर्शनं looking upwards; अद्रेः क्षमं हरति पवनः

किंतिदित्युन्मुखीभिः *Me.* 14. 100; *B.* 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रमं 1. 53. — 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for; तमरपुष्पसमाश्रयोन्मुखं *R.* 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12; उद्योन्मुख-चन्द्रिका *M.* 5. 7; भेदोन्मुखं *V.* 2. 7; *Ku.* 6. 48. — 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे *Ku.* 6. 34; लक्ष्मीरिव युगोन्मुखी *R.* 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. — 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; परस्मैतोन्मुखी *Ku.* 6. 2 speaking through the cuckoo.

उन्मुख *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच 6 *U.* 1 To unfasten, pull off; उन्मुच्य धूनेन विनैव हाराः *R.* 6. 28; take off (clothes &c.); आत्मनो-ठाडुन्मुच्य *K.* 147, 67; *Bk.* 3. 22. — 2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); ऋगुन्मुच्य देवानां *Mb.*; open (as a letter); लेखनमुन्मुच्य *Rāj.* T. 3. 235; *K.* 2. 1. — 3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आर्तनादो हि यः पौरुषेन्मुकः *Rām.* — 4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). — *Caus.* 1 To extricate, loosen, free; *Mv.* 6. 46. — 2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c. : कटं bitterly.

उन्मुचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्गाता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. — 2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मुल 10 *P.* To eradicate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूल-मुन्मुल्यतीव मे मनः *Ki.* 1. 41; उन्मुलितः हलधरेण पदायवतिः *Udb.*

उन्मुलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting; न पादपं (उन्मुलनज्ञातिं) ह *R.* 2. 34.

उन्मुञ्ज 2 *P.* 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing; *Y.* 1. 20. — 2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. — 3 To receive, accept (*Ved.*).

उन्मार्जन Rubbing, wiping off, removing; मनःशुद्धं *Dk.* 161.

उन्मुजावसृज्ज Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मुष्ट *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off; *R.* 15. 32; *Y.* 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses 'towards', near to, by the side of, with, under, down' (opp. अप). According to *G. M.* the following are its senses: — उप सामीप्यसामर्थ्यापवाचां कुतश्चिदोपदान-क्रियाभिः सामीप्ययनपुनरेष्टुः — (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति goes near; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति;

(3) pervasion ; उपकीर्ण ; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher ; उपदिशति, उपदेश ; (5) death, extinction, उपरत ; (6) defect, fault ; उपघात ; (7) giving, उपनयति, उपहरति ; (8) action, effort ; उपत्नान्ते, (9) beginning, commencement, उपक्रमते, उपक्रम ; (10) study, उपाध्याय ; (11) reverence, worship. उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. It is also said to have the senses of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority, उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger, उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa ; उपयुक्त, an assistant master ; उपाध्यायः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyaya comp. in these senses ; उपगमं गगायाः समीपे, उपकूलं, वनं &c. ; these are again compounded with other words ; उपकूप-जलाशयः, उपकंठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother' ; उपेन्द्रः. -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and means 'nearly', 'almost' ; उपविंशतिः nearly thirty, उपविंशतिः about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87) ; उप हरिं सुराः Sk. the gods are under i. e. are inferior to Hari ; शक्रादय उपच्युतं Vop. ; (b) with loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to ; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परार्धे हरेर्मुखाः, (2) addition ; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under ; (4) at, on, upon ; (5) upto, in, above ; e. g. उप साद्रुष on or above the peaks ; यो न वसतीत्युप ; or sometimes (c) with the instr. with, at the same time with, according to. -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, more over. (उपासनेऽधिके हिति वादस्थयति त्वयोः । तद्योगव्याविपूजासु शक्राचारम-वानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यिकरणदोषाक्षानाख्येयु च । [cf. Gr. *hupo* ; L. *sub* ; Goth. *up* ; Germ. *ob*].

उपकक्ष a. Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ a. Near, proximate. -ठ 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood ; यप तालीवनद्यामसुपकंठं महोदधेः R. 4. 34 ; 13. 48 ; Ku. 7. 51 ; Māl. 9. 2 ; आकुप्य चापं अवणोपकंठे S. 3. 5. to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. -ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat ; मेष्णोपकंठं सुहृदकाजः Si. 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale

उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिका] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका) ; Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter ; *पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण 10 U. To hear ; Si. 20. 5 उपकर्ण ind. Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकिरण See under उपकृ.

उपकीचकः 1 A relation or follower of Kichaka. -2 The army of Viārta under Kichaka.

उपकुचिः, -चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small cardamoms.

उपकुम्भ a. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. -भं ind. Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुशः Gum-boil, a disease of the mouth.

उपकुञ्ज 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकुञ्जित p. p. Made to resound (with cooing). -तं Filling with cooing.

उपकुर्प-वे ind. Near a well ; *जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकुलं ind. One the shore ; R. 15. 28.

उपकृ 8 U. (a) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render ; किं ते द्युयः मियसुपकरोतु पाकशासनः V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help ; प्राणैरप्युपकुर्वते Pt. 1. 83 ; Bk. 8. 18 ; (oft with gen. of person) ; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुर्वते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13 ; आत्मनश्चोपकुर्वते Me. 101 ; Si. 20. 74 ; K. 174 ; न हि दीपौ परस्परस्योपकुर्वतः S. B. ; sometimes with loc. also ; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.) ; हरिसुपकुर्वते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (b) उपकरोति, -कुरुते, 1 To add, supply (वाक्यान्वाहारे) ; उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with ; सितातपत्रस्य-जनैरुपस्कृतः Bhāg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect ; राजतं चाहुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112 ; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk. Pbh. 2. 15.

-5 (a) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person) ; P. I. 3. 32. VI. 1. 139. (b) To make efforts (with gen. of thing) ; एषोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्कृताः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform, Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure ; 7. 98 -8 To bring or call together ; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणाः (= ससृदिता. Sk.).

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means ; स्वेष्टूपकरणेषु U. 5 ; *द्वयं Mk. 3 : उपकरणो-भावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants ; परोपकारो-पकरणं शरीरं K. 207 ; so स्नानं bathing materials ; Pt 1 ; व्यायामं athletic materials, आत्मा परोपकरणीकृतः H. 2. 24 ; K. 80, 102, 198, 204 ; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient ; कर्म, वेद, यज्ञ &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तु a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly ; आपस्तम्भकर्ता Dk. 160 ; ह्रीनाम्युपकर्तुणि प्रहृष्टानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58 ; उपकर्त्री रसादीनां S. D. 624. ; Si. 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार) ; उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-मेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; ज्ञान्येस्वरूपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73 ; Y. 3. 284 ; Pt. 1. 22 ; उपकारे ब्रूतुं to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gateways as embellishments on festive occasions. -री 1 A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक a. Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results) ; उपकारकमायते भुञ्जते Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of cake.

उपकारित्व a. Helping, serving, beneficial &c. ; subservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य a. Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted -री A royal house, palace ; रथ्यां रथप्रतिगिभिः स नवोपकार्यो बाल्यात्परासिच दशां मदुनो-ह्युवास R. 5. 63 ; a royal tent ; तस्योप-कार्यो रथितोपचारः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55. 73.

उपकुर्वाण a. Doing service &c. -जः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pr-

pillage (ब्रह्मचरिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder (गृहस्थ).

उपकृत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. —तं Aid, favour, obligation; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकृतिः *f.*, उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकृ 6 P. 1 To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon, रत्नोपकीर्णं वसुधां Mb. —2 (उपकृ) (a) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. —2 Per-vasion. —*ind.* Near the rays.

उपकृप् 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रे-दुपकल्पते Bhāg. —2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेषूपकृतेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. —3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्यपि अक्षया वृत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. —4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. —*Caus* 1 To pre-prepare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. —2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2, Y. 1. 109. —3 To vow, promise; व्रतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. —4 To set up, exhibit. —5 To render (homage), communicate. —6 To bring near, fetch. —7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं, न्ना 1 Preparation, एवं वि-ज्ञाय मतिमात्रं भोजनस्यापकल्पनां Sosr. —2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. —2 Secondary, substituted.

उपकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. —2 Ready, prepared. —3 Fitted for, adapted to. —4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राजस्तस्याज्ञया देवो वसिष्ठमुपक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. —2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं निपुणमुपक्रांतवान् Dk. 120; माधवसमक्षमुत्तरमुपक्रान्तिष्वे Māl. 3, 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. —3 To begin, commence; (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रसन्नं बहुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रति-ग्रहीतुं... विरोचनस्तामुपक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. —4 To go against, attack, assail, उपक्रमते वाग्भिः Rām. —5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām.; win over, Dk. 65. —6 To step over, stride, traverse. —7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal (as wounds); यत्नामुपक्रम्यतां S. 1. 1; सर्वोपायैः Dk. 68; सुजा 75.

उपक्रम A beginner, one who un-der-takes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commence-ment; रामोपक्रममाचरन्त्यो रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma; किमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. —2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid.* —3 An undertaking, work, enter-prise. —4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामाधिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. —5 Attendance on a patient, treat-ment, practice of medicine, physick-ing. —6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा. —7 A kind of ceremony prepara-tory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. —2 Under-taking. —3 Commencement. —4 (Med-ic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduc-tion.

उपक्रमणीय *a.* 1 To be gone to, ap-proached, commenced &c. —2 Re-lating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. —2 Curable; अनुपक्रम्य आतंकः V. 2.

उपक्रमितु *a.* One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपकृच्छ 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपक्रोशः, शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53; वाक्सेतकण्ठलोकोपक्रोशनेः Dk. 41, 60.

उपक्रोष्टु *a.* Censuring, blaming. —*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (का) णं [उप-कृ-शब्दे, अ-व-श्वा] The sound of a lute.

उपक्रसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disap-pear. —2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a.* Decayed, wasted. —*y.* 1 Waste, decay, loss. —2 Expendi-ture. —यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षित *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. —2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhaust-ed, consumed, disappeared. —2 Powerless.

उपक्षेत्तु *a.* One who draws near; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिष्ट 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वसुषि दधाय तत्र

तत्र शस्त्रमुपाक्षिपतः Māl. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षित आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign; M. 3. —2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; पर-स्परं वाग्भिरुपक्षिपन्ति Rām. —3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; छलं कार्यमुपाक्षिपति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षितमिनेन Mu. 1; Māl. 1. —4 To throw down. —5 To com-mence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षितमिनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षितो भित्तिबंधः M. 5.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at, hurling. —2 Mention, allusion, hint, sug-gestion; कार्यापक्षेपमादौ तदुपपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः खलुपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. —3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपनीषितान्यां Dk. 61. —4 Commencement; उपायः M. 3. —5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. —2 Accusing, charging; धर्मः = शुद्धस्वामिकामात्रस्य पार्श्वार्थं ब्राह्मणपुत्रं समर्पणं Śabdak.

उपगण *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. —णः 1 A small or subordinate class. —2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगन्धः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach, attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शास्त्रिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी नेषमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so देववसुपगतं वृणं Pt. 4; पद्-मुपगता Bh. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. —2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. —3 To undergo, suffer; तपो योरमुपागतं Rām. —4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदायित्वमिदोपगतं Ku. 1. 8; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ Si. 9. 6; so निद्रावत्, हर्षः, रुषिः, शान्तिः, विषादः &c. —5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुतां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. —6 To come upon, attack. —7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यात्यन्तं दुःखमुपगते Me. 109 v. 1. —8 To undertake, begin. —9 To suffer, share in. —10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; वेदातोपगतं फलं Ms. 2. 160. —*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

उपग *a.* (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. —2 Receiving; ओषध्यः फल-पाकांता बहुमुपफलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Near, at hand. —4 Got, obtained. —5 Undergone, experienced. —6 Furnished with. —7 Gone to, be-come. —8 Promised, agreed. —9 Passed away, dead. —10 Feeling,

8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्थेति S. 3. 18; *अञ्जना M. 4; *अतिक्रमं 4. 5; *अञ्जलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राम-भद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरि-जनस्य U. 1; यथा सुहृत्प्रत्युपचारेण 6, V. 5, Si. 9. 78 -5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्गच्छैरेव लिङ्गै-र्मम राजोपचारः V. 4. royal service, pomp or state of royalty; भूषणाद्युप-चारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. 1. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिशिरं Dk. 15; शीतं Pt. 1: Dk. 23; K. 102 -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure; वृत्तचर्या Ms. 1. 111; प्रत्ययनं 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारोपु Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. समञ्चं सोपचारं (अञ्जं) Mb.; अश्वत्थशृङ्गणयोपचारो Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c.; वा-क्योपचारे कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. 1. for *गृह्यारः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्ण-भिनयोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hang-ling garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, de-coration, furniture &c.), present- ing flowers, perfumes &c.; सम्मं-लोपचाराणां R. 10. 77; कृतोपचारो-तुरन्नेवेति Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमैः कृतोप-चारः V. 2; *रत्नगीयतया S. 6; *वस्तु मन्त्रेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary de- corations (canopy &c.); (the Upa- cāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, con- duct, demeanour, वैश्यद्वयोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life, माधुनामुपचारः Rām.; परि-जनं Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 133. -12 Any religious perform- ance, a ceremony; प्रयुक्तपणिग्रहणो-पचारो Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेषु चेतनव-दुपचारवर्जनात् S. B., कृते पिपतिवती-त्यचेतनेषु कृते चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personifica- tion; so दृष्टिगो गच्छतीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहुना छत्रितोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करे कर्तुमोपचारात् *ibid*; न चास्य क- धुतरं तत्प्रतीतिरिति सुखेति उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 19. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभयवत्त्वं चेत् सुख उपचारेणानिभिद्वत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अर्थः) विवक्षितयोः

सदस्यातिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिव्यग्नमात्रं -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of स and र in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् a. Attending, serving.

उपचार्य *pot p.* To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -र्थः Practice of medicine. -र्थः Treatment.

उपचर्म-मं *ind.* On the skin, near the skin.

उपचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; ज्ञाश्रितश्चैरुपचितबलिं Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen, उपचि- न्नं प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25; चेतःपीडासुपचिनोति Mu. 2; अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10; 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भं K. 66 being developed; कलेनैव सहोपचीयते मयः K. 290; क्षीणोऽप्युपचीयते पुनश्चन्द्रः Bh. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. -*pass.* 1 To be collected or accu- mulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चत्वारस्तुपचीयते विप्र आढ्यो वणिक् रूपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addi- tion, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; बलं K. 105; स्वज्ञास्तुपचये Si. 2. 57; अभिसासुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्यं Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; so ज्ञानं, मांसं -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a *lagna* q v.). -*Comp.* -अपचय (du) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -भवन a species of the Dandaka metre

उपचायिन् a. 1 Increasing, grow- ing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचार्यः [उपचीयतेति श्रुत्य आधारे ष्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacri- ficial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित *p p.* 1 Collected: gather- ed together, accumulated; अस्मैरुपा- चितैः Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown: U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; *अवयवा संजरी 9. 44 full grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; *महामोहगहनः Mā. 1. 30; *वयुः Me. 32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strength ned. -4 full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; विप्रदुपचितमेव Bh. 1. 35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपचितिः *f.* Accumulation; colle- ction, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a lunar mansion स्वति; also हस्त. उपचूलने Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छेद् 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जले- नोपच्छेदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परद्वारासुपच्छेद्यति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छेदनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छेदनेरेव स्वते दापयितुं प्रयतियते Dk. 65 -2 Luring; उपमंजसुपच्छेदने Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the cham- ber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3, passing close to (in sexual in- tercourse).

उपजगती A variety of the Tri- altnh metre in which three Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or pro- duced, originate, arise, grow; उभ- यश्चोपजायते Ms. 1. 45; H. Pr. 44; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become v sible, appear; प्राणवैपत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; जतीत्युपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; संपि नोपजायते Bg. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. -*Caus.* (-जनय- ति) To produce, cause; rouse; उत्तरा- मलायोपजनितरूपः K. 175.

उपज्ज a. Increased, being pro- duced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendix. -3 Rise, or gain. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; नर्णं Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. -नं The body.

उरजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजाय *p. p.* 1 Produced, caused; *उपजाय excited, moved to anger; *विश्वासं confiding, believing, trust- ing. -2 Happening, taking place; U. 4. उपजातिः *f.* A mixed metre (see App.).

उपज्ज 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting any- thing in the ear; अंगारवप राजवधायोप- ज्जय Dk. 101; क्षत्रं कुहराजसु जनैः कं सुपाजयत् Mb. -2 (Hence) To in- stigate to rebellion or treachery, con- spire with; उपज्ज्यासुपजयत् Ms. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजम्भ *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear; उपजम्भमुपजम्भेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परदुल^० Mu. 2 -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कुनस्तेन नानाकोपवहस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99, उपजापमहान विलम्बयन् स विधाता दृष्टीन्महोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहेते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरत् *ind.* Towards old age or in old age.

उपजल्प 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पितं *A* talk.

उपजल्पित्व *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -हिका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. -कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by; उपजीव्यमानपादच्छायः K. 5; कां वृत्तिमार्गं उपजीवति Mk. 2; सुबाहकस्य वृत्तिः *ibid.*; शेषास्तमुपजीवेयुष्येच पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तदेतद्धारणं नाम कथिभिस्तुपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विच *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानापात्रोपजीविनां 9. 257; दृष्टोपजीव्यस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (-*m.*); भीमकावेद्विपुणौ स वसुवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16; अस्मद्^० K. 61. -कं Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood; निदिताथोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236; क्षत्रियस्त्वैतदेवाहुर्धर्मं कुण्योपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property; किञ्चिद्वसुवोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for

writing, that from which one derives, his materials; सर्वेषां कविमुखाणामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. -व्यः 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां नान्यथाना व्याख्यानेषु कदाचनिकेपेण S. D. 2. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to; Mv. 4.

उपजोषः, -षणं 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment -3 Frequenting, resorting to. -षं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon; (उपज्ञातं = विनोदशेन ज्ञातं); see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यङ्] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge; usually in comp which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21); पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk. : प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽप्युपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजन्यजन्यं यज्ञः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपजम्भ *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपदौकं *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering; एकैकं पञ्चुपदौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपदौकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarana*.

उपतटः The skirt or border; Ms. 57. -टं *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat; उपतप्तोदका नद्यः Bām.; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् *Asval.* -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness); sometimes used impersonally. -*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with; इत्यपूर्वमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c. -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance; उपतप्यामहे तपः Av. -*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतप्त *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched, consumed -2 Distressed, pained, tormented

उपतप्त *a.* Burning, heating. -*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow, सर्वथा न कंचन न सुखं उपतापाः K. 135, 177; क्षीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापन 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापित्व *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick, दुर्बलं विपुनादर्थं स्वाध्यायाद्युपतापिनः Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपत्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपत्यका [उपत्यकन् P. V. 2. 34; पूर्वतस्यासन्नं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयान्नेरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46; एते खलु हिमवतो गिरिरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनः संप्राप्ताः S. 5.

उपदंश् 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. द्वित्राहपदंशादुपाय Dk. 133; अमंसोपदंशं पिब नवज्ञो गितासवं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (a) A tree the root of which is used for horseradish (शियु). (b) N of another plant (समदिल).

उपदंशिन *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदंश *a.* (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदंश् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासुक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (a) To take upon oneself. (b) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. -दा (cf. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, *Nazarana*; उपदा

विचित्रः शङ्खकोलेकाः कोसलेखरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीक 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृतं द्रुपाः Si. 14. 39.

उपदानं, -नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vriṣhaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smeared, covered anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body.).

उपदिक्ष 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यप्ययोगविषये भाषिकमुपदिश्यते तथा तस्य.....तत्तत्प्रत्युपदिक्षीते मे वाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्परं K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदिक्ष Bg. 4. 34; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to; शुण्णमुपदिश्य भासिनी B. 8. 73; सुवर्णपुरमार्गमुपदेहयति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्च साहसीनां कश्चिद्गतोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; प्रबोद्धादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; द्रुतविलेवितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिक्ष f. उपदिक्षा An intermediate quarter, such as देशानी, अश्विनी, वैशाखी, and बायसी.

उपदिश्य a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; गृह्यदिष्टां दुहुर्धुरिर्वा Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. -5 Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितोपि सर्वे उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the *not inter alia*); स्थितोपदेशासुपदेशकाले प्रवेष्टि प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; अचिरपक्षोपदेशं नादत्तं M. 1, 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K. 26; M. 6; परोपदेशो पश्चिद्वत् H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दावमितेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A

plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चन्द्रसूर्यदे तौर्ये सिद्धये शिवा-लये । संवत्मात्रकथनमुपदेशः म उच्यते ॥

-6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment &c. with its *anubandhas* which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. -अर्थवाक्यं. -वचनं a parable, moral fable. -सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by San-karāchārya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. -कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. -न Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन a. Advising, instructing. -m. 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेष्ट a. Giving instruction or advice. -m. (ष्ट) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयस्यविजः स भगवान्क्रमोपदेष्टा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वृक्ष).

उपदीका A kind of ant.

उपदीक्षित् a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपहृत् 1 P. To see, behold, look at, perceive. -pass. To be or become visible. -Caus. 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञः पुरो मासुपहृत् H. 3; नयविज्ञेनैव राज्ञि सत्सत्त्वोपहृत् R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपहृत्क a. Showing. -कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपहृत्तं A commentary.

उपहृत् a. Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). -f. Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपहृष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance.

उपहृत् a. Seeing, overlooking. -m. 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, -देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.)

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रुवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं देविनिशाचरः R. 15. 23; प्राग्ज्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; दुःसानसन्धानासुपद्रवायात्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person is suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious -m 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. -त A term used by the Bāshkalas for a kind of Sindhi, also called उदयाह q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः 1 A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. धर्म.); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अधिजात बाह्यमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिक्षारापमभिया सुकुलजालमशोभत किंशुके R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; इति चेनामुपधातुमर्हति R. 8. 77 treasure up, lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहित-सूक्ष्मग्रथिना S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay; वामहस्तोपहितवचना S. 4 resting on. -3 (a) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 to impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty) तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); श्रीषु हृत्यमुपधाय शिक्षयत् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वामसुजमशयिणि Dk. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow; उपहितशोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एवमुपहितं चैतन्यं Vedānta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (धर्मोपधा-परिक्षण) ; (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधा-भिर्विमांश्च सर्वाभिः सच्चिदान् पुनः Kālikā P. -3 A means or expedient; अथशोभिदुरा लोके कोपधा मरणादृते Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram) A penultimate letter (अंशद्वयार्थं उपधा). -Oomp. -सूतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. -सूचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. 1V. 4. 125. -नं 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; विष्णुसुपधानं सुजलता Ph. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेष); कलापधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधाना विषं धीराः स्वयंसीं स्रज्जुयति ये Si. 2. 77. (where उप also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानीय a. To be placed near. -यं A pillow.

उपधाचिन् a. Using as a pillow; अश्ले सा बाहुलतोपधाचिनी Ku. 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीना विद्वति सोपधि सधिवृष्यानि Ki. 1. 45 see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्मुक्तान् व्यवहारान्निवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 88. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists.)

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c., see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; S. 1; नयमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7 -5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं मांसिकं ताम्रमांसिकं । तस्यै कार्यं च रात्रिश्च सिद्धं च शिखाजु ॥ -2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); e. g. milk, menses, aq. sweat, teeth, hair and lymph; सप्तै रजो वसा स्वेदो ह्याः केनास्त्वेष च । औजसं सप्तधातूनां क्रमा-न्वयोपधातवः ॥

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. -नं 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधुपित v. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain -तः Death.

उपधु 1, 10 P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as; सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg 7. 6, 9, 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear; experience, observe; दुर्बलो राम-चरितश्चनगैरुपधारयन् Bhāg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधुतिः f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नाग्निं सुखेनोपधमेत् Ms 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय q. v. below.

उपध्मानः A lip. -नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् a. Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters प् and क्; उपध्मानीयानामोष्ठो Sk.

उपध्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729); सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्होपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपनिर्दिशते Sat. Br.

उपनखं A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनस् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards. -2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person); मत्संभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; तत्संभोगोपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अथ आत्मने नोपनमति Bhāg.; उपैनं सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. 3 To share in. -Caus. 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 (a) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; S. 5. 19; R. 12. 102. (b) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनी R. 8. 7, 5. 52; क्षितिलोपनतां K. 129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting

itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109, चक्षेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्वत्तद्वत् V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य 22, 4. 3; so सुहृदुपनतः Me. 100; Mā. 10; K. 33, 132, 348; सुखं that readily or without efforts presented itself S. 3, अकामोपनतं R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given; परलोकोपनतं जलांजलि R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humble, subjected, surrendered; वृद्धोपनतचरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81; वृद्धोपनतं शङ्खं Mb. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनामुक n. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as चमोपनद्ध.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore; शोकयोरुपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened, -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, styte.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृक्षमुपनाह. It is formed by sweet-sounding letter (माहुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण); e. g. of the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं कुरु द्वारं दूरं एव किं कमलैः । अलमलमालि मृणालिरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला ॥ उपनामन् n. A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says: -उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्या-प्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to; कर्ण-योरुपनिधाय (सुखं) Asval.; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present;

Mā. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिषद्, -धायक a. Depositing, placing near.

उपनिषान् 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:— यद्वदक्षितं सचिह्नवत्तदिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Narada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित p. p. 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिषत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिषातः 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिषातिन् a. Coming (unexpectedly); रघोपनिषातिनोऽन्यथाः S. 6.

उपनिषंथ 9 P. To compose, write; किञ्चिदुपनिषद् U. 7.

उपनिषंधने 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रण Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिषपने The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिवेशित a. Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गाभिषेयं द्रवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं Ku. 6. 37, R. 15. 29.

उपनिवेशिन् a. Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् f. [Said to be from उप-नि-सद् 'Knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of worldly existence'; यथा य इमां ब्रह्मविद्यामुपयत्नात्मना वेन श्रद्धाभक्तिपुरःसरः सततोपायं यमजन्मजरारोगाद्यनर्थेषु निशतयति परं वा ब्रह्म यमयति अविद्यादिसंसारकारणं चात्यतमवसादयति विनाशयति. उपनिषद् उपनिषदस्य संक्षेपवर्णनस्य Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Mā. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमामानं ब्रह्मपासद्वयं ततः । निदेश्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निहृत्वा नर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्षया परं । नयत्युपास्तं मेदमतो बोधनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिद्विषाः शेषास्तन्मूलोच्छे-

दकत्वतः । यतोवसादवेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तकौमुदी 103 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darśanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedānta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:— ईशोपनिषद्, माण्डूक्योपनिषद्, ऐतरेयं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥ -2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; सप्रपारयण U. 6; Mv. 2. 2 -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore -5 Secrecy, seclusion -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. 8 A religious observance

उपनिषादिन् a. 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected

उपनिषकर A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति मुनिकुमारः कलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनेवोपनीतस्त्वं M. 7. 6, अक्षं M. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्युपनयः शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku 7. 72. -2 (a) To offer, present to; हरये स्वदेहमुपनयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; Ku 3. 65, आर्यस्यासन्नमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3 (b) To hand over, give over, अतःपुरपारिचारिकामभ्युपनीत K. 101; Mā. 1. 8. 1, U. 2; अचिरादुपनीता चः शिष्या M. 1 recently made over (or instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मः क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1, R. 13. 39, K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयः क्षणं Pt. 3. 180; उपनयः क्षणमोक्षं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate. -6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अयोऽनेयमुपायेन द्रवतामुपनीयते Kām. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169 -8 To bring near to oneself, i. e. invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. 1. 3. 36); आश्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; नागवकमुपनयते Sk. ; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15, Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140 -9 To hire, employ as hire-servants; कर्मकरादुपनयते Sk. -Caus To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते गुरोः । बालो वेदाय तद्योगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजन्मन्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24, see Ms. 2. 36-38, of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्यातिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षवर्तमाननिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयने 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; ह्यसमावर्तनस्तु योत कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, नायन् = उपनय q. v.

उपनायक a. Leading to. -कः 1 (उप गीतो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य दुर्गोत्कर्षकया उपनायकाः); e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Mā. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Mā.

उपनीत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given -5 Adduced. -तः A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्यं p. 1 To be brought near, M. 2. 4 -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतु a. One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku 1. 60; नालत्यभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mā. 9. -m. (तः) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an Acharya. Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत 4 P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्य A place for dancing.

उपन्यस्त 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust anyone with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; सयौपन्यस्तेषु ननेषु H. 3; इत्युपन्यस्तोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यस्तं Mā. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्यवर्त्तयः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यस्तं S. 5 what is this that is

proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively, Y. 2. 19.

उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एव वचनोपन्यासः S. 5; Mā. 1, 3, 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालोचनः Amaru. 23; चतुरो मधुरश्चाप्युपन्यासः Ak.; सोऽनं° Ve. 5 overtures of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वः S. 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपमतिः पत्या, उप गौत्रः पतिः]
A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्येता
तेन चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 7.
155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद्य 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपद्ये Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकमाञ्जिता गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39, 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; देहि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्योपपद्यन्ते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दूरिषु प्रयुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं चो न पश्यामि स्याच्चैर्लिकं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेचरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते B. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लेश्यं गच्छ कौतिय नैतत्स्वयमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मणमुपपद्यते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपपाद Ait. Br. -Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादितः Rām. inspired with confluence; get ready; रघुमुपपाद्य Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; द्रिष्ट्वा स्वमति मेधात्रा भीतेनेषोपपादितः R. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 244; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपपाद्येत् K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; यावत्तु मातृव्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं K. 62, 113, 120, 134; देवकार्यं R. 11. 91; 17. 55; Ms. 29. -4 (a) To

make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कथमीश्वरं विनाशयामिणमुपपादयति Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपादिते क्षेत्रे Ms. 9. 36 -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kām. 11 57; K. 2; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपादयेत् Subhāsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. 10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69 (जन्म); इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground, मियेषु येः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमद्भुजितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपात्तिरुदाहृता बलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपात्तिं दुर्बलाः R. 5. 12; तत्पर्यायमुपपात्तिः Bhāshā P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपात्ति -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राकृतं तस्योपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).
उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained, secured; अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः B. 3. 41; V. 5 15; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; अद्देव साक्षाद्विधिनेषुपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्ते तवः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः *ibid* this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible, उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3 12 -6 Filled with, furnished with, possessed of, furnished with, उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala 1. 1, Ms. 9. 141, 244; तल्लक्षणोपपन्नः S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादुक *a.* Self-produced. -कः A superhuman being, god; दिव्योपपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुरुपपदं वेदं Ki. 18.

44 (पदवेद); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निशानं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपद्येव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mu. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last number is some form of a verbal character; e. g. वेदवेद, यामणी, आकर्णलब्धि &c.

उपपरीक्षा -क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपर्चन, उपपृच्छ *a.* Closely touching. -न Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपशुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु 1 तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्मूलमुपपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन *a.* One who has committed an उपपातक.

उपपादुक *a.* Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं q. v.

उपपाश्वः -श्वे 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड 10 P. 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तोत्रोपपीडं परिरेच्युक्तम् Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; Si. 10 47; पाश्वोपपीडं पाश्वोपपीडं, पाश्वोपपीडं Sk. (b) To oppress, devastate, lay waste; क्षुत्पणोपपीडितः troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kām. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्यथिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुरिक *a.* (को *f.*) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादश).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्माजोरो हितकुलार्थयेते जनैः Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उपचापचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

37

यदेकस्यैव वस्तुतः Chandr. 5. 7. 9.

-**Comp.**—उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; विपर्यय उपमेयमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g. कमलेव मतिमतिरिव कमला तदुत्तिव विमा विमेव तदुः । &c.

उपमातिः f. 1 Comparison. -2 Killing. -3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. -ति: m. Granting wealth (Śāy.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). -**Comp.**—वनि a destroyer of an enemy (Śāy.); one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातुः f. [उपमा माता उप गोणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. -2 A near female relative; मातृवत्ता मातुलानी विवृण्वती विवृण्वता । शब्दः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृवत्पुत्रा-कीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद a. Giving delight. f. Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारण Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य a. Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). -स्य The Śrāddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित a Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Placing near. -f. A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूपा).

उपसृष्ट 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यमिकानुपसृष्ट N. 5. 110. -2 To rub down. -3 To pass through.

उपमर्द 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अग्राह्य तावदुपमर्दसहासु चूंग लोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोलतासु S. D. (where उ also means rough handling or enjoyment). -2 Destruction, injury, killing. -3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment, Mk 1. -4 Unhushing. -5 Refutation of a charge. -6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपमर्दक a. Crushing, destroying. -कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् m. (cf. P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulas at a sacrifice; एकादशोपयजः यज्यजंतुपयजयति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयज् m. The priest who utters the above formulas.

उपयाजः Additional formulas at a sacrifice.

उपयन्त्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any aind.

उपयज् 1 U. 1 To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान् मिथः—ममयादिमाह्वपायस्त S. 5; आत्माह्वपायं विविनोपयेने Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11, Bk 4. 20, 28, 7. 101 -2 (a) To seize, hold; उपयच्छ शुर्वं Av.; उपायस्त महात्माणि Bk 15. 21; शक्राण्डुपायस्त जित्वराणि 1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept, कोपात्काश्चिन्मिथैः प्रसुपायस्त नासत् Bk. 8. 33. -3 To show, indicate (सूच), सोपयच्चं भवे Bk. 7. 101. -4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved). -5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173. -6 To curb, restrain.

उपयन्तु m. A husband; अधोपयन्तारसलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1; Si. 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या स्वजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयौवना S. D. -2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16 -2 Restraining, curbing. -3 Placing down the fire. -4 Support. -नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood, उपयमनीरूपकल्पयति Sat. Br. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयामः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. -2 The formulas uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. -3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; धुरिन्मन्त्राह्वयती सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26; so धुरे, गतिः, नयनं, पर्वी, दुर्भिक्षं कष्टपयाति न नीतिदोषाः H. 3. 117. -2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.; तदुत्तरी, दृष्टुं, वृजं, पाकं, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात p. p. Come, arrived. -तं Arrival, return.

उपयाने Approaching, coming near; हरोपयाने त्वरिता वधू Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन् a. Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit; त्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो यः R. 13. 53; अक्षमालाह्वययाचितुं K. 151. **उपयाचक** a. One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer

उपयाचित p. p. Begged, requested.

-तं 1 A request or prayer in general. -2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being), निक्षेपी मिथ्येतुं प्रदास्यादुपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 46; अथ नया भगवत्याः करालायाः प्राह्वययाचितं श्रीरत्नसुहृतेन्यं Māl. 5; दयिते यदु देवेभ्यो मतोरारज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाचितं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्दोषाः ॥ -3 A request or prayer to a deity; for the

accomplishment of a desired object; K. 330.

उपयाचितकं = उपयाचित above; सिद्धायतनानि कृतविधिवदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, apply, बाहुयुज्यमुपयुज्जीत Si. 2. 93; बहुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्कलं R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12; अमुपयुज्यमान useles, good for nothing S. 7; U. 4. -2 To enjoy, taste; पय उपयुज्य Me. 13. v l.; फलान्मुपायुक्तं स दृढनीतेः R. 13. 46; Bk. 8. 39. -3 To devote or attach oneself to; न मुनेरुपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वै माझा गत-श्रीकं भर्तारमुपयुज्यते Subhāsh. -4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). -5 To appropriate, consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. -**pass.** 1 To be used or applied. -2 To be fit or proper; तस्यैवमुपयुज्यते Bhāṣ. -3 To be of use, be taken into account; Pt. 1. 328.

उपयुक्त p. p. 1 Attached &c. -2 Suited, appropriate; fit, right, proper. -3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. -4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगं गच्छ or द्रव्यं to be used or employed, serve; व्रजंति ...अनंगलेखक्रियेपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. -2 Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. -3 Fitness, suitability, propriety. -4 Contact, proximity. -5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. -6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् a. 1 Employing, using. -2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. -3 Appropriate, fit, proper. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or *त 1 Usefulness, utility. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Occasion, need. -4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. -2 A team.

उपर a. Ved. 1 Being below, under. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Nearer. -र. 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (गवन्). -2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. -3 A cloud. -4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् ind. In the proximity, near to.

उपरंज 4 U. or in *pass.* To be red, to be eclipsed; उपरंज्यते भवयाच् चंद्रः Mu. 1. -**Caus.** 1 To colour, tint, dye. -2 To affect, grieve, distress.

उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -कः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

उपरगतः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरगते शशिनः सद्युपगता रोहि-
नि श्रेण S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपरागजनिता Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury, blighting influence; दुष्गालिनी हैमनिचोपराग R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Re-
proach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं रत्नेन उप गौणे वा] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूरीश्च तथैव च । सुकाशकिस्तथा शंस इत्यादीनि बहुवचि ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु विविच्यते हीना विज्ञेयोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगतादुपर-
राम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69; इत्यु-
क्त्योपरराम; युद्धमुपररामत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); व्यापादयकोपरराम Pt. 1; or with abl. ; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf. ; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=Caus.). -Caus. To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरतः *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रज-
स्तुपरते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अद्य दृशामो नास्तस्माद्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 With-
drawn or retired from; एणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. -अरि *a.* having no foe. -कर्म *a.* ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. -विषयाभि-
हा *a.* one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. -स्पृह *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Ab-
staining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर (रा) मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमणं 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from cere-
monial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमामिषवागो गर्ताकारो देशभेदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपरजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposi-
tion (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अधः) (with gen.); गतमुपरि घनानां S. 7. 7; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्योपरि S. 2. 8; प्रमादनां Māl. 7. 5. U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9, 12. 37; so 'स्थाप-
नं, स्थित &c.; with loc. उपर्येव स लंका-
यां Rām.; or acc. यत्राण्डुपरि यंत्राणि *ibid.*; oft. at the end of comp.; रथः, तरुवरः, तद्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य चय Y. 2. 253; सु-
क्तस्योपरि Susr (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 23; तस्योपरि कुङ्कः, मनोपरि दुष्टदुष्टिः &c.; तस्योपरि प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि on your account. (*e*) After; सुहृतादुपरि उपस्थाप्य श्रेद्वागच्छेत् P III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (*a*) Just above; लोकादुपर्युपरि माधवः Vop. (*b*) Higher and higher, far high, high above; उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (*a*) high above, upon, to-
wards the upper side of (opp. अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यन् सर्व एव दृशिद्विती H. 2. 2; so उपरिया, 'स्थापनं, स्थित &c.; oft in comp. स्वमुद्रोपरिचिह्नित Y. 1. 319. (*b*) Besides, in addition, further, more; शतामुपरि चैवाष्टौ तथा सूयश्च सत-
तिः Mb. (*c*) Afterwards; यदा पूर्वं ना-
सीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti. 2. 7; सपिःपीत्वोपरि पयः पिबेत् Susr.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, conti-
nuously. [cf. Zend *upairi*, *upara*; Gr. *hyper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar*; Germ. *uber*; Eng. *over*; Hindu. *upar*]. -Comp. -आसनं sitting on high. -गत *a.* gone up, ascended. -चर *a.* moving above (as a bird). -क्षित *a.* piled over or above. -ज *a.* produced above, elevated, high. -तन, स्थ *a.* upper, higher. -युत *a.* Ved. coming from above. -युत *a.* Ved. raised above the ground. -भागः the upper portion or side. -भावः be-
ing above or higher. -भूमिः *f.* the ground above. -मर्त्य *ind.* Ved. above men. -ज्ञयनं *a* place

of rest. -भोगिक *a.* being in the upper line or series. -सद्य *a.* lying or sitting above. (-*m.*) a class of gods. -मद्य sitting above.

उपरिदात् *ind.* [cf. P. V. 3. 31]

1 As an adverb it means (*a*) Over, above, from above, on high; पर-
हितकरणे नोपरिदात्त चाचः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106 (*b*) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावतसा दि कल्याण-
संपदुपरिदात्त इवति Māl. 6; इदमुपरिदात्त
व्याख्यातं in the sequel. (*c*) Behind (opp. परस्तात्). -2 (As a preposi-
tion it means (*a*) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si. 11. 3. (*b*) Down upon. (*c*) Behind (with gen.). -Comp. -ज्योतिष्मती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. -ज्योतिः *f.* a verse of the Trishtubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. -वृहती N. of a Vedic metre hav-
ing four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode of posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); उरवेकदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कन्धसंस्थितं । नारी कामयेत कामी वैचः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥ Sabdak.

उपरुद्ध 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, nterrupt, stop; उत्पन्नमणोनेयनयोरुपरुद्ध-
वृत्ति S. 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; उपरुद्धयते तपोदुष्टानं S. 4; V. 5; पण्यमुपरुद्धयतां Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्याय्यमुपरुद्धे V. 5. -2 (*a*) To disturb, trouble; पौरास्तपावेनमुपरुद्धयति S. 1. (*b*) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); उपरुद्धयारिमासीत Ms. 7. 195; Kām. 13. 67; उपरुद्धं कुलमधुरं Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; तजोपरोधे नाः स्थापयति Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपरुद्धत् Rām.

उपरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, imped-
ed, stopped; confined, captive; वृत्तं दि राज्ञःमुपरुद्धवत् R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, locked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; शरत्समुद्रादुधरोधोः R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74; सकीर्तकं चिनयं U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; तपोचननिवासिनामुपरोधो ना भूत् S. 1. 5. 6. अनुग्रहः स्वल्लेख नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः सहातां *ibid.*; detention; किंराजर्षरोधेन S. 3. -3 Opposition, refusal; check, restraint. -4 Covering, sur-
rounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* impeding, ob-
structing.

उपरोधक *a.* 1 Obstructing -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. -4 An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधने Obstruction, impediment &c.; see उपरोध.

उपरोधित्व *a.* Obstructing, impeding; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपक [उपरत रूपकं दृश्यकाव्य सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated; नाटिका भोटकं गोष्ठी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं । प्रस्था-
नोद्घात्यकाव्यानि वैखणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं
श्रीपादेनं शिपकं च विहायिका । दुर्भिक्षिका प्रक-
रणी हल्लीशी माणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock. उपलशक-
रमेतज्ज्वलं मोमयाना Mu. 3. 15, कानि
कथं चरितवाच्यपदं चेतः S. Til. 3; Me.
19; S. 1. 14. -2 A precious stone,
jewel -3 Sand (V. d.). -4 A cloud.
—ला 1 Refined sugar. -2 The upper
and smaller null-stone which rests
on the Drishad [cf. L. opalus].

उपलकः A stone.

उपलक्ष 10 P. 1 To look at, ob-
serve, behold, mark: आनलवर्तन
उपलक्षयति K. 197; रम्यरूपलक्षितं भ-
वत्या S. 1. -2 To regard, consider;
लोकप्रसादः सत्योयं प्रतिनूपलक्षितं. Rām.
-3 To mark, put a mark upon; Y.
1. 30; 2. 151; Kām. 7. 47. -4 To
denote, designate, describe. -5 To
imply in addition; यत्तत्र दोन उपलक्षि-
तः उपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3.
162 -5 To mind, have in view;
Kām. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक *a.* 1 Observing; mark-
ing; पराविच. -2 Designating; in-
dicating (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding,
observing, marking, ascertainment;
वेलोपदक्षगार्थे S. 4. -2 A mark,
characteristic or distinctive feature;
उपलक्ष्यमुपलक्षणं V. 4, 4. 33, उपलक्षणे
वृत्तिर्यः Sk. -3 Designation; प्राथुप-
लक्षणं Sk. -4 Implying something
that has not been actually express-
ed, implication of something in
addition or any similar object
where only one is mentioned;
synecdoche of a part for the whole,
of an individual for the species, or
of a quality for that in which the
quality exists (स्वरविपादकत्वे सति
स्वतःप्रतिपादकत्वे); संव्ययङ्ग आक्षेपस्या-
द्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; so अरितं
नास्तेष्वलक्षणं &c.

उपलक्षित *p. p.* 1 Observed, mark-
ed, comprehended, implied, meta-
phorically expressed &c. -2 Under-
stood, comprehended. -3 Charac-
terized.

उपलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable. -2 To
be described, designated &c. -अयः
1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An
asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलक्षियः [बालविः त्रियोऽस्य पृषो.]
A kind of antelope (चमर).

उपलक्ष् 1 A. 1 To know, under-
stand, see, perceive (directly); Pt.
1. 76; अन्य प्रतिप्रिया नोपलक्ष्यते K.
152. -2 To ascertain, find out,
learn, know; ब्रूहि पदुपलक्ष्यं U. 1;
तत्त्वत एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1; Mv. 7. 30;
R. 12. 60; Bk. 3. 27; K. 159; M.
4, 3. 6, 4. 6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire,
enjoy, experience (happiness &c.);
उपलक्ष्यमुक्तः K. 4. 42 experiencing;
कथमुपलक्ष् निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy;
इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलक्ष्या Mu. 2. now I
recollect; Me. 11. 17; R. 8. 82,
10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, be-
come pregnant. -Caus. 1 To cause
to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलक्ष्य *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained.
-2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, under-
stood, known, guessed. -Comp.
—अर्थ *a.* having the meaning under-
stood. (—यं *f.*) a tale, a true or pro-
bable story.

उपलक्ष्य *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining,
acquisition; वृथा हि मे स्मरस्वपदोप-
लक्ष्यः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation,
perception, knowledge (ज्ञान); ना-
भाव उपलक्ष्यः cf. Nyāya B. 2. 28,
30. -3 Understanding, mind (मति).
-4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Percepti-
bility, appearance (recognized as a
kind of proof by the Mīmāṃsakas);
see अनुपलक्ष्य.

उपलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Gaining, acquiring,
-2 Knowing, perceiving. -*m.* Scul-
self.

उपलभः [लभ-प्रत्यय-च] 1 Acqui-
sition; अस्मादुल्लेखीयोपलभस्तुतिरुपलक्ष्या
S. 7. -2 Direct perception or re-
cognition, comprehension otherwise
than from memory (same as अनु-
भव q. v.). प्राक्तनोपलभं Mā. 5; ज्ञातो
स्तत्प्राप्तोऽनुपलभः R. 14. 2. -3 As-
certaining, knowing; अविज्ञाकियोप-
लभाय S. 1.

उपलभक *a.* Causing to observe,
reminding.

उपलभने Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य *pot. p.* 1 Obtainable. -2,
Respectable, commendable, praise-
worthy.

उपलप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलक्ष् 10 P. To fuddle, coax,
flatter; नतांतिमुपलक्ष्यन् Dk. 29; S.
7; M. 3.

उपलक्ष् लने Fodding.

उपलक्ष् लिक्षे Thirst.

उपलक्ष् A portent, natural phe-
nomenon, considered as boding evil.

उपलक्ष् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear,
besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; तथा-
स्ता नोपलक्ष्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick
or adhere to; यो वक्त्रमुपलक्ष्यति Vāgb.

उपलक्ष् 1 Anointing, smearing. -2
Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Ob-
struction, being concealed, becom-
ing deadened or dull (said of senses).
उपलक्ष्ने 1 Smearing, anointing,
plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.
उपलक्ष्ने 1 Serving as an ointment.
-2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Ob-
structing.

उपवक्तु *m.* 1 A priest at a sacri-
fice. -2 One who animates (by his
words).

उपवदः The tree Bu hanania
Latifolia (विषसाल).

उपवद 1 A. 1 To talk over, con-
ciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax;
भृत्यामुपवदते Sk.; वातारं Bk. 8. 28.

उपवादः Censure, blame (Ved.)

उपवादित्व *a.* Censuring, blaming.

उपवने [उपनिवने] A garden,
grove, a planted forest; पांडुच्छायो-
पवनवृत्तयः केतकैः क्षुचिभिः Me. 23;
R. 8. 73, 13. 79; लता a garden
creeper.

उपवर्ण 10 P. To describe in
detail; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुक्षमपुरवृत्तं
Mu. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed de-
scription.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, de-
lineation in detail; अतिज्ञापवर्णनं
व्याख्यान Susr.; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्णः N. of a son of Sankara
Svāmi, author of several writings
on the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

उपवालिग *a.* Swollen or dimmed
with tears (as eyes).

उपवल्लिका N. of a plant (अमृतलवण).

उपवल्लः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at,
inhabit (with acc.); वैकुण्ठं उपवसति Sk.
-2 To be in a state of abstinence,
abstain from food, fast; उपवसेद्विं Ms.
2. 220, 5. 20; Y. 3. 292, 264; (fig.
also); उपोविताभ्यामेव नेत्राभ्यां विवर्तते
Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4
To enter upon, learn, take to, begin.
—Caus. To cause to fast.

उपवसथः [उप-वस-आधते अय] 1 A
village. -2 The day preceding a
Soma sacrifice; or a day of prepara-
tion for this sacrifice; a fast-day.

उपवसथिय, उपवसथ्य *a.* Selected for
an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवस्तं A fast.

उपवस्तिः *f.* Support of life (as
food, sleep &c.).

उपवस्तु *a.* One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्य हं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासात् a. Fasting, observing a fast. -कं A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

उपवह् 1 P. 1 Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 bring about, commence.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढ-त्पत्तां S. 5. 7; °बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; so °मदुः, °दुर्घः &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोढ-शब्दान् रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound. -5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M. W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपवाह्यः, -ह्या 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चन्द्र-हस्तोपवाह्या गजवशां Mn. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इन्द्रव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. -f. 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आशुवेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गान्धर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद and स्थाप-त्यशास्त्रवेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To

enter upon, practise; as प्रायं उपविशति; so अनशनोपविष्ट. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोपयुक्स्वैवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. -Caus. To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down

उपवेशिन् a. 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेष्ट a. One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-पं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अकेशीरं सुशीक्षीरं तथैव कलिहारिणा । वनं कर्-वीर्यं पंच चोपविषाः स्तुता ॥ -पाः N. of a plant (अतिविष)

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vina or lute (before a deity &c), उपवीणयितुं ययौ स्वेकदयावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33, N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 39; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उप वे-क] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus, पित्र्यमंशसुपवीत-लक्षणं नातुर्कं च धनुर्लजितं दधत् R. 11. 64; शुक्रायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Ku. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् a. Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृंह, -हणं &c. See उपवृह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or Pargana. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः f. Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद् See under उपविद्.

उपवेषः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेषमादत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवैणवं The three periods of the day, i. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिविध्यं).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशान् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशाम्यतु ते वृद्धिः Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. -Caus. 1 To calm, tranquillize,

-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuage-ment, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Ye 3, तन्मुहुःसह एष वायुपशमं नो सां-त्ववादेः स्फुटं Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bh. 2. 82 -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक a. Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशान्त p. p. 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation, आर्तमवशोपशान्ति- R. 8. 31; Amaru 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires), Pt. 1. 147.

उपशान्तिन् a. 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -m. A tame elephant.

उपशय See under उपश्री.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अथोपशाल्ये रिदुमयशाल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशांतवनं Appeasing (see उपशा-वन)

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. -लं ind. Near a house

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-श्चणं Learning, training.

उपशिष(ह)नं 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगोपयमानमवेहि तन्महान-मिश्रयाम Udb.

उपश्री 2 A 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit -3 To do good to, agree with; चन्मनोपश्रीते Charaka.

उपशय a. 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. -यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of विद्वान्). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. -या A prepared piece of clay.

उपशाशः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन् a. 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,

calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in midicine); *ता, -रन् tranquillizing; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपसृम् *Caus. P.* To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपसृमन्, -सृमा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपसृषणं Drying up, withering.

उपसृषी *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपसृष्ट 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वच्, विर: &c. -2 To promise.

उपसृष्ट *m.* A sacrifice.

उपसृष्ट *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपसृष्टि: *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गम्य किंचिच्छुमाशुमकरं वच्: श्रुते तद्विदुषीरा देवप्रश्नमुपसृष्टिं ॥ Hārāvāli; परिजनोंऽपि चास्याः सतसुपसृष्ट्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपसृष्टि *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपसृष्टि 4 P. 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. — *Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपसृष्टय रथ V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपसृष्टि *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

उपसृष्टि: -वणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -4 An embrace.

उपसृष्टीकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; सप्तसेजनसमर्थः श्लोकैः उपसृष्टीकयितव्यः Mn. 4.

उपसृष्ट *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपसृष्ट *ind.* Ved. Ready at one's call.

उपसृष्टयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसृष्टयमं Binding.

उपसृष्टयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामाख्यातयोः कर्मोपसृष्टयोगोऽयम् Nir.

उपसृष्टरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing; शल्यमार्गादुपसृष्टरोहः Susr.

उपसृष्टवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसृष्टव्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्धोपोपसृष्टव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसृष्ट 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसृष्टकरणं Preparing, purifying.

उपसृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up,

conclude; इदानीमुपसृष्टहरति; प्रकृतमुपसृष्टहरति Kull. on Ma. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कृमोऽङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; हेतुः पार्श्वगतं छायां नोपसृष्टहरति इमः H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसृष्टरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसृष्टहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, résumé. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

उपसृष्टहारि *a.* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. — *m.* A *hetu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसृष्टहारि

उपसृष्टति: *f.* 1 Comprehension -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसृष्टक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसृष्टक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumé.

उपसृष्टख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Varitikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's *Sūtras* and generally to supplement them); *e. g.* जुष्टमाविमममादाद्यनिगुप्तसंख्यान; *c.f.* इष्टि. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसृष्टग्रह 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां तूपसृष्टग्रह Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसृष्टग्रह Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसृष्टग्रहः, -हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; नोऽपरसृष्टायाः निगुप्तसंख्यानार्थं Mn. 2 -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रभसात्पाणिः पादोपसृष्टग्रहाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br Sht. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दातोपसृष्टग्रहः Y 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण)

उपसृष्टग्राह *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसृष्ट 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसेतुर्दशमीं Bk.

9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपाध्यायमुपासद् Ka 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (तं) आकल्पसाधनैस्तेस्तेरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः B. 17. 22; St. 13. 24 -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. — *Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपसत्ति: *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. — *f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the उत्थितिर्होम ceremony, and lasting for several days. — *Comp.* — त्रित्ति *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasāda*, i. e. drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद् *a.* Going near to, serving — *d.* 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसदनं 1 Going near to, approaching -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्येव चक्रेणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसद्वा Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसद् *p. p.* 1 Approached; near, approximate -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसत्तानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंघा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; त्रिवर्गोपसंघत्ते Kām. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; सुतृचोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देवमुपसंपदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. — *Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrive at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —चं Condimment.

उपसंभाषः -वा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसंत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण See under उपसृ, सृष्ट्

उपसंत्वनं 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसंत्वनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि *ind* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसुन्दः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, 'approach, draw near; राजानं...दुर्गं...उपसृष्ट् &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर *a.* Approaching. —रः 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवाहूपसरः Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्गा A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. 1 Pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृज below; रोषेण व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हन्युश्चोपसर्गः प्रसूतः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रसूतिताश्चोपसर्गाः प्रजाः Batn 1. 10; सोपसर्गं चो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Proposition prefixed to roots; निपाता-

श्राव्यो जेयाः प्रादयस्तुपसर्गकाः। चोतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकाद्वयता इमे। *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निस् or निर, दुस् or दुर, वि, आ (इ), नि, अवि, अपि, अति, ह, उत, अभि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर and दुस्-दुर be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि यावत्); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:—उतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमद्विद्यतद्वे। विभ्रमं मद्मदः प्रमदानां धातुल्लिख्यसर्ग इवार्थम् ॥ According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely, alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:—उपसर्गेण वाच्यो बलादप्यत्र न विनिये। प्रहाराहारसहाराविहारपाहिरवत् ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थे वाच्ये कश्चिच्छ्रित्तममुवर्तते। तमेव विशिष्टवचन्य उपसर्गगतिश्चिवा ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent, Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रवान); e. g. in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राज् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चतिवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्ट इव सुद्राविष्टितभवत्वाः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतद्दुर्बलसति सुसृष्टः R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root), कुसुमहो-रुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. —ष्टः The sun or moon when eclipsed. —ष्टः Sexual union.

उपसृप् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; मनोपातिक-सुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिवातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलयः दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्पः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेक्तु *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —नं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेत् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so सुखं, संधि, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -7 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a.* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying. (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, -सेवा, 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring -2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addition to; विषय° Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छाया° परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपकृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condimment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्कारो रथस्यासीत् Mb.; Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साकांक्षमनुपस्कारं विष्णुगति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवायं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत् *p. p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Consured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तब्ध 5, 9 P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तम्भः, -भन 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; मैत्रोपस्तम्भेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूकबलेपस्तम्भेन कारणेन भवितव्यं H. 1.

उपस्तम्भक a. Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरणं See under उपस्तु.

उपास्तिः Vcd. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol -2 To invoke.

उपस्तुतु f. Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपस्तुतिः f. Invocation, praise.

उपस्तु, -स्तु 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अमुतोपस्तरणमस्ति स्वाहा.

उपास्ति f. Ved. 1 Spreading -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपस्त्रा f. [गौणी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. I. 3. 25-6 and Vart. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नादुत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mu. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; मादुपतिष्ठस्व Mu. 1 come to me; रामं मुनिमुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्वारं U. 1; B. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve; नादकेनोपस्थितम्यनस्मानिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) the audience with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189, पुरा ह्युक्तमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm only in this sense); ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठते मैत्रेः Bk. 8. 13; न सूर्यकादव्यमुपस्थितासौ 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; B. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; Māl. U. 2. 3, 7; सख्येन मादुपतिष्ठते treat me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); मद्रुपतिष्ठति-ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठते Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते भारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; रथिकादुपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपास्थितैवमुक्ते तं सखायं राघवः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपतिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); धर्मः यदुपतिष्ठते Sk. (यावति); Ms. 3. 76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon,

fall to the share of; मूलपुरुषावसानं संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6; K. 13. 69, वीरभूरिति ज्ञात्वा यं वनयास्वामुपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you, R. 8. 2; विपद्रुपत्तिनतामुपस्थिता 8 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; be got, अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्मृमुपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; वेदमुपतिष्ठति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. -Caus. (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्त्रालितमुत्सर्पातं रथमुपस्थापय U. 1; सबागासनं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ a. Near, approximate. -स्थः 1 The lap; उपस्थं कृत्वा make a lap; *स्थे कृत्वा take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. -स्थः, -स्थ 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपवासोऽप्यारवा-द्ययोपस्थानिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्य लोषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तौ पादौरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. -Comp. -द्वज् a reaching to the lap. -निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. -पत्रः, -द्वलः, the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). -सद् a. sitting in the lap.

उपस्थातु a. 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. -m. 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्ययो-रुपस्थानं M. 1. -3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानात्मनि निवृत्तं पुरुषं स मादुपस्थाय Y. 1; सूर्यो-पस्थानं कुर्वेः V. 4; V. 1. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obeisance; greeting; *स्तोत्रपद्धतिं U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding, रावणहितं Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary; any sacred place (approached with respect) -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय pol. p. To be stayed with, be kept near. -To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक a. 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendants, service.

उपरथायकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थापितु a. Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित p. p. 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्क्षेत्रे भर्तृपस्थितः M. 1; *अयोध्यायामिन् S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 243; Y. 2. 62; चित्तिन° Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); *संपहारः V. 1; *उदयं R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Māl. 10; Rain. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अयाचित° Ku. 5. 22 got without solicitation; अचितित° Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot, V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleaned, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pada-text. -तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पर्श 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe, स्नानमुपस्पर्शोती K. 172; तथेयमुप-स्पर्श जले पादौ B. 5. 59, 18. 31; उप-स्पर्श मणिकणिकायां Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth), to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्नेदमुपास्पर्शञ्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः, -र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. -3, Rinsing the mouth, sipping ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पर्शित्व a. 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्वृतिः f. A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general),

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहृ 2 P. 1 To strike, smite ; द-
होपघातं वाः कालयति Sk. -2 To waste,
injure, destroy, kill ; अहोपघातं पितृद्वयं
Ms. 9. 208 ; लंका चोपहृनिघते Bk. 16.
12. 5. 12 ; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in
or into. -4 To err, mistake in recit-
ing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, struck, im-
paired ; अहोपहतविधिः दधः Bh. 2. 26,
pained, hurt ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected
by, smit, injured, struck with, over-
powered ; अहो K. 167 ; दारिद्र्यं, लोभं,
वर्षं, कामं, शोकं &c. ; Mu. 7. -3
Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed
(to destruction) ; कथमत्रापि देवेनोपह-
ता वयं Mu. 2 ; देवेनोपहतस्य दुष्टिरथवा पूर्व
विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8 -5 Censured, re-
buked, disregarded. -6 Vitiating, pol-
luted, made impure ; आसीरनेलेः सुराभि-
मैत्रेया यदुपहतं तदस्योपहतं Vishnu.
-Comp. -आत्मन a. agitated in mind,
mentally affected. -दृश a. dazzled,
blinded ; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infatu-
ated.

उपहतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate.
उपहृतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, in-
juring.

उपहृत् a. Ved. Attacking.

उपहृत्वा Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहृत्वा a. Ved. Having a country
effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult ;
Ms. 2. 179 ; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction,
ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with
an intention to hurt) ; -4 Personal
violence, assault. -5 Disease, sick-
ness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक, -ति a. Injuring, hurting,
offending.

उपहृत् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride,
laugh at ; (fig.) to excel, surpass ;
अमरमुत्तमपि प्रज्ञयोपहृत्सङ्घः K. 7 ; Dk.
10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहृति p. p. Ridiculed, derided.
-तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision ; B. 12.
37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun,
play. -Comp. -आस्पदं, -पात्रं laughing-
stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः
A jester.

उपहास्य pot. p. Ridiculous ; ता ridi-
culousness ; तां गम् or या become
an object of ridicule, be exposed to
derision ; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां B. 1. 3
सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहृति [उपगता हृत् अत इत्यम्] A
small purse (or box) containing the
ingredients necessary for betel-cheer-
ing (e. g. leaves, chunam, catechu,
betel &c.) (Mar. चची, बटवा, झोलगर) ;
उपहृतिकायास्तावूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्धृत्य
Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala
country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near ;
मक्षुपहृत् Bg. 9. 26 ; कलनिश्चमर्षमुपहृ
S. 1 ; तमस्योपहृ S. 7 ; so वलि, अर्ध
&c. -2 To offer, present, give (with
dat. or gen.) . तथापि राजपरिग्रहेऽयं
प्रमुत्तमुपहृति Mu. 1 invests with im-
portance ; नातुस्यो वलिमुपहृ Mk. 1,
नीवारमागधेयमस्माकमुपहृत् S. 2 ; दर्भान्
अतिवर्ष्य उपहारानि S. 3 ; Mv. 6. 22 ;
K. 40, 65 ; R. 14. 19, 16.
86, 19. 22 : उपहृ पाद् M. 3
give. -3 To serve out or distri-
bute (food). -4 To offer as a victim,
sacrifice ; प्राशुपयाचितं श्रीरत्नमुपहृत्स्य
Māl. 5 ; मालतीमुपहृत् 9 -5 To put
down, throw. -6 To collect, gather
together -7 To take away, destroy.
-8 To employ, apply, use. -Caus.
To cause to offer or bring ; मां प्रिया-
प्युपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching.
-2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts
to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering
victims. -5 Serving out food or dis-
tributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift,
present (in general) ; रत्नमुपहारिण
छायामानर्च पादयोः R. 4. 34 ; अमुपहारः
Me. 32 ; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A
victim, sacrifice, an offering to the
deity ; सपर्या सपञ्चपहारं R. 16. 39 ;
Māl. 1 ; उपहारोक्ततास्मि Māl. 2 ; Ve.
4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift,
present to a superior &c. -5 (a)
Offering of flowers &c., flowery
gifts, collection of flowers ; स्नान-
मुपहारः R. 5. 74 ; Ku. 6. 42. (b)
Presents (to gods) of flowers &c.,
materials of worship ; V. 3 ; Si. 11.
36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity,
presents given as the price of peace ;
H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to
guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (con-
sisting of laughter, dance, sing-
ing &c.)

उपहारिण a. 1 Giving, presenting.
bringing on ; परिमोपहारिणः M. 5.
-2 Sacrificing.

उपहृत् p. p. 1 Offered, presented.
-2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3
Served out (as food). -4 Taken,
collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacri-
fice.

उपहृत् 1 A solitary or lonely
place, privacy ; उपहृत् पुनरित्यशिक्षयं
धनमिच्छं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proxi-
mity. -रः 1 Ved. Bend, curve,
slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved
form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपहृत् 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke,
call near to (in a liturgical sense) ;

(with acc., dat. or loc.) ; तामिहोपहृ-
ये अये. -2 To call ; स्वयोपहृत् U. 5.
8 ; Si. 7. 58.

उपहृत् 1 Calling to, invitation. -2
Summoning, invoking.

उपहृत्स्यः A kind of sacrifice.

उपहृतिः f. Calling, inviting ; Si.
14. 30 ; 17. 49.

उपहृत् 1 Calling, inviting. -2 In-
voking with prayers.

उपाहृत् ind 1 In a low voice or
whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or
private ; पाणिमुपहृत् धारणां R. 8 18 ;
व्रतं a vow observed in secret ; वध-
माकल्य Mu. 2 ; Si. 13. 54. -मुः 1 A
prayer uttered in a low voice, mut-
tering of prayers ; जिहोही चालयेत् किं-
चित् द्वेतागतमानसः । निजश्रवणयोग्यः स्यादुपाहृत्
स जपः स्रुतः ॥ Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence sil-
ence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offer-
ing -Comp. -कीदृश a. made the
companion of (a king's) private
amusements. -याजः a kind of sacri-
fice.

उपाक a. Ved. Joined together,
near. -के (du.) An epithet of night
and morning. -ind. In the imme-
diate neighbourhood, before or in
the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring
near ; तस्य इमे वलिमुपाकरोति Aśval.
-2 To summon, invite. -3 To deli-
ver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to
another) ; गोमहसमुपाकृ Rām. -4
To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To
bring about, make preparations for a
sacred rite ; perform a rite ; Ms. 4.
95, 5. 7 ; Y. 1. 171. -6 To under-
take, begin, enter upon

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin,
bringing near ; पवमान, पातरुपाक
&c. -2 A term given to certain sen-
tences called *Prāishas* (with which
one priest calls another to perform a
sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice
of an animal consecrated according
to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning,
commencement. -5 Commencement
of reading the Veda after the per-
formance of the preparatory rite ;
cf. उपाकर्मन् ; वेदोपाकरणारूप्य कर्म करिष्ये
Śrāvaṇi mantra.

उपाकर्मन् n. 1 Preparation, begin-
ning, commencement ; अस्याय. -2
A ceremony performed before com-
mencing to read the Veda after the
monsoons (cf. आषाढी) ; अभ्यासानुसृ-
कर्म आषाढ्यां श्रवणेन वा । इत्येतौषधिमवेवा पंचम्यां
आषाढस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142 ; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2
Invited, called with प्रेष sentences. -3
Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4
Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, dis-
astrous, calamitous. -तः 1 A sacrificial

animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -तं 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्ष ind [अङ्गोः समीपे] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्याते प्रत्यक्ष उपलब्धते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, -नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानैर्विना सावत् भारतं मोक्षयेत् बुधैः Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम् 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of; पंचत्वमुपागतः or परां वृत्तिमुपागतः so मोक्षं, मोहं, स्वयं &c (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; द्वापादुपागतो दासः Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत p. p. 1 Come, approached; सपोषर्षे वेदित न साधुपागतं S. 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागतः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्रं 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांगः A mark of sandal on the forehead. -नं 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); वर्गाः...सांगोपांगैरिहोदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāngas; (these are four—ग्राण-भ्यायमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medic. also); उवरात् &c.

उपाचरित p. p. Attached to any one's service, obedient. -तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स् and य्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपाचरित q. v. above.

उपाजे ind. (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

उपाजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung; chunam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (म-ग्रहः दुधामिमयादिना संमार्जनात्पुलेपन Medhātithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (p p. उपात्) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; धुर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्र-व्यमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41 -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; Si 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience; उपात्तहर्षः दुःस्कोक्तिः R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; अत्र तैलजम्बुस्तिल-भवंस्तेहस्त्वसुखद्वयार्थमुपादाय साधुपादिस्तेहेषु वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; यत्परस्य कुसार्थमुपादीयते Mb. -13 To undertake, begin; as in उपात्तयज्ञः -14 To mention, enumerate; इति पूर्वमुपात्तानां Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply; or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त p. p. 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained; विद्याः R. 5. 1; जन्मांतर K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. -तः An elephant out of rut. -Comp. -रहस्य a. speedy, quick, fleet. -वर्ण a. celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. -शस्त्र a. taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विश्वं ब्राह्मणः शुद्धात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; 12. 7; विद्या K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादयोपादानः भ्रमः U. 3. v. 1.; प्रकृष्टपुष्प-परिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव

ब्रह्म स्वातुपादानं च वेक्षणत् Adhikar-
apamāla. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K. P. 2. -11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. -Comp. -कारणं a material cause; प्रकृतिश्चोपा-
दानकारणं च ब्रह्मास्तुपगतं S. B. -लक्षणा = अजहस्त्वार्थं q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14.

उपादेय pot. p. 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Māl. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce, कोपोपाहितवाप्य Bh. 3. 85; Gīt. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; तदु-
पाधावेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name; (महाचार्यं महाश्री-
पाध्यायं वैदित, &c.); बी. ए. इत्युपाधि-
चारिणः (modern use.) -5 Limitation condition (as of time, space &c.); अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prab. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft occurring in Vedānta phil.). -6 A trace, mark; सौम्य उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect; साध्याप्यकत्वे सति साध्याप्यक उपाधिः; as आर्द्रिवनं (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the hetu बह्निमत्त्व in the inference एततो धूम-
वान् बह्निः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक a. Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित p. p. 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; इयमश्च चंद्रनाः Ki. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. -तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेयाधीयते अस्मात्, अव-
धि-इ-वच्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs

for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्यः (एकदेशमुपाध्यायः); cf. Ms. 2. 141; एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यपि वा पुन । योऽव्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अद्यापक, and under आचार्य also. —या A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. —2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानसु a. [उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. —2 Like a father (uncle &c.). —n. 1 The space in a carriage. —2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानहृ f. [उपनहृ-क्वि उपसर्गदीर्घः] A sandal, shoe, उपानहृपादस्य सर्वाश्चर्म-द्वेषश्च H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; स्वायदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्पुपानहं H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh' or 'Habit is second nature.'

उपांत a. Near to the end, last but one. —तः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything), उपांतय-निष्कृषितं विह्वैः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26, चकल° K. 136. —2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिर्य्युपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74; नयनोपांतविलोकित च यत् 4. 23; R. 3. 26. —3 Immediate proximity, vicinity, अथोरुपांतस्थितासिद्धसेनिका R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Me. 24. —4 Side or slope (नितव) Me. 18. —5 The last letter but one.

उपातिक a. Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपातिन a. Proximate, near.

उपांत्य a. Last but one; उचनपदमुपा-त्यस्योपलक्षणार्थं Sk. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्यं Vicinity.

उपातिः f. 1 Reaching to. —2 Ob- taining, getting.

उपाधुत् f. Bringing near or tak- ing away (उपाहरण).

उपायः, उपायनं See under उये.

उपायात a. Approached, come near. —तं 1 Arrival. —2 An event, inci- dent.

उपायः [उप-क्-कर्मणि षच्] 1 Proxi- mity. —2 A mistake, offence, sin.

उपायस् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. —2 To cease, desist (from); दानप्रवृत्तेरुपायतानां R. 16. 3; Ku. 3. 58; to rest, come to a stand-still; चातव्यमुपायतं Rām.

उपायस् p. p. 1 Delighted. —2 Return- ed; Ki. 4. 10. —3 Engaged in, occu- pied with. —4 Frequenting, resort- ing to.

उपायसः Beginning, commence- ment.

उपायुद्ध a. Grown, increased, at- tained to; °यौवन attained to major- ity; °स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपायु 1 P. To bring near to. —Caus. To gain, earn, acquire.

उपायुज्ज a. Acquiring, earning.

उपायुज्जन्, न्ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपायुर्ज a. Of little worth.

उपालभ् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधर- विस्तारचितुकमारुतो यौवनमपालभस्व मां किमुपालभसे S. 1, रहस्यपालभ्यत चद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58; R. 7. 44, Si 9. 60, Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. —2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालभः, भन 1 Abuse, taunt, cen- sure; अस्या महदुपालभन गतोस्मि S. 5; तयोपालभे पतितस्मि M. 1 I laid myself open to your censure; उचि- तस्तदुपालभः U. 3 —2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावसायिन् a. Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु a. Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, tak- ing down.

उपावत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go, towards, approach. —2 To turn away from, return. —3 To give. —Caus. 1 To win over, induce; Māl. 8. —4 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. —3 To give to. —4 To cause, produce. —5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनशक्ति मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. —2 Revolving, turning round. —3 Approaching. —4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् f. Ved. Return.

उपावृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, come, arrived. —2 Ceased, refraining. —3 Fit, proper. —4 Turned round; roll- ing or wallowing on the ground. —तः A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or un- protected place.

उपाशंसनीय a. To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asy- lum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्य्यक्स्थो- पाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. —2 Recep- tacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. —3 Reli- ance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित a. 1 Relying or depending upon. —2 Supporting (fig. also), bear- ing, holding, protecting.

उपास 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of

submission and respect), wait upon, serve, worship; उद्यानपालसानान्यसुत- वस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36; अंबामुपासस्व सद्ययां Asvad. 13, Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189.

—2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. —3 To pass (as time); उपा- स्य रात्रिशेषं तु Rām. —4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासांचक्रिरे द्रुष्टुं देवमथर्व- किञ्चराः Bk. 5. 107, परलोकमुपासन्हे 7. 89. —5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). —6 To be intent up- on, be engaged in, take part in, (per- form as a sacred rite); उपास्य पश्चि- मां सद्ययां K. 176, 179, तेऽपुपासंतु मे मखं Mb., Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. —7 To undergo, suffer; अहं ते पाहुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. —8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft with a pres. p., Bg. 12. 6. —9 To expect, wait for, दिष्टमुपासीनः Mb. —10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. —11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्ष- णोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2, चस्तिरुपास्य- मानः Susr. —12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. —13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. —2 A servant, follower: —3 A Śūdra, a low fellow. —4 A wor- shipper of Buddha as distinguished from the Bhikkhu.

उपासनं, न्ना 1 Service, serving, at- tendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपा- सनात् (विनश्यति); उपासनामेत्य पितुः स्म सुज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156; Bh. 2. 42. —2 Engaging in, being in- tent on, performing; संशोत° Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. —3 Worship, respect, adoration. —4 Practice of archery. —5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. —6 Religious me- ditation. —7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. —8 Injuring, hurting; (tr. अहं 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. —2 Worship, adoration. —3 Religious meditation.

उपासितु a. A worshipper.

उपास्तिः f. 1 Service attendance upon (especially a deity). —2 Wor- ship, adoration; स्वर्गोपचर्योर्गोर्गमा- मनंति मनीषिणः यदुपास्तिमसावन् परमात्मा निरूप्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य pot. p. 1 To be served or worshipped. —2 To be performed or accomplished. —3 To be respected; °ता, °त्वं respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. —2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं ind. About sunset.

उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाह 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruit's, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतासुपेत्य S. 1, so राजान, दुर्गे &c.; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चायं Pg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगे R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.), क्षयं, दुःखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरस्यतं Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं पुष्पसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चिन्तयेत्माज्ञस्तथापि च चिन्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance, 'निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु रिपो सार्वभौमकिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडितः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -8 Comp. —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). —चिन्ता devising an expedient or scheme. —ज्ञ a. fertile in expedients. —दुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment —योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रतं. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं मेविता M. 1; तस्योपायन-धोपायानि वस्तूनि सतितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; B. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिन् a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching. 3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; पुत्रमेवंशुपोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामाहि S. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded. -5 Fallen into.

उपेतिः f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतु a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेयु pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; उपायदर्शने M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिवदिकथासुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते चः श्रुयलविनीजंटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चाचचारार्थात् पाहुः ते उपेक्षितव्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; मातादृश्या ह्युपेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यादुपेक्षा इतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेक्षित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेक्षः [उपगत इदं; अनुजन्वात्] N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इदं, उपेक्षज्जादपि वारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेक्षस्त्वमतीदृ एव सः Si. 16. 70. -Comp. —वज्रा f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोद See under उपवह.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. —मं (अक्षर) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. —कः Proximity of water. —कं ind. Near water. —का, —दिका, —दीका The plant Basella Bubra (दूधिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्पतिच्छंदकह-पोद्घातेन माधवांतिकमुपेयात् Māl. 1. -5

Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्दलयाति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्दलक a. Confirming; तस्य पक्ष-स्योपोद्दलकानि S. B.

उपोद्दलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह 1 P. (उप-ऊह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोहा रुचिरं नावं Bām.; सोधुः. -2 To push under, insert; कृचविधस्तादुपोहा Kātyāyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह् in this sense, q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. —pass. 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोह p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप्त See under वप्.

उब्ज् 6 P. (उब्जति, उब्जांकार, औब्जीत्, उब्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उब्ज्, उब्ज् 6, 7, 9 P. (उमति or उम्भति, उम्भाति, उम्भि, उम्भित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुम्भमभितरसं सपद्मि सरस्याः समानयन्त्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सवममं कुम्भ-स्थमोमचीक्षुः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf. Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo].

उभय pron. a. (यो f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयमान-शिरे बहुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयीं सिद्धिमावचापतुः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. —Comp. —अर्थे ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness; also). —आत्मक a. belonging to both. —चर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (—रः) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —द्युः ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —मागहः a. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (—रः) a medicine that acts in two ways (bot

as an emetic and a purgative).
—विद्या two-fold sciences, i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विद्य a. of both kinds. —वेतन a. receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious. उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113 —वै-जन a. having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः ind. 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides (with acc.), उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk.; तज्जः पुनात्युभयतः दुरुषाने कविंशति Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. —2 In both cases. —3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. —Comp —द्वृत् a. two-edged (Ved.). —द्वृत्, —द्वृत् a. having a double row of teeth, पञ्च दृग्वाच मनुष्याश्च व्यालाश्चोभयतोदृतः Ms. 1. 43. —दृत् a. 1. looking either way. —2. two-faced (as a house &c.). (—खी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. —ह्रस्व a. (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र ind. 1 In both places. —2 On both sides; उदात्त having an Udāt- to accent on both sides. —3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभय ind. 1 In both ways; उभय- धातुं घटते 7. 3. —2 In both cases.

उभया ind. In both ways. —Comp. —द्वृत् a. having teeth on both sides. —विद्य a. being on both sides, partaking of both. —हस्ति ind. as much as may be grasped with both hands. —हस्त्य a. filling both hands.

उभयोर्य a. Belonging to both.

उभय(य)द्युम् ind. 1 On both days. —2 On two subsequent days.

उम् ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमः 1 A town. —2 A wharf.

उमा [ओः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मन्यते पतित्वेन मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kālidāsa thus derives the name: —उ मेति (oh do not, soil, practise penance) मावा तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमादुषाको R. 3. 23. —2 Light, splendour. —3 Fame, reputation. —4 Tranquillity, calmness. —5 Night. —6 Turneric (हरिद्रा). —7 Flax (अतसी) —Comp. —कटः, —कटः the pollen of flax. —दुषः, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृदस्मरयतमसुषुपं त्रिपुरदाहसु- मापतिसेविनः Ki. 5. 14; so °ईसा, °वल्गुमः, °सहायः &c. —वर्चः N. of the town Vanapura or Devikōṭa (शोणितपुर). —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gapeśa.

उम्भः A field of maceed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उम्भ(रु)रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उम्भी f. The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic), मंजरी तर्ब- पक्षा या यवगोष्ठमयोर्भवेत् । तुणानलेन संपुष्टा दुर्वैरु- ति सा रुम्भा ॥ Bhāva P.

उर् To go (a Sautra root).

उर a. Going (Ved.). —रः A sheep.

उरगः (—गी f.) [उरसा गच्छति, उर- ग्-ङ्; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vārt.] 1 A serpent, snake, अंगुलीवोरगक्षता R. 1. 23, 12. 5. 91. —2 A Nāga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देव- गंधर्वमाहुषोरगराक्षसाश्च Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. —3 Lead. —गा N. of a city, R. 6. 59. —गी A female snake. —Comp. —अरिः, —अशनः, —शङ्खः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). —2. a pea-cock. —आस्य a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). —ईम्भः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —पतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —सुषुपः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). —सारचन्दनः, —नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla.

उरगः, —गमः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Up. 5. 17.] (जी f.) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरगमासाद्य सुव्यु- रादाय गच्छति Mb. —2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —जी A ewe. —Comp. —अक्षः, —क्षकः, —आरुपः, the plant Cassia Alata or Tora.

उरणकः 1 A ram. —2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; देवि पद्याम उरभ्र- संवाहं किं सुधा वेतनद्वयेन M. 1. —2 The plant Cassia Alata. —3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी ind. A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, पू or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, उरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; निरं न कां काहुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, ad- mission.

उररीकृत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. —2 Spread, extended.

उरल a. Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस्र a. Best, excellent. —n. (उरः) The breast, bosom; मृदोरस्तो दुपस्कंधः

R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. —2. an upper garment (for boys). —क्षतं in- jury to the chest. —गामिन् a. going on the breast (as a reptile), creep- ing, crawling. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छद्मः, —त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. —जः, —भूः, उरसिजः, उरसिरुहः the female breast; रज्ज्वाते रुचिरदृशासुरोजकुम्भौ Si. 8. 53, 25. 59. —भूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् a. Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस् ind. From the breast, to- wards the bosom.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य a. [उरस्-यत्] 1 Being in the breast. —2 Pectoral. —3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). —4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. —5 Excellent.

—स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept, दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. —2 To follow, have re- course to; अग्नि रोषसुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार q. v.

उरु a. [ऊर्ण-कृ उरुणे च्छस्त्र Up. 1. 31] (उरु-र्वी f., compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. —2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. —3 Exces- sive, much, abundant; यनादुस्त्राणि Si. 3. 76. —4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —n. Ved. Wide space, space or room. —ind. Far, far off (Ved.). —Comp. —अंगः 1. a mountain. —2. the ocean. —कालः, —कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. —कीर्ति a. re- nowned, well-known; R. 14. 74 —कृत् a. making room, granting space. —क्रम a. Ved. 1. taking wide strides. —2. of high rank. (—मः) an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarna- tion. —क्षय a. having spacious dwell- ings. (—यः) a spacious dwelling. —क्षिति f. Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गय a. 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. —2. offering wide scope for movement. (—यः) 1. N. of Vishnu, the Asvins, Soma and Indra. —2. wide space or scope (—य also). —3. praise. —वक्ति a. grant-

ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —चक्षुस् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. —जन्मन् *a.* noble born; M. 5. 17. —जम् *a.* having a wide path or range. —जयस्, —जि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus —तापः great heat. —धार *a.* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). —मयस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (—कः) the best world. (—कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचक्षुस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (—मः) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यचक्षुस् *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. —2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). —शंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many. —2. reigning over a wide region. —3. praising aloud. —शंसव *a.* Ved. widely pervading. —वा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. —सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -स्व Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुदुः, -दुकः-दुकः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुव्यति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. —2 To desire wide scope or freedom. —3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुव्या A desire to protect.

उरुव्यु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरुल *a.* 1 Liking space. —2 Fond of expatiating. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उर्विया *ind.* Far, far off, far and near; widely.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; स्तोत्रमुर्वी प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जुगोप गोरूपधामिनीव R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; Me. 21. —2 Land, soil. —3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; i. e. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). —4 A river. —5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds or the heaven and earth. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, —धवः a king. —वरः 1. a mountain —2. the serpent Sesha. —सूत *m.* 1. a king. —2. a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्वी 1 Greatness. —2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. —2 Able to help far and near.

उर्वी = उर्वी q. v.

उर्वका = उर्वक q. v.

उर्व 1, 10 P. To leave.

उर्वित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. —2 Abandoned, left.

उर्वनामः A spider; cf. ऊर्वनाम.

उर्वी 1 Wool, felt. —2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्वी.

उर्व 1 A (उर्वते, उर्वित) 1 To taste. —2 To give, grant. —3 To play. —4 To measure. —5 To be easy or cheerful.

उर्वः An otter.

उर्व 1 P. (उर्वति, और्वति, उर्वित) To kill or hurt.

उर्वटः 1 A calf. —2 A year.

उर्वरा [उर्व शस्यादिकवृद्धति, ऋ-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पततां गवैः पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा Si. 15. 66. —2 Land in general. —3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. —4 A humorous term for curled hair.

उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. —2 Remaining after; ध्रुक् Pt. 5.

उर्वर्य *a.* [उर्वरायां भवः यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. —2 Two, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उर्वन् महतीपि अर्द्धेन वशीकरोति, उर्व-अर्द्ध-क गीता-उर्वी Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purūravas. [Urvas is frequently mentioned in the R̥gveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuna fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishtha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuna she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Purūravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purūravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Purūravas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.] —2 Wish, ardent desire. —Comp. —तीर्थ N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhārata. —रमणः, —सहायः, —बल्लभः N. of Purūravas.

उर्वारः A kind of cucumber; see हर्षिक.

उर्वरिकं The fruit of the above.

उर्व (A Sautra root) To burn.

उर्वः A kind of wild animal.

उर्वः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. —2 Soft grass (को-मल वर्ण), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोमभिणीमियनचोलपमाल-भारिसम्बोपकटविपिनावलयो भवति Mā. 9. 2; Ki. 10. 3; Si. 4. 8. —3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उर्वय *a.* Belonging to this grass. —यः N. of Rudra.

उर्विदः 1 N. of a country. —2 N. of Siva.

उर्वप = उर्वप q. v.

उर्वपिच *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उर्व(-लु)पिच.

उर्वलिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उर्वकः 1 An owl; नोदकोप्यवलो-ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93, स्यजति सुवसुलकः शीतिमांश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. —2 N. of Indra. —3 (Pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurus. —कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum; see उर्वप.

उर्वखलः A staff of Udumbara wood. —लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहननाथोलखलं Mbh.; वनस्पति-म्य इत्येवं सुपलोलखले हरेत् Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. —Comp. —हृतः the Some juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar. उर्वखलकं 1 A mortar. —2 Bdellium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उर्वखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. —2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दंतं using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

उर्वतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उर्वप, -पच् See उर्वप, उर्वपिच.

उर्वी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patzla and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhravahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna.]

उल्का (of. Up. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; विराज काचन सने महोल्काया Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. —2 A fire-brand, torch, न हि तापयि-तं सत्यं सागराभस्तृणोल्काया H. 1. 86. —3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. —Comp. —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer, —पातः the fall of a meteor. —नालिङ्गः N. of

one of Siva's attendants. -दुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire): Ms. 12. 71; Mā. 5. 13.

उल्लङ्घनी 1 A meteor. -2 A firebrand.

उल्लव, -लव 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, foetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्लव 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (विदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्लुङ्कः A firebrand, torch.

उल्लव(लव)ण a. 1 Thick, clotted copious, abundant (blood &c.); कविर् Ms. 6. 33 -2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54, 69, 12. 37: Ku. 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great: Si. 20. 41; रमः U. 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; Dk. 23. 25; K. 299, 302. -4 Manifest, clear; नयामोदुत्तव-जो मार्गः R. 4. 33. -5 Gaudy showy; अल्लवणवेण K. 66 — ग ind Much, heavily (as sighing)

उल्लङ्कसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्लङ्घ 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond. उल्लङ्घोच्चे कच-तदुच्च Si. 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed: Si. 12. 57; Mu. 1. 10. मोरवमुल्लङ्घाययति Mu. 4; K. 160; Si. 3. 29.

उल्लङ्घनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लङ्घिन p. p. 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; अ-रवन् -2 Transgressed, violated; शासन disobedient.

उल्लङ्घित a. Erected, elevated.

उल्लङ्घ a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्लङ्घ a. 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्लङ्घित p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्लङ्घयति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); तावत्स्वरः प्रसर-उल्लङ्घाचकार Si. 5. 7; Pt. 4.

उल्लङ्घ 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; उल्लसितासितपता-कासहर्षं K. 96; Si. 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle; उल्लसत्कांचनकुंडलाय Si. 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; Mā. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; Si. 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

-Caus. 1 To cause to jump up or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Ve. 1. 12; U. 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move K. 22; Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लस a. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; तत् splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; हरिणकेतनः रयः V. 1.

उल्लासः 1 Joy, delight. मोल्लास U. 6; सकांतकोल्लास U. 2; उल्लासः फलप-केतुपदलपनमत्तपुष्पधयानां S. D. -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्यदीययुगदोषयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोरुवा-नमुद्रासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; cf. Chandr. 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsas of the Kāvyaaprakāsa. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्लासन a. Causing to leap or dance. -नं Splendour.

उल्लासित a. Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्लासित्व a. 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

उल्लाघ a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked. -6 Black.

उल्लाघ 1 P. To remove, allay; दीव-दारुणमापि सताप इदित्युल्लाघता U. 4.

उल्लाघः 1 Speech, words; श्रुता म-यार्थपुस्त्योल्लाघः U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खलो-ल्लाघाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लाघिक a. Betraying, indicating.

उल्लाघित्व a. Calling out; indicat- ing.

उल्लाघ्यं A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उल्लिख 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जल-संहतिमुल्लिखत्यः Si. 5. 20; K. 30; to furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; विषाणो-ल्लिखितस्केवं H. 3. 146; K. 14. -3 To grind down; polish; संस्कारो-ल्लिखितो महामणिः S. 6. 5; R. 6. 32; त्वष्टा विवस्वतमिचोल्लिखेत् Ki. 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write,

draw in a picture; Ku. 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्लिखित p. p. 1 Scratched, scrap- ed &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared; made thin.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronuncia- tion. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described ac- cording to the different impressions caused by its appearance; बहुभि- र्बहुभोज्यैर्वादिभिरुल्लेख इत्यने। खण्डे. का- मोदयिषिः स्वर्गः कालः शशमिमेने सः Chandr. 5. 19.; cf. S. D. 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; खुरमुखोल्लेख K. 191; कुट्टिम 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Digging up; Y. I. 188; Ms. 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion, utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the syllable &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्लेखित्व a. Tearing; K. 50.

उल्लेखित a. Famous, known.

उल्लोढ a. Rubbed, polished; माणः शाणोद्धोढः Bh. 2. 44.

उल्लुचनं 1 Plucking out, cut- ting; पादकेशांशुककरोल्लुचनेषु पणार्च दश (दमः); Y. 2. 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उल्लुङ्गनं, उल्लुङ्गा Irony; धीराधोरा तु सोल्लुङ्गसंभाषणैः खेदयेद्वृत्तं S. D. 105; सोल्लुङ्ग ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्लुङ्गित a. Rubbed against.

उल्लु a. Cutting up.

उल्लोचः A canopy, an awning.

उल्लोल a. Violently moving, ex- cessively tremulous; स्वलित Mā. 5. 3; कल्लोल K. 302, high or surg- ing; Mv. 5. 2; लोल violently agitated or exercised; U. 3. 36. -लः A large wave or surge.

उल्लव, उल्लवण See उल्लव, उल्लवण.

उल्लानस m. [वश-कनति सप्र. Up. 4. 238] (Nom. sing. उल्लान, Voc. sing. उल्लान, उल्लान, उल्लानः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhṛigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet Kāvya given to him, probably be- cause he was noted for his wisdom; cf. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुल्लाना कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. I. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रमुल्लानसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अथ्यापितस्यो- ल्लानसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

उशना *ind.* Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशिक्ष *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -*m.* 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशीन्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cutting speech.

उशीनराः (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandābāra) and its inhabitants.

उशी(शी)रः, -र, उशी(शी)रक The fragrant root of the plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (वारणसूल, Mar कालावाला), स्तनन्यस्तोशीर S. 3. 9 -री A sort of grass, a small sort of *Saccharum*.

उशीरिक *a.* Trading in or selling *Ustra*.

उष 1 P. (ओषति, उषोष, ओषोषकार, ओषति, उषित) 1 To burn, consume; ओषोषकार कामाग्निर्विश्वकर्ममहिम्ना Bk. 6. 1, 14. 62; Ms. 4. 189. -2 To punish, chastise; वधेनैव तमप्योषत् Ms. 9. 273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष *a.* Burning. -षः 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 *Bdellium*.

उषण 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root *Piper Longum*. -ज 1 *Piper Longum*. -2 *Piper Chaba* (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषपः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. उषित *p. p.* 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. वस्) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. -त Habitation.

उष्ण *a.* [उष्-नक् Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; 'अंशुः' 'करः' &c. -2 Sharp, strict, active; आददे नातिशो-तोष्णा नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a rat). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. -उष्णः, ण 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रष्म); Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunshine. -4 A deep or feverish sigh. -णः An onion. -उष्ण 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile.

-*Comp.* -अशुः, -करः, -शुः, -वी शितिः, -रश्मिः, -रश्मिः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25 -अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. -असहः the cold season. -उदकं warm or hot water. -कालः, -गः the hot season. -करण *a.* heating. -नदी the hot river वेतरणी or the river of hell. -वायुः

1 tears. -2 hot vapour. -वारणः -ण an umbrella parasol; यदर्थमभो-जनिषोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. -वीर्यः *Delphinus Gangeticus*.

उष्णक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -कः 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु *a.* [उष्ण न सहते, आलु] Not, being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शि-शिरे निर्वायति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णमन *m.* Heat.

उष्णीगंगा The hot Gangā, i. e. the Badari (having hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष्-म्] 1 Heat. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -*Comp.* -अन्वित *a.* enraged. -आ गमः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1. the son of Bhrigu. -2 the Manes; a deceased ancestor. -भास् *m.* the sun -स्वेदः *e* vapour bath.

उष्मन् *m.* [उष्-आधारे मनिन्] 1 Heat, warmth; अयोमन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श्र, ष, स and ह (in gram.); see उष्मन्.

उष्मायणः The hot season.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपा-चिरिषोषसि R. 12. 1: उषसि उत्थाय ris- ing at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual); उषसौ or उषासौ -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सौ The end of the day, evening twilight. -*Comp.* -बुध *a* awakening with the morning light, early awakened. -बुध *a.* awaken- ing early. (-धः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3 N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्तं Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य *a.* Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [ओषत्वधकारे उष्-क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थली); cf. उषा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bāna and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrālekha, who advised

herto have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recogniz- ed Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him: see अनिरुद्ध also]. -*ind.* 1 Early in the morning. -2 At night. -*Comp.* -कालः a cock. -पतिः, -रमणः, -हंसः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushā.

उषथुः N. of Siva.

उषती= उशती q. v.

उषार= उशार q. v.

उष्ट्रः [उष्-रून् कश्च Un. 4. 161]

1 A camel; अशोषवामीडानवाहताय R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 202. -2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage. -ष्ट्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel [of Pers *ushtar*; Zend *ustra*] -*Comp.* -कणिका (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. -कांठः a flower of a red colour. -क्रोशिव *a.* making a noise like a camel. -गोयुग a couple of camels -ग्रीवाः, -शिरोधरः piles. -यान camel-litter. उष्ट्रिका 1 A she camel. -2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्णः, उष्णक, उष्मन् See under उष् उष्णिह *f.* (Nom. उष्णिह्) 1 A Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pādas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A trick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -ष [उष्णमोषत दिनसि ई-ष्क Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence a turban, diadem, crown; बलाकापांडुरोष्णीषं Mk. 5. 19; °पट्ट K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A character- istic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीषिन् *a.* [उष्णीष-ज्ञान] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. -*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्म, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उश *a.* 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining. -सः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सर्व- स्रसैः समग्रैस्त्वानिव उपगुणेर्दक्षिते सप्तसिः M. 2. 13, R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34. -2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun. -5 A day. -6 The two *Asvini-kumāras*. -सा 1 Morning, dawn. -2 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4 The earth. -*Comp.* -धन्व *a.* having a bright bow. (-*m.*) N. of Indra. -यामन् *a.* going out early in the morning (as the *Asvins*).

उशि *a.* Going (Ved.).

उत्तमः [अवर्तय कर्] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. —का A cow.

उत्तम्य *a.* Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. —यः An ox. —या

1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह 1 P. (ओहनि, उवोह, उहिन) 1 To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy ; see ऊह.

उह, उहह *ind.* An interjection of calling.

उहः *f.* [उह-ह्] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उहः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः [अवर्तयति, अह-किप् ऊर्] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. —*ind.* 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (*a*) calling ; (*b*) compassion ; (*c*) protection.

ऊह See under वह.

ऊतिः *f.* [अह-किप् P. III. 3. 97] 1 Weaving, sewing (*fr. वे*). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् *n.* 1 An udder (changed to ऊध in Bah. comp.); सुधं कोष्णेन कुंडो-रणी मेधेनावधुयादपि R. 1. 84. -2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधस्य or ऊधस्य Milk (produced from the udder); ऊधस्यमिच्छामि त-वोपभोक्तु R. 2. 66.

ऊन *a.* [ऊ-हानौ अच् Un 3. 2] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective, किञ्चि-दूनमनूयतेः शास्त्रमनुते ययौ R. 10. 1 ; in- complete, insufficient. -2 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्वि-वर्षे निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old ; ऊन वास्यधिकं वापि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker, inferior ; ऊन न सत्त्वेष्वधिको ववाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकोन less by one ; °विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19 ; so °त्रिंशत् 29 ; °पञ्चाशत् 49 ; अष्टोत्तंशत् 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक *a.* Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den. P. 1 To leave deficient or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित *p. p.* Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) interrogation ; (*b*) anger ; (*c*) re-

proach, abuse ; (*d*) arrogance ; (*e*

ऊम *a.* Protecting. —मः Ved A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊय] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उरी q. v. ; St. 2. 30.

ऊरुः (*m.*) [ऊरु-कर्मणि ऊ हुलोपश्च Up. 1. 30] The thigh ; ऊरु तवस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31, 87 ; R. 12. 88 ; (at the end of *fem.* compounds the form is °रुः or °रुः, but more usually the latter ; रभोरुः, वामोरुः, करभोरु Voc.). —Comp. —अष्टौवं thigh and knee. —उद्धव *a.* born or sprung from the thigh ; V. 1. 3. —रुलानिः *f.* weakness of the thigh. —ग्राहः = °स्तंभः q. v. —ज, —जन्मन्, —संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (*m.*) a Vaisya. —द्वयन्, —द्वयस, —मात्र *a.* as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्वन् *m. n.* the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भिन्न *a.* having a rent in the thigh ; see P. IV. 1. 52 —स्तंभः paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (—भा) the plantain tree.

ऊरुयः (*स्वर f.*) [ऊरु-यत्] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahma or Purusha), cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उरुरी q. v.

ऊर्ज *f.* [cf. P. III. 2. 177] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food ; oft with ह्य् ; इयं त्वा ऊर्जे, इषमूर्जे सुसिर्ति &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika (as giving vigour and energy), St. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of विश्वामित्र (reckoned among the seven Rishis of the third Manvantara). —र्ज 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength,

sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Vasishtha. —ञ्ज Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, strengthen, nourish. -2 (*A.*) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्जस्य *a.* Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस्य *n.* [ऊर्ज-अस्य] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a.* 1 Rich in food ; juicy, succulent -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

ऊर्जस्वल *a.* [ऊर्जस्-वलच्] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty ; R. 2. 50 ; Bk. 3. 55 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Māl. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent ; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् *a.* Mighty, strong, great ; U. 5. 27. —जी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with contempt.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 (*a*) Powerful, strong, mighty ; नातुक च धनुर्जितं वयत् R. 11. 64 ; Bh. 2. 76 ; vigorous, strong (speech) ; St. 16. 38 ; Ve. 1. 13. (*b*) Great, large, exceeding, much ; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior ; excellent, beautiful ; श्रीः St. 16. 85 ; मकरोजितकेतनं R. 9. 39 ; 1. 93 ; Māl. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited ; °अश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased ; deep, grave ; Ki. 11. 40. —तं 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जित् *a.* Abounding in food.

ऊर्ण [ऊर्ण-उ Up. 5. 47] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. —Comp. —नाभः, —पटः, —नाभिः a spider. —प्रद, —वस् *a.* soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool ; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. —Comp. —विहः a ball of wool. —वल, —वत् *a.* woollen. —स्त्रं a thread of wool. —स्तुका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णाद्यु *a.* Woollen. —यु: 1 A ram. —2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. —3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ण 2 U. [ऊर्ण (णी)ति, ऊर्णते, ओर्णति-ओर्णते, ऊर्णनाव-नेवे, ओर्ण-र्णं और्णति, ऊर्ण-र्ण-विष्यति-ने, ऊर्णं णि वितुं, ऊर्णित] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णनाव स श-क्षोर्वीनराणामनीकिनी Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; Si. 20. 14. —2 To cover oneself. —*Caus.* ऊर्णवयति. —*Desid.* ऊर्णयति, ऊर्णन-नु-विष्यति.

ऊर्ण = उर्ण q. v.

ऊर्दर 1 A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —र: A hero. —2 A Rākshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; ऊर्ध्व &c.; rising or tending upwards. —2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्त: पाद: &c. —3 High, superior, upper. —4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). —5 Torn (as hair). —6 Thrown up. —ऊर्ध्व Elevation, height. —ऊर्ध्व *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. —2 In the sequel (=उपरिष्टात्). —3 In a high tone, aloud. —4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते इयद्वाहृर्ध्वमारुह्य Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ध्वं संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितृरुर्ध्वं Ms. 9. 104 after the fathers' death; अत ऊर्ध्वं henceforward, hereafter. —*Comp.* —अंगुलि *a.* with uplifted finger. —अर्धन *a.* going upwards. (—न) motion above. —आवत: rearing of a horse. —आसित: the plant Momordica Charantia (झारवेल). —हृह: motion or tendency upwards. —केश *a.* 1. having the hair erect. —2. one whose hair is torn. (—च:) N. of Ketu. —कंठ *a.* with the neck upraised. (—ठी) N. of a plant (महासातावरी). —कर्ण *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect; S. 1. 8. —कर्मन् *n.* —क्रिया 1. motion upwards. —2. action for attaining a high place. (—म.) N. of Vishnu. —काय: —यं the upper part of the body. —कुण्ड *a.* having the sharp qualities stirred up; effervescing (?). —ग, —गामिन् *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Ku. 5. 23. —2. being on high. —3. virtuous, pious (—ग:) 1. a kind of disease. —2. N. of Vishnu; उरुरे the city of Harisohandra. —गत *a.* gone up, risen, ascended. —गति *a.* going upwards. (—ति: f.) —गम: —गमनं 1. ascent, elevation. —2. going to heaven. —3. going above (as life). —चरण, पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (—ण:) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —चित् *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —जाड, —ज्ञ, —हु *a.* [ऊर्ध्वस्य जाड यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. —2. long-shanked. —तिलकिन् *a.* having a sectarian mark

on the forehead. —दंष्ट्र (द्वार) केश: N. of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —दृष्टि, —नेत्र *a.* 1. looking upwards. —2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitions. (—ष्टि: f.) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देव: a superior deity, i. e. Vishnu. —वेह: a funeral ceremony; निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलजालं Rām. —नभस् *a.* being above in the clouds. —पथ: the upper region, the ether. —पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —पुङ्ख: —द्वक: a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmaṇa. —पूरं *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing; रे पुर्यते Sk. —पृथिन *a.* Ved. spotted above. (—प्रि:) a sacrificial beast. —वह्निस् *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (—म.) a kind of Manes called सोमप. —वाह्य: a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —वृहन् *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —भाग: 1. the upper part. —2. any part of a word coming after another part. —भाज् *a.* 1. being upwards. —2. enjoying the upper part. (—म.) the submarine fire. —मंथिन् *a.* living in perpetual chasity, a Brahmachārin. —मानं an instrument for measuring altitude. —मायु *a.* Sending forth a loud noise. —मारुतं pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. —मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; cast or directed upwards; यबोधयत्यूर्ध्वं मुखैर्मयूले: Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (—खे) the upper part of the mouth. —मूल *a.* having the roots upwards. —भौहृत्तिक *a.* happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. —रेतस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वस्यैव नाचः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—म.) 1. N. of Siva. —2. Bṛishma. —लिङ्ग: N. of Siva. —लोक: the upper world, heaven. —वल्गुन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वात: —वायु: the wind in the upper part of the body. —वृत्त *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmaṇa). —शायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—म.) N. of Siva. —शोधनं vomiting. —शोषं *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —श्वस: expiration. —साधु *a.* rising higher and higher. (—म. —न.) the top of a mountain. —स्थ *a.* being above, superior. —स्थिति: f. 1. the rearing of a horse. —2. a horse's back. —3. elevation, superiority. —सौतस् *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse; cf. ऊर्ध्वरेतस्

—2 N. of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. —3 a plant.

ऊर्ध्वक: A kind of drum.

ऊर्मि: *m. f.* [ऊर्णि जलेष्व Uṇ. 4. 44]

1 A wave, billow, पयोवेव्रवत्याश्चलोमि Me. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. —2 Current, flow —3 Light. —4 Speed, velocity. —5 A fold or plait in a garment. —6 A row, line. —7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहो जरादृष्ट्वा क्षुतिपाशे पदुर्भय: —8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —9 The course of a horse. —10 Missing, regretting. —11 Association, number, quantity. —*Comp.* —मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—म.) the ocean.

ऊर्मिम् *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating.

—2 Crooked. —3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. —2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave) —3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. —4 The humming of a bee. —5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिला N. of the wife of Lakshma. na; पाथिवीसुवन्नवृद्धो लक्ष्मणस्तद्वज्रानमथोर्मिला R. 11. 54.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Wavy, undulating. —सर्प Night.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —र्ध: 1 Submarine fire. —2 A receptacle of water —3 A cloud. —4 A stable for cattle. —5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —सर्प: N. of Rudra.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वगं A mushroom.

ऊर्ध्वी A kind of grass (देवताह).

ऊर्ध्विन् A porpoise; see उर्ध्विन्.

ऊर्ध्वक = उर्ध्व q. v.

ऊर् 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊष: [ऊष-ऊषायां-क] 1 Salt ground. —2 An acid. —3 A cleft, fissure. —4 The cavity of the ear. —5 The Malaya mountain. —6 Dawn, daybreak (—क according to some). —7 Semen. —क्षी Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. —2 Salt; pepper.

ऊषण: The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (चित्रक). —णं, —णा 1 Black pepper. —2 Ginger.

ऊषरा *a.* [ऊष-मन्थर्वणि र:] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —र:, —रं A barren spot with saline soil; नहि तस्मात्कलं तस्य सुकृष्टाद्भवादि Pt. 1. 47; Si. 14. 46. —*Comp.* —जं 1. salt produced from salt soil. —2. a kind of magnet.

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a sat desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5 12

ऊषवत् = ऊषरा a. q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म a. Hot. —नः 1 Heat. —2 Summer

ऊष्मन् m. 1 Heat, warmth. —2 The hot season, summer. —3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. —5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, ह् and ह्; applied also to ह्, ष्, अ and अः. —Comp. —अंतः ending in an Ushman. —अंतःस्थाः (m. pl.) the sounds called Ushman and semi-vowels. —उषगमः approach of summer. —प a. drinking the steam of hot food. (—पः) 1. fire. —2 a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण, -पय a. Ved. Hot, steaming. ऊष्मयते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह I 1 A rarely P. (ऊहति-ते, ऊह-चकार चक्रे, ऊहितु, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. —2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्युहति पंडितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. —3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहो चक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72 3. 48, 15. 123 —4 To reason, deliberate about. —5 To reckon upon (with loc.). —6 To wait for. —7 To be regarded as. —II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify —2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 15 19. ऊह a. Observed, perceived. —हः [ऊहृत्] 1 A change, modification.

—2 A guess, conjecture. —3 Examination and determination. —4 Under- standing. —5 Reasoning, arguing. —6 Supplying an ellipsis. —7 Attributing, ascribing —8 Collection. —Comp. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration, of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहा Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊहिव् a. Who or what reasons, inferring, conjecturing. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. —2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अक्षोहिणी).

ऊहा pol. p. 1 Inferable, to be investigated. —2 To be supplied, elliptical.

ऊ.

ऊ ind. An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऊ I. 1 P. (ऊच्छति, आर, आर्षति, अरिष्यति, ऊर; caus. अर्षयति; desid अरिरेषति) 1 To go, move; अंशमृच्छायामच्छा-पुच्छति St. 4 44 —2 To rise, tend towards. —II. 3 P. (इगति, आर, ऊर) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. —2 To move, shake. —3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. —4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमिषति. —5 To delay. —III. 5 P. (ऊणोति, ऊर) 1 To injure, hurt. —2 To attack. —Caus. (अर्षयति, आर्षयति, अर्षयति) 1 To throw, cast, fling; fix or implant in; हृदि शल्यमर्षयति R. 8. 87. —2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.); वामप्रकोष्ठापितहेमवेष्टः Ku. 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 5. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; करपलवापित St. 9. 54. —3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अग्रे पदमर्षयति हि R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रापित S. 6 15. drawn in a picture; 2. R. 31; द्वाग्देष्टे- Amaru. 62; V. 4. 35; Mā. 7 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्षयति प्रतिष्ठा R. G. —4 To hand or make over; give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इति युवस्वामरणायर्षयति S. 1, 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. —5 To give up,

sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कलिपदगणेशो आरमानमर्षयत S. D. 2. —6 To give back, restore; R. 19, 10; Bk. 15 16, Amaru 94; Ms. 8. 191; Y. 2. 169. —7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऊक्कण a. Wounded, injured, hurt.

ऊक्यं [ऊक्-यह] 1 Wealth. —2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death), see उक्थि. —3 Gold. —Comp. —आदानः an inheritor, heir. —गृहण receiving or inheriting property. —ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. —भागः 1 division of property, partition. —2. a share, inheritance. —भागिन् —हर, —हारिन् m. 1. an heir. —2. a co-heir.

ऊक, ऊकत् a. Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऊकः [ऊक्-स किञ्च Up. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. —2 N. of a mountain —3 N. of a plant (मनुक). —ऊः, —ऊः 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. —2 A sign of the zodiac. —3 A star under which a man happens to be born. —ऊः (m. pl.) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. —ऊः The north. —ऊः A —Comp. —गंधा The plant Argyreia female bear. [cf. Gr. arkos; L. ursus]. —Comp. —गंधा the Plant Argyreia. Argentea (जांगली, महाखेता क्षीरविदारि). —गंधिका the plant Batatas Panicu-

lata. —ऊकं the circle of stars. —नाथः, —ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. —नेमिः N. of Vishnu. —राज, —जः 1. The moon. —2. Jāmbuvat, the king of bears. —हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऊक्षवत् m. N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वप्रक्रियासुक्षवत्तदेव R. 5. 44; ऊक्षवत् गिरिभेदमध्यास्ते नर्मदा वि-चर Ram.

ऊक्षीक a. Carnivorous like a bear. —का A goddess.

ऊक्षरः [ऊक्-क्षरत् Up. 3. 75] 1 A priest (ऊक्थि). —2 A thorn. —रा, —र Shower of rain; stream.

ऊक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऊक्षायति Den U. 1 To tremble. —2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऊक्षवत् a. Ved. Baging, violent.

ऊक् 6 P. (ऊक्थि, आनर्च, आर्चति अर्चितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; याभ्यां गायत्र्युच्यते Rv. 8. 38 10. —2 To cover, screen. —3 To shine.

ऊक् f. [ऊक्थ्यते स्तुयतेऽनया, ऊक् करणे क्ति] 1 A hymn (in general). —2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस् and साम्); त्रेधा विहितं वाग्वृक्षो यजुर्वि सामानि Sat. Br. —3 The collective body of the Rigveda (pl.); ऊक्चः सामानि जज्ञिरे Bv. 10. 90. 9. —4 Splendour (for ऊक्). —5 Praise. —5 Wrahi.

-**Comp.** —अयनं [नृचामयने] N. of a book, नृचामयण; आदि N. of a collection of words in Pāṇini. —आचनं the time for reciting the Vedas. —गाथा N. of a certain song. —संज्ञ, —स्वाकरणं N. of the Parisiśhtas of the Sāma-veda. —भाज् a. partaking of a Rik, (as a deity who is addressed with it). —विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rig-veda. —वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient, sacred book of the Hindus [The Rigveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Aśhtakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyayas; according to another arrangement into 10 Mandalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvākas, and comprises 1000 Suktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda. —साम (*dual) the verses Rik and Sāman. *शृंगः N. of Vishnu. **असम** a. Having the character of a Rik.

असमत्, **असमिन्** a. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. —2 Worshipping, honouring.

असमिन् a. Praiseworthy.

असम a. Praising.

असमिन् [अस्-ईक] 1 The father of Jamadagni. —2 N. of a country.

असमीपः A hell. —**अस** A frying-pan.

असृष्ट 6 P. (अस्मृति, आच्छिन्ति, आनर्द्ध, आच्छिन्ति) 1 To become hard or stiff. —2 To go, move. —3 To fail in faculties.

असृष्टका Wish, desire.

असृष्टरा Ved. 1 A fetter. —2 A harlot.

असृष्ट I. 1 A (अजिते, अजिते, अजिते, अजिते) 1 To go —2 To obtain, acquire. —3 To stand or be firm. —4 To be healthy or strong. —II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज.

असृष्टि a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

असृष्टीक a. [अस्-गती ईकृत् किञ्च Un. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. —2 Mixed with. —3 Polluted, defiled. —**अस** 1 Smoke —2 N. of Indra. —3 N. of a mountain.

असृष्टीति f. Ved. Burning, sparkling.

असृष्टी a. Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). —**अस** 1 A frying-pan. —2 A hell. —3 The residue of Soma. 4 Water (Sāy.).

असृष्टि a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. —2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

असृष्ट, **असृष्ट** [अजयति यणत् अर्ज-उ Tv.] (अर्जु or अर्जु f.) (compar. अर्जुयन्, superl. अर्जुष्ट) 1 Straight (fig. a 60); उता स पश्यन् अर्जुनैव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32, Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77; *मणाम B. 6. 25. —2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. —3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. —4 Favourable; beneficial, good. —**Comp.** —असृष्ट a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended; Ku 3. 45; M. 2. 7. —असृष्ट a. acting righteously. —**अस** 1. one who is honest in his dealings. —2. an arrow. —**गाय** a. Ved. singing correctly. —**निति** f. Ved. right conduct. —**मिताक्षर** N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitākṣarā. —**रोहितं** the straight red bow of Indra. —**वनि** a. granting auspicious gifts.

असृष्टा, —**त्वं** Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity; Si. 20. 9.

असृष्टा ind. Straight, right.

असृष्ट 8 U To straighten, rectify.

असृष्टति Den. P. To be or the right way, walk straight-forward.

असृष्टा ind. In a straight line.

असृष्ट a. Honest, upright.

असृष्ट a. Going straight-forward.

असृष्टी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. —2 A particular gait (of the planets.).

असृष्ट I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. —2 To strive or long for. —3 To decorate. —II. 1 A. To fry.

असृष्टमान a. 1 Running towards. —2 Striving after. —**अस** A cloud.

असृष्ट a. [अस्-कृ] 1 Going. —2 Guilty. —**अस** 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अर्जुन); अर्जुन कृ to incur debt; अर्जुन दा to pay off or discharge debt; अर्जुन अर्जुन (पितृण) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. —2 An obligation in general. —3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. अर्जुन). —4 A fort, strong-hold. —5 Water. —6 Land. —**Comp.** —असृष्टः the planet Mars.

—अपनयनं, —अपनोदनं, —अपाकरणं, —दानं, —मुक्तिः, —मोक्षः, शोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं 'recovery of a debt', receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). —अर्जुन अर्जुन recovering a debt in any way from the debt or (by friendly or legal proceedings) —अर्जुन (अर्जुन) debt for a debt, debt incurred to

liquidate another debt. —अर्जुन a. one who gets into debt. —अर्जुन a. one to whom praise is due as a debt; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sāy.) —अर्जुन a. indebted, involved in debt. —अर्जुन 1. borrowing (money) —2 a borrower. —अर्जुन a. borrowing. (—m) a debtor, borrower. —अर्जुन a. acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. —अर्जुन, —अर्जुन a. one who pays a debt. —अर्जुनः [अर्जुन मोचनेन कृते दासः] one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; अर्जुन मोचनेन दास्यस्व-मन्वृणतः अर्जुन दासः Mit. —अर्जुनः —अर्जुन security, bail. —अर्जुन released from debt. —अर्जुन &c. see अर्जुन अर्जुन. —लेख्यं 'dept-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (Mar. कर्जोखा).

अर्जुन, —अर्जुन, or **अर्जुन** a. One who is in debt, indebted.

अर्जुन [अर्जुन अर्जुन-उत्] A debtor; Y. 2. 56, 93.

अर्जुन a. A debtor, one indebted; to another (on any account).

अर्जुन A. अर्जुन (a Sautra root) 1 To reproach, condemn. —2 To pity. —3 To go. —4 To rival; have power.

अर्जुन a. [अस्-कृ] 1 Proper, right. —2 Honest, true; Bg 10. 14; Ms 8. 82. —3 Worshipped, respected.

—4 Bright, luminous (शीत) —5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by; अर्जुन अर्जुन = अर्जुन; so अर्जुन, काम —**अर्जुन** ind. Rightly, properly. —**अर्जुन** 1 A sacrifice. —2 The sun (n also). —**अर्जुन** (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious.) —2 Sacred custom, pious action. —3 Divine law, divine truth. —4 Absolution. —5

Water; सत्यं त्वा अर्जुन परिर्विचालि. —6 Truth (in general), right; अर्जुन अर्जुन Ms. 1. 29, 2. 52, 8. 61, 104. —7

Truth (personified as an object of worship; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharma). —8 Livelihood by picking or gleaning grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); अर्जुन अर्जुन अर्जुन Ms. 4. 4. —9 The fruit of an action —10 Agreeable speech. —11 N. of an Aditya. —12 The Supreme Spirit.

(In the Vedas अर्जुन is usually interpreted by Sāyana to mean 'water,' 'sun' or 'sacrifice,' where European scholars take it in the sense of 'divine truth,' 'faith' &c.).

—**Comp.** —अर्जुन, —अर्जुन a. Ved. of a true nature, sprung from sacred truth.

—अर्जुन a. (Sāy.) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. —अर्जुन a. Ved. gaining the right. —अर्जुन a. (Sāy.) knowing the sacrifice, familiar with the sacre

law. — **सुप्र** *a.* shining with truth. — **धामन्** *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature. 2. having an imperishable place. (—*m.*) N. of Vishnu. — **धीति** *a.* Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. — **चवः** N. of Siva. — **नी** *a.* leading in the right way. — **वर्णः** = **वर्णवर्णः** q. v. — **वेयः** *a.* sacrifice lasting one day. — **पेक्ष** *a.* Ved. having a perfect shape. (—*m.*) one whose form consists of water; i. e. Varuna. — **पुः** 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food. — 2. one whose form is truth. — **युक्तिः** *f.* true application of a hymn. — **युज्** *a.* joining to a sacrifice. — **वाक्** Ved. true speech. — **सद्** *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (—*m.*) fire — **मदन**, — **नी** the right or usual altar. — **साप** *a.* pervading truth; steady in religious belief. — **स्था** *a.* standing right.

कृतमरः God, upholder of truth.
कृतयति To desire sacrifice.
कृतया ind. Through desire of reward.

कृतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

कृतावन् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food. — 2 Possessed of sacrifice. — 3 Of true nature or character; according to fixed order, pious.

कृतावधू *a.* Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth; holy-minded (?).
कृत(त)यु *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.
कृतेन ind. Duly, rightly, truly, honestly, justly.

कृतिः [कृ-क्ति] An army. — *f.* 1 Going, motion. — 2 Assault, combat. — 3 Abuse, censure. — 4 Emulation, envy. — 5 A road. — 6 Manner of proceeding. — 7 Prosperity. — 8 Fitness, truth. — 9 Remembrance. — 10 Misfortune. — 11 Protection. — 2 Auspiciousness (most of these meanings are found only in lexicons).

कृत्तिकर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain. — 2 Unfortunate.

कृतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight. — 2 To be ashamed.

कृतीया 1 Censure, reproach. — 2 Shame.

कृतीवद् *a.* Able to resist, enduring; overpowering an assailant.

कृतुः [कृ-तु-क्ति Up. 1. 71] 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; शिशिरश्च वसन्तश्च ग्रीष्मो वर्षाः शरद्विम्बः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमन्त being counted together; cf. पंचवर्षो हेमन्तशिशिरयोः समसि-न Ait. Br. — 2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. — 3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. — 4 A period favourable for concep-

tion; वसुतुषु नैवाभिगमनं Pt 1; कृतुः स्वाभाविकः खीणां रात्रयः बोद्धव्यः स्मृतः Ms. 3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79. — 5 Anv fit season or right time. — 6 Fixed order or rule. — 7 Light, splendour. — 8 A month. — 9 N. of Vishnu. — 10 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. — 11 A kind of collyrium. — **Comp.** — **अंतः** 1. the close of a season. — 2. termination of menstruation. — **कालः**, — **समयः**, — **वेला** 1. the time of menstruation, time favourable for conception, i. e. 15 nights from menstrual discharge; — **ए** कृतु above. — 2. the duration of a season. — **गणः** the seasons taken collectively. — **गामिन्** *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, i. e. after the period of menstruation). — **ग्रहः** a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. — **धामन्** *m.* N. of Vishnu. — **पतिः** 1. the lord of seasons, i. e. the spring. — 2. N. of Agni. — **पुर्णः** N. of a king of Ayodhyā; son of Ayutāyu, a descendant of Ikshvāku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice' and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanto had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband]. — **पर्यायः**, — **वृत्तिः** the revolution of the seasons. — **पाः** *m.* N. of Indra. — **पात्रं** the cup in which the libation is offered. — **प्रास** *a.* fertile, fruitful. — **पुच्छं** the beginning or first day of a season. — **प्राजः** a sacrifice offered to the seasons. — **राजः** the spring. — **लिङ्गं** 1. a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). — 2. a symptom of menstruation. — **ग्र(स्था)** *a.* fixed at the proper seasons. — **संहारः** 'collection of the seasons,' N. of Kālidāsa's work on the six seasons. — 2. the last day in the bright fortnight (दीर्घमासी) and in the dark one (वक्षो). — **सारस्यं** diet &c. suited to the season. — **स्तोमः** a kind of sacrifice. — **स्नाता** a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; धर्मलोपमयाद्वाङ्मसुतुस्नाताभिर्मां स्मरन् R. 1. 76. — **स्नानं** bathing after menstruation.

कृतुमत् *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly. — 2 Enjoying the seasons. — **ती** A woman during her courses.

कृतव्य *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. — 2 Devoted to or worship-

ping the seasons (as divinities).
कृतया ind. 1 In order, duly. — 2 Precisely, exactly. — 3 At the right or fixed time.

कृत्वय, **कृत्य** *a.* 1 Due, regular. — 2 Conforming to, or familiar with ceremonial rules. — 3 Menstruating. — 4 Being in the period most favourable to conception. — *n.* Menstruation.

कृते ind. Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.).
कृते कौर्यात्मनायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि मां प्रीतयुते हुरंगमात् R. 3. 63; पापाद्वेते S. 6. 22; Ka. 1. 51; 2. 57; some times with acc. कृतेनैवैवं न भविष्यति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

कृत्विज् *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at the proper season or regularly. — *m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; यज्ञस्य देवसुत्विजं Lv. 1. 11; कृत्विज्यज्ञकृत्यते Y. 1. 35; cf. Ms. 2. 143 also; the four chief Ritiyas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अथर्ववेद and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

कृदुदर *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

कृद् 4, 5 P. (कृप्ति, कृभोति, आनर्थ, आर्षति, अर्षितु, कृद्); sometimes 7 P. (कृणद्धि) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नात्रह्य सत्रसुप्नोति Ms. 9. 322. — 2 To grow, increase (fig. also). — 3 To cause to succeed, make prosperous. — 4 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Māl. 5. 29. — 5 To accomplish. — *Desid.* ईर्षति or अर्षिषति.

कृद् *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; कृद्धापणं राजपयं स पश्यत् R. 14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6; splendidly furnished; संहिरे Ku. 7. 55. — 2 Increased, growing. — 3 Stored (as grain). — **द्धः** N. of Vishnu. — **द्धं** 1 Increase, growth. — 2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

कृद्धि *f.* [कृ-ग्-भवे-क्ति] 1 Growth, increase. — 2 Success, prosperity; affluence, good fortune. — 3 Elevation, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11. — 4 (a) Extent, magnitude, excellence; Ku. 2. 58. (b) Grandeur, magnificence; व्यक्तार्थे चः क्रीडितं Māl. 5. 22. — 5 Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. — 6 Accomplishment. — 7 Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. — 8 N. of Pārvatī, and of Lakshmi. — 9 N. of a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवणी, मु-रुडशेव). — **Comp.** — **काम** *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. — **साक्षात्किया** manifestation of supernatural power.

कृद्धिमत् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

कृधत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving; **वारः** having abundant wealth.

कथञ्च (क्) *ind.* 1 Separately. -2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by one. -4 Particularly. -5 Truly.

कथ्, -कथ्, कथ् 6 P. To kill, injure.

कवीसं Ved. 1 Warmth of the earth, fire. -2 Assurance, rent, abyss.

कथु *a.* Ved. 1 Skilful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Adityas.). -2 Handy (as a weapon). -3 Shining far.

-कथुः 1 A deity, divinity a god dwelling in heaven. -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods. -3 A class of the attendants of gods. -4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). -5 N. of three semi divine beings called Ribhu, Vibhan and Vāja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Asvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvashtri, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices. —M. W.]

कथुसुतः 1 N. of Indra -2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of Siva.

कथुसिन् *m.* [कथुसुतः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अस्यास्ति इति] (Nom. कथुसुतः acc. pl. कथुसुतः) 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A Ribhu in general. -4 Governing far; reigning over Ribhus.

कथ्व *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

कथ्वच् *a.* Shining far.

कथुकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

कथुरी A kind of musical instrument.

कथ् (A Sautra root) 1 To go. -2 To Kill.

कथ्व *a.* [कथ्-कर्मणि कथ्व] To be killed. -कथ्वः A white-footed antelope. -कथ्वः Killing. -Comp. -केतुः, -केतनः 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -2 N. of the god of love. -कथ्वः a pit for catching antelopes. -कथ्वः *a.* having the feet of an antelope.

कथ्व I 6 P. [कथ्वति, आपर्षित्, आनर्ष, अपर्षित्, कथ्व] 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push. -II 1 P. (अर्षति) 1 To flow. -2 To glide.

कथ्वभः [कथ्व-अभक् Un 3 123] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal, as अज्वभः a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषर्षभः, भरतर्षभः &c. -4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows; गवस्त्वर्षभविणः); Si. 11. 1; कथ्वभोऽज गीयत इति Arya S. 141 5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A bear's tail. -7 A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. -9 N. of an antidote. -10 An incarnation of Vishnu. -11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings) —मी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). -2 A cow. -3 A window. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (शूकरिणी); also another plant. (शिराल). -Comp. -कथ्वः N. of a mountain. -कथ्वः-व N. of a country. —कथ्वजः N. of Siva.

कथ्वभक् N. of a medicinal plant. कथ्वभतरः A small or young bull.

कथ्विः [cf. Un. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns. (cf. g. कथ्वि, वसिष्ठ, अग्नि, अगस्त्य &c.). These Rishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or seers of the Vedic hymns; कथ्वयो मन्त्रद्वारे वसिष्ठद्वयः; or, according to Yāska, वस्य वाक्यस्य कथ्विः, i. e. they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Śukta the कथ्वि is mentioned along with the देवता, उद्गस् and विनियोग. The later works mention seven Rishis or Saptarshayas, whose names, according to Sat. Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अग्नि; according to Mahābhārata, मरीचि, अग्नि, अंगिरस्, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलस्त्य and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajāpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, i. e. दक्ष or मत्सेतस्, धृष्ट and नारद. In astronomy the seven Rishis form the constellation of "the Great Bear". -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or राजर्षि; sometimes four more are added; महर्षि, परमर्षि, श्रुतर्षि and कांडर्षि. -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -Comp. -कुल्वा 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. -कथ्वः *a.* mak-

ing one's appearance. -गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. —चोदन् Ved. inspiring the Isinger. —छन्दस् *n.* the metre of a Rishi. —जंगलः, —जंगलिका the plant कथ्वगवा. —तर्पण libation offered to the Rishis. —पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women.). —मोक्ता the plant माषपर्णी. —बन्धु *a.* connected or related to the Rishi. —मनस् *a.* inspired —सुख the beginning of a Maṇḍala composed by a Rishi. —यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to a Rishi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). —लोकः the world of the Rishis. —स्तोमः 1. praise of the Rishis. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

कथ्वितत *a.* Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

कथ्वीवत् *a.* Praising a Rishi.

कथ्वीवन् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by sages.

कथ्वि(पी)कः N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.).

कथु *a.* (कथ्व-गती-कथु) 1 Going -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. —कथुः 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A firebrand -3 Glowing fire. -4 A Rishi (who sees the Mantras).

कथ्विः *m. f.* [कथ्व-किणे-क्तिन्] 1 A double-edged sword. -2 A sword (in general) -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.). -Comp. —विद्युत् *a.* shining with weapons.

कथ्विम् *a.* Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

कथ्वः [कथ्व-कथ्व] A white-footed antelope. —कथ्वः A kind of leprosy. —Comp. —अंकाः, —केतनः, केतुः N. of Aniruddha. —मता the plant Asparagus Racemosus (= कथ्व-शीका). —मथा the plant कथ्वगवा. —जिह्वं a kind of leprosy. —मोक्ता N. of several plants; शूकरिणी, अतिवला, शतावरी. —मूकः a mountain near the lake Pampā which formed the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief Sugriva. कथ्वमूकस्तु पंपायाः पुरस्तत् पुष्पितमुनः. —शृंगः N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhan-daka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead and hence called 'Rishyasringa' or deer-horned. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great 'drought' well nigh devastated the country or Anga, its king Lomapada at the advice of Brāhmanas, caused

Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Santa* (adopted by him, her real father being *Dasaratha*) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious

showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king *Dasaratha* the sacrifice which brought about the birth of *Rama* and his three brothers.]

ऋग्यकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

ऋष्व *a. Ved.* Great, high, noble. —*वः* N. of *Indra* and *Agni*.

ऋहव *a. Ved.* Small, weak.

ऋ.

ऋ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (ऋः)

1 N. of *Bhairava*. —2 A *Dānava* or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons —2 Re-

collection —3 Motion, going. —*n.* The breast.

ऋ ३ P (ऋगानि, ईर्ण) To go, move

लृ, लृ.

लृ *ind.* 1 The earth. —2 A mountain. —3 The mother of the gods. —4 The female nature. —5 A

mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with लृ or लृ, except some of the technical names or

Pāṇini for tenses and moods; *e. g.* लृच् and लृच्).

लृ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. —*m.* *Siva*. —*f.* = लृ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ) To come, approach &c.; (see इ).

ए *m.* N. of *Viṣṇu*. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a* [इकन्] 1 One, single, alone, only, Bh. 3. 14 —2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. —3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकाग्र्यो मम S. 7; मनस्वे-

कं वचस्वेकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मना H. 1. 101. —4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. —5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. —6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; पार्थिव, धनुर्धरः, विश्वरथ M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रामेण राजते Bh. 3. 121. —7 Peerless, matchless. —8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78 —9 Oft used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं S. 5. 30. —10 True. —11 Little. Oft used in the middle of comp. in the sense of

'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults, एवमेकं Ku. 3. 15 your arrow only; एव मोक्षकवत्सृष्टः एकः—अन्यः or अपरः the one—the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45 : see अन्य, अपर also. —कः N. of *Viṣṇu*, the Supreme being. —कः N. of *Durgā*. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *æquus*] —Comp. —अंशः a separate part, part in general. —अक्ष *a.* 1,

having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-क्षः) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -अक्षर *a.* monosyllabic. (-रः) 1. a monosyllable. -2. the sacred syllable ओम् ; Ms. 2. 83. °कोशः a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamdeva. °सिमावः the production of only one syllable, contraction. -अग्र *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्गीतश्रवणैकाग्र्या R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; हुननेकाग्रमासीन Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (ग्रः) (in Math.) the whole of the long-side of a figure which is subdivided. °चित्तः, °मनस् *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °चित्तः, चित्ततरा intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °दृष्टि *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. -अग्र्य = अग्र. (-ग्र्य) concentration -अंगः 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishnu. (-नः) 1. a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the head. -अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. -अंघ्रः a kind of horse. -अधिपतिः a sole monarch or sovereign. -अनंशः the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kumbh or day of new moon (born together with Krishna and worshipped with Krishna and Baladeva and identified with Durgā). -अनुविष्ट *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-ष्टः) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अन्त *a.* 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; °शैत्याकदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. -5. worshipping only -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकांतगुणं Bh. 2. 7; कल्पेकांतं सुखमुपपत्तं Ms. 109. (-तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; शमो विहारणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-तः) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नेकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. (-तः, -तेन, -ततः, ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite wholly, very much; चयमप्येकांततो निःशुद्धाः Bb. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Ms. 109; oft in comp; °निश्चिन्तं sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; °भीम Mu. 3. 5. always timid; so एकांतकरणं very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति *a.* devoted to one ob-

ject only. °विहारिन् *a.* a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jains. °स्थित *a.* staying or remaining apart. -अंतर *a.* next but one, separated by one remove, S. 7. 27; V. 1. (-रः) a kind of fever. -अंतिक *a.* final, conclusive. -अन्तित्वं devotion to one object. -अन्तित्व *a.* devoted to one object only. (-म्) a worshipper of Vishnu. -अन्तं one and the same food. (-न्तः) °आदिन् *a.* mess mate. -अन्तः a heifer one year old. -अयन *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (-नः) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा क्षेपस्य एकाग्रनीचता M. 2. 15; एकाग्रनीचस्य Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. °गत = एकाग्र *q. v.* -अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. -अर्थ *a.* having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (-र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. -अवम *a.* inferior or less by one. -अवयव *a.* made up of the same components. -अष्टौ or °तिस्रसु *a.* eighty-first. अष्टौतिः *f.* eighty-one. -अष्टका 1. the first or chief Ashtakā after the full moon. -2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a Shrāddha is to be performed). -अष्टौल *a.* having one kernel (-लः) N. of a plant (दुकवृक्ष). -अह्नः (हः) 1. the period of one day. -2. A sacrifice lasting for one day. °गमः, °अध्वरा a day's journey. -आद्यपत्र *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकादपत्रं जगतः प्रमुखं R. 2. 47, °त्रां मुखं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12; 33; V. 3. 19. -आत्मन् *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. -आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकाग्रन्. -आयु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. -आवलिः, ली *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c; एकावली कंठविभूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30. लतावलिपे एकावली लता V. 1. -2. (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्वायत्तस्योद्यते वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं विज्ञेयमनया यत्र वस्तु एकावली द्विधा K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रे कर्णातिविश्रान्ति

कर्णा दोःस्तंमदोलितौ &c. and Bk. 2. 19. -उक्तिः *f.* a single expression or word. -उत्तर *a.* greater or increasing by one. -उद्वहः (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor, Ms. 5. 71. -उद्वहः, -रा uterine (brother or sister). -उदात्त *a.* having one Udātta accent. -उद्दिष्टं Shrāddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors, Ms. 4. 110. -ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. -ऊर्ध्व *a.* consisting of one verse (ऊर्ध्व). -एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकन्यप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; R. 17. 83. (कं), -एकैकशः *ind.* one by one, singly, severally; S. 6. 11; °कं निदिशन् S. 7 pointing to each severally. -आयः a continuous current. -कपाल *a.* consisting of or continued in one cup. -कर *a.* (-रः *f.*) 1. doing only one thing. -2. (-रः *f.*) one-handed. -3. one-rayed. -कार्य *a.* 1. acting in concert with, co-operating, having made common cause with; co worker; अस्मानिः सहैककार्याणां Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (रं) sole or same business. -कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time (-लं, -ले) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. °भोजनं eating but one meal in any given time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. happening once only. -2. contemporary, coeval. -कुडलः N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and Sesta -कुड्र a kind of leprosy; दुष्प्राकरण येन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुड्रं प्रवक्ष्यसाधकं Susr. -क्षीरं the milk of one (nurse &c.). -क्षयः the Supreme spirit. -गुरु, -गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रः, -रकः) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). -ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (-ग्रः) the same village. -चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. °वसिन् *m.* sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. -चर *a.* 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Kt. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5. gregarious. (-रः) a rhinoceros. -चरण *a.* having only one foot. -चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2. going alone or with one follower only. (-जी) a loyal wife. -चिन्त *a.* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-न्तः) 1. fixedness of thought upon one ob-

ject. -2. unanimity ; एकचित्तिव्युत्प H. 1 unanimously ; *ता fixedness of mind, agreement, unanimity. -चित्तं thinking of only one object. -चेतस, मनस a unanimous ; see चित्. -चोदन a. resting upon one rule (-न्) referring to in the singular number -ज a. 1. born alone or single. -2. growing alone (a tree) ; Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind. -4. uniform, unchanging. -जः, -जा a brother or sister of the same parents. -जन्मन् m. 1. a king. -2. a Sūdra ; see जाति below. -जात a. born of the same parents. -जाति a. 1. once born. -2. belonging to the same family or caste. (-तिः) a Sūdra (opp. द्विजात्यः) ; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्ययो वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु शुद्रो नास्ति तुल्यः ॥ Ms. 10. 4 ; 8. 270. -जातीय a. of the same kind or family. -ज्वर the chord of an arc ; sine of 30. -ज्योतिस् m. N. of Siva. -तान a. concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive ; ब्रह्मेकतानमनसो हि वसिष्ठः मिश्राः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. attention fixed on one object only. -2. musical harmony, = तालः. -तालः harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तौर्वात्रिकं). (-ली) an instrument for beating time, any instrument having but one note. -तीर्थिन् a. 1. bathing in the same holy water. -2. belonging to the same religious order ; Y. 2. 137. (-मः) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. -तेजन a. Ved. having only one shaft (an arrow). -त्रिंशत् f. thirty-one ; त्रिंश 31st. -त्रिकः a kind of sacrifice performed in or lasting for a day. -दंष्ट्रः दंतः "one tusked," epithets of Ganesa. -दक्षिन् m. N. of a class of Sannyāsins or beggars (otherwise called हंस). They are divided into four orders :—कुटीचको बहुचक्रो हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः । चतुर्थः परमेश्वर यो यः पश्चात्स उत्तमः ॥ Hārīta. -दिक्षु a. living in the same region or quarter. -दुःखसुख a. sympathising, having the same joys and sorrow. -दृष्ट, दृष्टि a. one-eyed. (-मः) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher. -दृश्य a. the sole object of vision, alone being worthy of being seen. -दृढः f. fixed or steady look. -देवः the Supreme god. -देवत, -दे- (दे)वस्य a. devoted, directed, or offered to one deity. -देश a. occupying the same place. (-क्षः) 1. one spot or place. -2. a part or portion (of the whole), one side ; अवतीर्ण K. 22 ; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4 ; Mv. 2 ; विभाजितकदेशेन द्वयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17. 'what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got

a part of it'; (this is sometimes called एकदेशविभाजितव्यय). -देशिन् a. consisting of parts or portions, divided into parts. -देहः, -देहिन् a. 1. having only one body. -2. elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet Mercury. -धनः a kind of jug with which water is taken up at certain religious ceremonies. (-न्) 1. an excellent gift -2. honorific offering. -धनिन् a. obtaining an honorific offering. -धनेन्, -धनिन् a. 1. possessing the same properties, of the same kind. -2. professing the same religion. -धुर, -धुरावह, -धुरीण a. 1. fit for but one kind of labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as cattle for special burden ; P. IV. 4. 79) -धुरा a particular load or conveyance. -नक्षत्र a lunar mansion consisting of only one star. -नटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the prologue. -नवः, ninety-first. -नव-तिः f. ninety-one. -नय a. having one master. (-यः) sole master or lord. -नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय a. come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (-यः) general agreement or conclusion, unanimity. -निष्ठ a. 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). -2. intently fixed on one object -नेत्रः N. of Siva ; (one-eyed). -पक्ष a. 1. of the same side or party, an associate. -2. partial. (-क्षः) one side or party ; आश्रयविह्वलत्वात् R. 14. 34 ; *क्षे in one point of view, in one case. -पतिक a. having the same husband. -पचाशत् f. fifty-one. -पत्नी 1. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste) ; तं चारक्ष्यं दिवसमग्नानात्परमेकपत्नीं Ms. 10. -2. the wife of a man who has no other wives ; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the wife of the same man ; a co-wife ; सर्वासमिकपत्नीनामेका चेत्सुत्रिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 193. -व्रतं a vow of perfect chastity ; कामेकपत्नीव्रततुः स्वशीलां Ku. 3. 7. -पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratissimum (मधुपर्णा). -पद्, -पाद् a. 1. one footed, limping, lame. -2. incomplete. (-पाद्) m. N. of Siva or Vishnu. (-पद्) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). -पद् a. 1. one-footed. -2. consisting of or named in one word. (-द्) 1. a single step. -2. a single or simple word. -3. the time required to pronounce a single word. -4. present time, same time. (-द्) 1. a man having one foot. -2. a kind of coitus (सतिव्यं). (-द्) ind. suddenly, all at once, abruptly ; निहन्त्य-रिनेकपदे य उदाचः स्वरातिव Si. 2. 95 ; R. 8. 48 ; K. 45 ; V. 4. 3. (-द्) a verse consisting of only

one Pāda or quarter stanza. (-द्) 1. a woman having one foot. -2. a Gāyatri consisting of one Pāda. -पर a. Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of pre-eminent importance. -परि ind. one over or under, (a term at dice ; cf. अक्षपरि). -पर्णा 1. N. of a younger sister of Durgā. -2. N. of Durgā. -3. a plant having one leaf only. -पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa. -पादल N. of a younger sister of Durgā. -पाणः a single wager. -पात a. happening at once, sudden. -पातिन् a. 1. sudden. -2. standing alone or solitary. (-न्ति) i. e. नृद्वा verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. -पाद् a. 1. having only one foot. -2. using only one foot. (-द्) 1. one or single foot. -2. one and the same Pāda. -3. N. of Vishnu or Siva. -पादिका a kind of posture of birds. -पिंगः, -पिंगलः N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye ; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Pārvatī when he cast an evil eye at her). -पिण्ड a. united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball ; *ता, -त्वं consanguinity. -पुत्र a. having only one son. -पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being ; V. 1. 1. -2. the chief person. -पुष्कलः (रः) N. of a musical instrument. -प्रकार a. of the same kind. -प्रख्य a. singularly like. -प्रभुत्वं sole sovereignty. -प्रयत्नः one effort (of the voice). -प्रत्यः a measure. -प्रहारिक a. killed by one blow. -प्राणयोगः union in one breath. -प्रुद्धि a. Having only one thought. -भक्त a. 1. serving one master only. -2. worshipping one deity. -3. eating together. (-क्तं) N. of a religious ceremony ; eating but one meal (a day). -व्रतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. -भाक्ति a. 1. believing in one deity. -2. firmly devoted. (-त्) eating but one meal a day. -भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (-र्यः) one having one wife only. -भाव 1. a. of the same or one nature. -2. sincerely devoted. -3. honest, sincerely disposed. (-वः) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion ; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness, agreement. -वृत्त a. 1. being one, undivided. -2. concentrated, closely attentive. -वृत्तः a palace having one floor. -भोजन, -भुक् a. 1. eating but one meal. -2. eating in common. -सति a. 1. fixed on one object. -2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. -मनस a. 1. think-

ing with another of one thought : Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive ; एकमनाः श्रोतुमहेति देवः M. 2. -मात्र *a.* of one syllable. -मुख *a.* 1. having the face directed towards one place or object. -2. having the same aim. -3. having one chief or head. -4. having one door or entrance (as a मंदिर). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). मूर्धन्य = मुख q. v. -मुक्ता = अमरी q. v. -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. -योनि *a.* 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste ; Ms. 9. 148. -रजः the plant शृगरज. -रज *a.* 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour ; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, सहज^० U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness ; विक्रम^० K. 7 ; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82 ; M. 3. 10 ; Bv. 2. 155 ; Si. 6. 26 ; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable ; Mā. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one). अवलैकरसाः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. -राज्य, -राजः *m.* an absolute king. -रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. -रात्रिक *a.* lasting or sufficient for one night only. -राशिः 1. a heap, crowd -2. a sign of the zodiac. ^०द्वय *a.* collected or heaped together. -रिक्विच *m.* a co-heir ; Ms. 9. 162. -रूप *a.* 1. of one form or kind, like, similar ; Ki. 8. 2. 9. 55. -2. uniform, one coloured. (-र्यं) one form or kind ; ^०ता uniformity, invariableness. -रूप्य *a.* formed or arising from one. -लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only. 2. N. of Kubera. (-ग) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallus) : पंचक्रोशतरे यत्र न लिंगांतरमिच्छते । तदेकलिंगमाख्यात तत्र सिद्धिरुचमा ॥ Sā. dak. -वचन the singular number. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. identical same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (संक्षिपण). (-र्णः) 1. one form. -2. a Brāhmaṇa. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (-र्णी) beating time, the instrument (castanet) ; ^०संक्षिपणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. -वर्णिक *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one year old. -वस्त्र, -वसन *a.* having only one garment, in one dress. (-खं) a single garment. -वाक्यं one or unanimous opinion ; एकवाक्यं विचित्रः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry ; ^०ता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements.

-वाद्यः 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. -वारः, -वारे *no.* 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. -विंश *a.* twenty-first ; consisting of twenty-one. (-शः) the Ekavimsastoma. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one. -विश्र *a.* of one kind ; simple. -विलोचन *a.* one eyed ; see एक श्रुति. -विपदिन *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero ; धर्म^० Mv. 5. 48 -वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 krosas. -वृत् *f.* heaven. -वृद्धं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. -वृषः Ved. the chief bull. -वेणिः, -णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.). गंडा-भोगाकटिनविषममेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92 ; ^०वरा S. 7 ; धृत्^० S. 7. 21. -वेदसन् *n.* a solitary house or room. -व्यवसायिन् *a.* following the same profession. -ज्ञत *a.* 101st. (-ते) 101. -ज्ञत *a.* whole-hoofed. (-फः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). -ज्ञरण the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). -ज्ञरीर *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. ^०अन्वयः consanguineous descent. ^०अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. ^०आरम्भः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. -शाख *a.* having one branch. (-खः) a Brāhmaṇa of the same branch or school. -शरिष्व = श्वर q. v. -शृग *a.* having one sheath. (-गा) N. of a medicinal plant. -शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn ; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a class of Pitris. -4. a mountain having one top. -शेषः a tree having one root. -शेषः the remainder of one, a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained ; *e. g.* पितरौ father and mother, parents (= मातापितरौ) ; so स्वश्रुरौ, भ्रातरः &c. -श्रुत *a.* once heard. ^०धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः *f.* 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. -श्रुति *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. -षष्ट *a.* sixty-first. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-one. ^०तम *a.* sixty-first. -संस्थ *a.* dwelling in one place ; R. 6. 29. -सप्त, ^०विदम *a.* seventy-first. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one. -सभं a common place of meeting. -सर्व *a.* closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. -सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. -साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. -सार्थ *ind.* together, in one

company. -सूत्रं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. -स्तोमः N. of a Soma ceremony. -स्थ *a.* 1. being centred in one place, Ku. 1. 48, Me. 104 v. 1. -2. close-standing, standing side by side ; Pt. 3. 38 -3. collected, combined. -स्थानं one of the same place, एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5 -हंसः the chief or highest Hamra (an allegorical designation of the scui). -हार्यन *a.* one year old ; Mā. 4. 8, U. 3. 28. (-नी) a heifer one year old. (-नं) the period of one year.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co adjutor ; U. 5. 5 ; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (*n.* ^०मत्, *f.* ^०मा) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (*n.* ^०तर) 1 One of two, either ; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतश्च *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one ; एकत. अन्यतः on one side-on the other side, R. 6. 85 ; Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतः, -एकतः on the one side-on the other side ; S. 4. 2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र *add.* [एक-त्र] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together ; एवमेतान्येकत्र चतुर्दश कुलानि K. 136 ; एकत्र-अपरत्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously ; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. -2 Singly. -3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary ; U. 4.

एकसश्च *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिच *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादश *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. -शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu ; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitris on the eleventh day after decease. -शं The number eleven. -Comp. -अहः 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. -उचमः N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). -द्वारं the eleven holes of the

एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.
एनस्वत् or एनास्विन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एम् *a.* To be obtained. -मः, एमन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एम्का A kind of grass (said to have turned to cluts when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. मौसलपर्वत्). -कं A woolen carpet.

एम्गः A kind of fish.

एम्डः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादये देहे परंतेपि दुमायते. -डः Long pepper. -Comp. -पात्रिका, -फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (देवीपुत्र).
एम्डकः = एम्ड.

एम् *a.* Ved. Going.

एम्कः, एम्ककः A species of cucumber.

एम्कः A ram; see एम्क.

एम्गः A kind of fish.

एम्बालु *n.*, एम्बालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपिल (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एम्बिलः *N.* of Kubera; see एम्बिल.

एम्बा 1 Cardamom plant; एम्बानां फलः रेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). -Comp. -पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एम्बाका Small cardamoms.

एम्बायति Den. P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एम्बकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एम् *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick; एम्बो गता; ये च एम्ब मरुतः Up. 1. 150. -वः A course, way; or a courser, a fleet horse; स्वेभिरेवमरुतः Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Sây., a desire or hymn. -Comp. -या *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. -यावन् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (-m.) *N.* of Vishnu.

2. एम् *ind.* This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a

word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एम्-मेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अथोऽग्न्या विरहितः उपपाः स एव Bh. 2. 40 that very man, (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेत् Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नाम्नेव, स एव धीरः he alone (and not others); (4) already, गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थिते च कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिन्तयन्नेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; तथैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity) अस्ति एव मेस्तु G. M. (= तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भविष्यमेव तेन U. 4. it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एम् *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows); अस्त्येव Pt. 1 it is so; एम्बादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84; इत्या एव Me. 101 (what follows); एवमेस्तु be it so, amen; यद्येव if so; किमेव why so; नेव, मा मेव oh, not so, (do not do so), एम् has sometimes an adjectival force; एम् वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्तेत रामः—एम् U. 1; एम् यदात्थ भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive (In the Vedas एम् occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). -Comp. -अवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced -आदि, -आय *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. -कार *ind.* in this manner. -काल *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. -क्रतु *a.* Ved. thus minded. -गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एम् गते under these circumstances. -गुण *a.*

possessing such virtues, एवमेवैवगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामहि S. 1. 12. -नामन् *a.* so called, bearing this name. -प्रकार, -माय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24 -सूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. -रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. -वाक् such an expression. -विद्, -विद्वत् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. -विद्य *a.* of such a kind, such. -वीर्य *a.* possessing such a power. -वृत्त or वृत्ति *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवाम्ब *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एम् 1 U. (एवनि ते, एवितु, एवित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एम् *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vis'nu. -वः 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking -3 Wish, choice. -वा Wish, desire.

एम्ब *a.* Seeking. -णः An iron arrow. -णं 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. -ण्ण 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. -ण्ण 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एम्बिका A goldsmith's balance.

एम्बिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to get एम्बिन् *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एम्बिन् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एम्बिन् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.), यौवने विषयैविष्णाम् R. 1. 8.

एम्बिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एम्ब *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be prob-ed.

एम्ब Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एम्ब *n.* Anger.

एम्बिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ए.

ऐः *m. N. of Siva.* - *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (= *Hicla ho*); (2) remembrance, (3) warning.

एक *a.* Belonging to one.

एकचं *ind.* At once.

एकध्वं Singleness of time or occurrence.

एकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power. - 2 Absolute monarchy.

एकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. - 2 Consisting of single words. - 3 The name given to the Naigama section of Yāska's commentary on the Nighantavas.

एकपद्यं 1 Unity of words - 2 Being formed into one word.

एकभाट्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

एकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36. - *अत्र सर्वानेकमत्यं* H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

एकराज्यं Monarchy.

एकशक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

एकशफ *a.* (की *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with unclawed hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

एकश्रुत्यं, एकस्वर्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

एकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

एकगारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित् हस्त-वैकगारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. - 2 The owner of a single house.

एकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

एकाग्रचं Intention on one object.

एकाग्रः A soldier of the body guard; Raj. T. 5. 249.

एकाम्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul - 2 Identity, sameness - 3 Oneness with the Supreme soul

एकधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. - 2 Existence in the same subject, co-extension (in Logic); सत्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं भाषितव्यते Bhāṣā P. 69.

एकान्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. - 2

Assured, certain, Sān K. 17. 51. 4. - 3 Exclusive. - 4 In private apart from others; Pt. 1

एकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

एकश्रुत्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. - 2 Consistency in meaning.

एकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephe-meral. - 2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. - 3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.)

एक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. - 2 Unanimity. - 3 Identity, sameness. - 4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. - 5 An aggregate, whole. - 6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐश्व *a.* (की *f.*) [इश्व-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar cane, sugary. - 1 Sugar. - 2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐश्व *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐश्विक *a.* [इश्व-इत्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. - 2 Bearing sugar-cane. - 3 A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐश्वभारिक *a.* [इश्वभार-इत्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐश्वक *a.* [इश्वक-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvāku. - 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku, सत्यव्रत-कः खल्वसि U. 5. - 2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐश्व *a.* (की *f.*) [इश्व-अण्] Produced from the इश्वी tree. - 1 The nut of the इश्वी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-इत्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न त्वैच्छिकः Dāy. B. - 2 Arbitrary.

ऐड *a.* Ved. [इड-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing - 2 Containing the word (इड) (such as a chapter) - 3 Belonging to a sheep. - 4 N. of Purūṣas (इडः पुरुषः).

ऐडक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. - 1 A species of sheep.

ऐड(ल)विडः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐडु(ड)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (एण skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐण्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐण्य-इत्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. - 1 A black antelope. - 2 A kind of coitus (रतिवत्).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतरा-इत्] Originating from Aitareya. - 1 A descendant of Itarā (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Jāṇyaka were revealed. - *Comp.* - उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेयम् A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-इत्] 1 Traditional - 2 Historical. - 3 An historian. - 4 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किल ऐतिह्ये ऐतिह्ये (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Prāmāṇyas or proofs by the Paurāṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुमान).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being ऐदंपर्यं i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वैदंपर्यं Mā. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्दव *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्दु-अण्] Lunar; Mā. 8. 1. U. 1. 34. - 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vāli (who are regarded as sons of उद). - 2 N. of a Samvatsara. - 3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. - 4 N. of a *Rik* addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदैदी समाख्या J. N. V. - 2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैदीमुखं पश्य रक्तशुक्लचन्द्रमाः Chāndr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. - 3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. - 4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पौष. - 5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachi). - 6 Misfortune.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्द्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. - 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vāli (who are regarded as sons of उद). - 2 N. of a Samvatsara. - 3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. - 4 N. of a *Rik* addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदैदी समाख्या J. N. V. - 2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैदीमुखं पश्य रक्तशुक्लचन्द्रमाः Chāndr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. - 3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. - 4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पौष. - 5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachi). - 6 Misfortune.

misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgā. -9 Small cardamom. -10 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठ). -2 Wild ginger.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐन्द्रजालिन चरनि ढङ्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. -कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra

ऐन्द्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

ऐन्द्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्राग्र *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni; so ऐन्द्रवारुण, ऐन्द्रसौम्य &c.

ऐन्द्रिः [ऐन्द्रस्य पश्य-इङ्] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāhi, the monkey-chief. -2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वद्वारस्तनी द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय, -यन् *a.* [ऐन्द्रिय-अण्, इङ्] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. -यं The world of the senses.

ऐन्द्रयेधी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

ऐघन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ऐघन-अण्] Consisting of fuel. -नः N. of the sun.

ऐन्य *a.* [ऐन-अण्] Belonging to a master or the sun.

ऐम् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ऐम्-अण्] Belonging to an elephant, Ma. 3. 20.

ऐयत्यं [ऐय-अण्] Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः (See ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

ऐरावतः [ऐरा आयः तद्वात् ऐरावात् सप्तद्वः तस्माद-अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or

serpent race (inhabiting Pātāl). -4 The elephant presiding over the east.

-5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses) -7 The orange tree. -त 1 A vast and waterless region. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varcha -3 N. of the northern path of the moon.

-नी 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वट-वनी). -4 N. of the river Rāvi in the Panjāba (= इरावती). -5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path

ऐरिणं [ऐरिणं भव अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

ऐरिणं [ऐरिणं भव ढङ्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐरिणं [ऐरिणं भव ढङ्] A plaster good for healing wounds

ऐरिणं [ऐरिणं भव ढङ्] 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ind and Budha). -2 The planet Mars. -तं 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

ऐरिवः Ved. Noise, cry; ककारः Rudra's dog.

ऐरिवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐरिलिलः 1 N. of Kuberā, Si. 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars

ऐरिलयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

ऐरा *a.* (नी *f.*) [ऐरा-अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva, R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

ऐराण *a.* [ऐराण-अण्] Belonging to Siva. -नी 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgā.

ऐरावर *a.* [ऐरावर-अण्] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or

the Supreme Being, majestic. -2 Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to Siva, R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal.

-5 Divine. -री N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) Atheist.

ऐश्वर्यं [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty, ऐश्वर्यस्थितोऽपि M. 1. 1; निशाचरः. -2 Might, power, sway. -3 Dominion -4 Affluence, wealth, greatness; नक्षत्र S. 5. 18. -5 Superhuman power. -6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐश्वर्य *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐश्वर्यस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐश्वरी *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

ऐश्वरीक *a.* Consisting of stalks; made of reeds or canes, ऐश्वरीकं पर्व a section of the सौविह पर्व of Mb.

ऐश्वर्य Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐश्वर्य *a.* (की *f.*) [ऐश्वर्य-अण्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of श्रद्धे or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. -पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्रद्धातृ (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ओ.

ओ *m* (ओ) N. of Brahmad. -*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). -2 An interjection of (1) calling ; (holla, ho) ; (2) remembrance ; (3) compassion (ah !).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird -4 A Sadra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence, as in दिव्योक्त्स् or स्वर्गोक्त्स् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. oikos].

ओकस् *a.* Meeting together, united (सम्भवेत्).

ओकस् *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; *s. e.* to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. -क्यं 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general)

ओकणः (रणः) A bug, so ओकोदनी, ओकोणी.

ओकलः A cake of flour.

ओक्त्स् 1 P. (ओक्त्स्ति, ओक्त्स्वकार, ओक्त्स्ति, ओक्त्स्ति) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able ; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओक्त्स् *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary ; despised, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उघ-अण् ण] 1 A flood, stream, current ; पुनरोघेन हि दुष्यते नदी Ku. 4. 41 ; so रुधिरं, वायुं &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quan-

tity; mass, multitude चाम °, अच °, जन ° &c -4 The whole -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकार. See under ओम्.

ओज् 1, 10 U (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयते, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able -2 To increase, grow.

ओज a. Odd, uneven. --जं = ओजम् q. v.

ओजस् n. 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds, (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समामयस्त्वमेतद्व्यस्य जावितम् Kāv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजास्विन् a. 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं तद्वो जस्वि तदेव धीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजापते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ a. (Super. of ओजस् = ओजस्विन्) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् a. More vehement, stronger.

ओजमन् a. An instigator. -m. [1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडकः, -डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (ri and q).

ओडिका, ओडी Wild rice.

ओडाः (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. -दूः The China-rose. -द्वै The Java-flower. -Comp. -आरुयत् the China-rose. -गुप्त the Java-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओष् 1 P. (ओणति, ओणितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि a. Removing. --णि (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत a. [आवेक] Woven, sewn with threads across. -Comp. --ओत a. 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-दं)

ind. crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः ! The wool or cross threads of a web -2 A call (f also) as in रथुं (लो) हुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -नं [उद-उद् Un. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g. दध्मोदनः, दूतं, दूधं, मांसं &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud.

(Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than to be taught), e. g. ओदनपाणिनीयाः P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. --नी The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. -Comp. --आह्वयः, --आह्वयः, --ओदनीका N. of a medicinal plant (महासमग). ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; पुरोडाशं यद्योदनीयति.

ओदः, ओदन्, n 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् n. An udder.

ओपकाः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (Sāy.).

ओम् ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen !). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यतामसायः Māl. 6; ओमित्युक्तवतोश्च शार्ङ्गिण इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीय-श्वेदोमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. -3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is om, only om. Literally analysed, om is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter a is Vaisvāna, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; u is Tārjasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dreams; and m is Prajña, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole om is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see Gough's Upanishads pp. 69-73). In later times om came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods a (Vishnu), u (Siva), and m.

(Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam]. -Comp. --कारः ! the sacred syllable ओम्. -2 the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदोकारः Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् m 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् a. 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satiating, pleasing.

ओमात्र Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्या Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरकः A hard scratch; Māl. 7.

ओत a. Wet, damp. --तः An esculent root (ह्वय).

ओलङ् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलङति, ओलङयति, ओलङि) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओष्ठ a. Wet, damp. --ष्ठः A hostage; आगतः come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālābhānjikā)

ओष् 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour. --णि A pot-herb.

ओषधिः, -धी f. [ओषः पाको धीयते अत्र, धा-कि Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषधयः कलपाकतः Ms. 1. 46; cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -Comp. --द्वैजाः, --वर्षः, --नक्षः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुष्पाणि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13; E. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. --ज a. produced from plants. (-जः) fire. --धरः, --पतिः 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). --प्रस्थः the capital of Himālaya; तत्प्रयागोषधिप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्पुं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं ind. Immediately, quickly.

ओष्ठाविन् a. Burning.

ओष्ठः [उच्यते उष्णादारेण, उष्-कर्मणि यत् Un. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); द्वावोष्ठौ लेद्वेष्टुपः Ms. 8. 282; अथर°, विच°. --ष्टी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (विचकल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in

आ or ई; as विक् (को) डा डा [cf. L. *ostium*]. —Comp. —अधरं -र the upper and lower lip. —उपमकला the creeper *Bryonia Grandis* (whose fruit resembles a lip). —कोपः -प्रकोपः a disease of the lips. —ज a. labial (produced by the lips). —जाह the root of the lip. —पल्लवः -व a sprout like or

under lip. —पुः the cavity made by opening the lips. —पुषः -पुष the tree. —रोगः any disease of the lips

औष्ठ a. (At the end of comp) Taking care of the lips. —कः A lip

औष्ठ्य [औष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. —2 Belonging to the lips labial / or the sounds).

औष्ठ्य A little warm, tepid (औष्ठ्य)

औष्ठ्य Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. —2 Reaching. —3 Meditation. —Comp. —ज ह्युष्ठ्य a. one who has sa. knowledge.

औष्ठ्य Praise ; idea, true no. (औष्ठ्य)

औ.

औ m. 1 A sound. —2 N. of Sessa or Ananta. —f. The earth —ind. An interjection of (1) calling (ho,holle), (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिकः [उक्थ-इक्] A Brāhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*

औक्थिक्य The text of the *Ukthas* औक्थ्य A peculiar mode of recitation औक्षकं, औक्ष A multitude of oxen, St. 5. 62.

औक्ष्य a. [उखायां संस्कृतं स्य] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औग्र्य [उग्र-यत्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c. सौघः [औघ-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचित्री [उचित-यत् घञे ङीप्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitability. —2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचित्री देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वार्थः S. D. 2 ; in the example पातु वो दयितायुक् there is औचित्री or fitness in taking दय to mean सङ्गृह्य (meeting) instead of आननं. —3 Habituation.

औघेःश्वसः N. of Indra's horse. औजस Gold.

औजसिक a. (की f.) [औजसा वर्तते इक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. —कः A hero.

औजस्य a. Conducive to vigour or energy. —स्य Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-यत्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औह a. Wet, moist.

औहव a. (वी f.) [उह-अण्] Belonging to stars ; K. 178. —वः A kind of *Rāga* (in Music).

औहुव a. [उहुव-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औहुषिक a. (की f.) उहुषेन नरति उह्] Crossing in a boat —कः A passenger in a boat or raft.

औहुवर = औहुवर q. v. औहुः [औहु-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king of the Odra country, q. v.

औह्य [उह्य-अण्] 1 Desire, longing for. —2 Anxiety.

औह्य [उह्य-अण्] Excellence, superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक a. (की f.) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर a. (-री-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. —Comp. —अह a. belonging to the following day. —पथिक a. going in the northern direction —पथिक a. comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरयः [उत्तरायाः अपत्यं इह] N. of Parāśhvit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā.

औत्तानपादः, —दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् इह] 1 N. of Dhruva. —2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक a. (की f.) [उत्पत्ति-इह] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. —2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात a. (ती f.) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक a. (की f.) [उत्पात-इह] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous ; R. 14 53. —कः A portent.

औत्पाद a. (वी f.) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद q. v.).

औत्पुटिक a (की f.) [उत्पुट इह] Receiving anything with उत्पुट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

औष्ठ a. Gross, rough.

औत्स a. (स्ती f.) [उत्स-अण्] Born or produced in a fountain

औत्संगिक a. (की f.) [उत्संग-इह] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्संगिक a. (की f.) [उत्संग-इह] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar).

—2 General (ops. to particular), not restricted —3 Terminating, concluding. —4 Leaving, quitting. —5 Natural, inherent. —6 Produced naturally or directly. —7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-यत्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness —2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal ; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प. तिडा ४ 5 6 ; औत्सुक्येन कृतस्वरा सहस्र वा व्यावर्तमाना द्विवा Ratn. 1 2.

औदक a. (की f.) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water ; ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदचन a (वी f.) [उदचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदतिकः [औदत्य प्रभवति इह] 1 A cook, (ne who knows how to cook). —2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान a. (वी f.) [उदपानादागतः अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (Pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक a. (की f.) [उदय-इह] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when actions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदरे एव प्रसितः *वृक्*] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वत्रौदारिकस्याम्यवहारमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

औदरे *a.* [उदरे भवः यत्] 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदञ्चित, -श्चित *a.* (ती, की *f.*) [उदञ्चित-अण् टक् वा] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —त Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदस्थान-ण] Accustomed to stand in water.

औदारिकं (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्य [उदार ष्यञ्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्ति) ; स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाच्यमाह Ki. 1. 3 ; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40 ; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्य, **औदास्य** [उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference, apathy ; पर्याप्तोसि प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25 ; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference, (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुंबर *a.* (री *f.*) [उदुंबर अञ्] Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree. -रः 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. —री A branch of the Udumbara tree. —रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुंबरकः A place full of Udumbara trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गात्र अञ् अण् वा] The office of the Udgātri priest.

औदालकं [उदालेन निर्द्वितः सज्ञायाम् कञ्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey ; प्रायो बल्मीकमध्यस्थाः कपिष्ठाः स्वल्प-गोदकाः । कुर्वन्ति कपिष्ठं स्वल्पं तत्स्यादौदालकं मधु ॥

औद्देशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्देश-टक्] 1 Showing indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्धत्यं [उद्धत-ष्यञ्] 1 Arrogance insolence. -2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds ; औद्धत्यमायोजितकामसूत्रं Mā. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्धार-टक्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —कं A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिज्जं [उद्भिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्भिद *a.* (वी *f.*) [उद्भिद-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victori-

ous. -दं 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्भिद्यं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्वाह-टक्] 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage, Y. 2. 118 ; Ms. 9. 206. —कं A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस *a.* (सी *f.*) [ऊधसः इद अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder) ; R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-ष्यञ्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

औपकार्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपकर्ण-टक्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं -यी [उपकार्य अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-टक्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपचार-टक्] Metaphorical, figurative ; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

औपच्छन्दसिकं N. of a metre ; see App.

औपजातुक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपजातु टक्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपदेश-टक्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपद्रव-टक्] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रष्टृञ्च [उपद्रष्टृ ष्यञ्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्ये [उपधर्म-ष्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय *a.* (वी *f.*) [उपधि टक्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. —यं The wheel of a carriage (रथान्).

औपनायनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनयन-टक्] Relating to or serving for उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread) ; Ms. 2. 68 ; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक (की *f.*) [उपनाम-टक्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिधि-टक्] Forming or relating to a deposit.

—कं A deposit or pledge ; anything pledged or deposited ; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिषदा जीवति टक्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद् *a.* (वी *f.*) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad ; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads, औपनिषद् दर्शन (another name for Vedānta phil.).

-दः 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

आपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनीवि-टक्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females) ; वक्षो दुर्बलरक्षार्थ-मसियेनौपनीविकः Bk. 4. 26 ; औपनीविकमरुद्ध किल श्री (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष [उपपक्ष-ष्यञ्] Being in the arm-pit.

औपपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपत्ति-टक्] 1 Ready at hand, within each. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपात-टक्] One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

औपसृत *a.* (ती *f.*) [उपसृत-अल्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपामिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपमा-टक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-ष्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy ; आत्मोपम्येन भूतेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 12 ; कर-का सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

औपयज *a.* (जी *f.*) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज् q. v.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपय-टक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. —कः-क A means, an expedient, remedy ; शिवमौपायिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

औपयौगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपयौग-टक्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक *a.* [उपराज्-टक्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ट *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपरो(रौ)धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपरोध-टक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपल *a.* (की.) [उपल-अण] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवर्त *a.* [उपव-अण] 1 Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त्र *a.* (की.) [उपव-अण] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास *a.* (की.) [उपवास-अण] Given during fasting (money), to be done during fast.

औपवासिक *a.* (की.) [उपवास-अण] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

औपवास्य *a.* [उपवास-अण] Fasting.

औपवाह *a.* [उपवाह-अण] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). -3 1 A king's elephant -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की.) [उपवेश-अण] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक *a.* (की.) [उपश्लेष-अण] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण *a.* (की.) [उपसंक्रमण-अण] (Anything) Proper to be done at the Upanishad ramana.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की.) [उपसंख्यान-अण] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसद [उपसद-अण] 1 An assembly or assembly containing the word उपसद. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की.) [उपसर्ग-अण] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a Preposition. -कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. (वातादिमूर्तिपान).

औपस्थान (की.) [उपस्थान-अण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक *a.* (की.) [उपस्थान-अण] Living by waiting on or worshiping.

औपस्थिक *a.* [उपस्थ-अण] Living by prostitution.

औपस्थ्य [उपस्थ-अण] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की.) [उपहार-अण] Serving as an oblation or offering. -कः An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की.) [उपाधि-अण] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की.) [उपाध्याय-अण] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपानह *a.* [उपानह-अण] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक = औपयिक *q. v.*

औपासन *a.* (की.) [उपपासन-अण] 1 Relating to गृह्यज्ञि or household fire.

-2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. -नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the Manes.

औपेन्द्र *a.* Belonging to Upendra; Si. 20. 79.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sūtras (for ओम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them)

औम्, औम्निक, औम्नक (की.) [उमा-अण-इत् वा] Flaxen.

औम्नी [उमाना क्षेत्र खण्ड] A field of flax.

औरग *a.* (की.) [उरग-अण] Serpentine, relating to a serpent. -कः The constellation. आश्लेष.

औरध्र *a.* (की.) [उरध्र-अण] Belonging to or produced from a ram. -म्र 1 Mutton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (°द्रः also)

औरध्रक [उरध्राण समूहः इत्] A flock of sheep.

औरध्रिक *a.* [उरध्र-अण] (की.) Belonging to sheep. -कः A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (की.) [उरस निर्मितः अण] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; S. 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

औरस्क *a.* Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य = औरस *q. v.*

और्जित्य [ऊर्जित-अण] Greatness, M. v. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (की.) [ऊर्णा-अण, उर्ण वा] Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की.) [ऊर्ध्व-काल-अण] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेह [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदेहिक *a.* (की.) [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite). क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. -कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वलो (औ) तसिकः = शेषः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

और्व *a.* (की.) [ऊर्व-अण] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. -वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi. [Hg

was a descendant of Bhrigu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife Arushi, and grandson of Bhrigu). The Mahābhārata relates that the sons of Kārtavīrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (āru), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him, the sons of Kārtavīrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitrās, the Bhārgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavāgni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Aśvathā. -2 Submarine fire; तस्य ज्वलन्तीति इति श्रुतिः S. 3. 8; so अनलः. -ई Fossil salt.

और्व *a.* Earthly; Si. 16. 27.

औलान 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वेश्य [उर्वेश्या-अण] N. of Agastya.

औलक [उलकाना समूहः अण] A collection of owls.

औलक्य [उलकस्यापत्, यत्] N. of Kanada, the propounder of the Vaiśeshika philosophy; (see औलक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.).

औलखल *a.* (की.) [उलखले कुण्ड अण] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औलखण्य [उलखण-अण] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* [-नी, -सी.] उशनस-अण] Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. -सः 1 The law-book of उशनस (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upapurāna.

औशिन *a.* (की.) [उशिन-अण] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशनिरः [उशीनरस्यापत् अण] The son of Usinara. -रः N. of the wife of king Pururavas.

औशीर [उशीर-अण] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. -2 A bed; औशीर कामचारः कुलोद्युत Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c). -4 An unguent made of Usira. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर *q. v.* -6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). -2 A basin.

औषण [उषण-अण] 1 Pungency. -2 Black pepper. -गुण्य. -शौडि dried ginger.

औषध *a.* (की. f.) [औषधि-अण्]
Consisting of herbs. —**१** A herb ;
herbs taken collectively. —**२** A medi-
cament, medicinal drug, medicine
in general. —**३** A vessel for herbs.
—**४** A mineral. —**५** N. of Vishnu.

औषधि, —**धी** *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in
general); Y. 3. 276 v. 1. ; see औषधि.
—**२** A medicinal herb ; अचिंत्यो हि म-
णिमौषधीनां प्रभावः Bān. 2. —**३** An
herb which emits fire ; विरमन्ति न उव-
लितमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तुण्ड्योतीति
Mall.) ; cf. Ku. 1. 10. —**४** An
annual or deciduous plant ; **धीपति** :
N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीक 8 U. To reduce to a medi-
cament.
औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting
of herbs.

औषरं, —**रकं** [उपरि मवे अण्, तनः कर्]
1 Rock-salt. —**२** Iron stone.

औषस *a.* (की. f.) [उपस-अण्] Re-
lating to dawn, early , **आतप** Ki. 9.
11. —**सी** Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the
dawn.

औषसिक, **औषिक** *a.* (की. f.) 1
Walking out at day-break. —**२**
Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट *a.* (की. f.) [उष्ट-अण्] 1
Relating to or produced from a

camel. —**२** Abounding in camels.
—**३** 1 The milk of a camel. —**२**
Camel-nature.

औष्टक *a.* (की. f.) [उष्ट-कृत्] Re-
lating to a camel. —**क** A multitude
camels , S. 5. 65.

औष्टर्य *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to a
carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ट्र *a.* [अष्ट-वृत्] Relating to
the lip, labial. —**Comp.** —**वर्णः** a
labial letter, i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ओ, इ, ई, अ, म,
and न. —**स्थान** *a.* pronounced with
the lips. —**स्वरः** a labial vowel

औष्ण्य [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्यं, **औष्ण्ये** [उष्ण-उ न-अ, इ] Heat,
R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the al-
phabet, and first letter of the gut-
tural class.

कः 1 Brahman. —**२** Vishnu. —**३**
Kāmadeva. —**४** Fire. —**५** Wind or air.
—**६** Yama. —**७** The sun. —**८** The soul.
—**९** A king or prince. —**१०** Knot or
joint. —**११** A peacock. —**१२** The king
of birds. —**१३** A bird. —**१४** The mind.
—**१५** Body. —**१६** Time. —**१७** A cloud.
—**१८** A word, sound. —**१९** Hair. —**२०**
Light, splendour. —**२१** Wealth, pro-
perty. —**कं** 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure
(as in नाक which is explained thus ;
न कं हलं = दुःखं ; न अकं यत्). —**२** Water ;
सत्येन माभिरक्ष स्वं वरुणेश्वरमिशाप्य कं
Y. 2. 108 ; के शर्व पतिर्त्तं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्ष-
निर्भराः Subhāsh. (where a pun is in-
tended on केशव, the apparent mean-
ing being Kesava). —**३** The head ; as
in कंधरा (= कं क्षिरो धारयतीति). —**Comp.**
ज *a.* watery, aquatic. —**वृ** : cloud
(giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to
nouns and adjectives, mostly to the
former, in the sense of diminution,
deterioration, similarity, endear-
ment, or sometimes to express the
original meaning of the word it-
self ; e. g. हृक्षकः a small tree ; बालकः
a chap ; पुत्रकः dear boy ; अश्वकः a
bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse
itself (स्तार्थे कर्).

कंस्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंसुलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंसु 2 A. (कंस्ते) 1 To go. —**२** To
command. —**३** To destroy see कस्.

कंसः —**सं** 1 A drinking vessel,
cup, can, goblet. —**२** Bell-metal,
white copper. —**३** A particular, mea-
sure known as आठक, q. v. —**सः**
N. of a king of Mathurā, son of
Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna.
[He is identified with the Asura
Kalanemi, and acted inimically to-
wards Krishna and became his im-
placable foe. The circumstance
which made him so was the follow-
ing. While, after the marriage of
Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driv-
ing the happy pair home, a heavenly
voice warned Kamsa that the eighth
child of Devaki would kill him.
Thereupon he threw both of them in-
to prison, loaded them with strong
fetters, and kept the strictest watch
over them. He took from Devaki
every child as soon as it was born
and slew it, and in this way he dis-
posed of her first six children. But
the 7th and 8th, Balarama and
Krishna, were safely conveyed to
Nanda's house in spite of his vigi-
lance, and Krishna grew up to be
his slayer according to the prophecy.
When Kamsa heard this, he was

very much enraged and sent several
demons to kill Krishna, but he kill-
ed them all with ease. At last he
sent Akrura to bring the boys to
Mathura. A severe duel was fought
between Kamsa and Krishna, in
which the former was slain by the
latter.] —**सु** N. of a daughter of
Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa.
—**Comp.** —**अरिः**, **अरातिः** ; **निहृ**, **द्विहृ**,
हृन् *m.* slayer of Kamsa, i. e.
Krishna ; स्वयं संघिकारिणा कसारिणा
हृत्वेन Ve. 1 ; निवेदितात् कंसकुपः स विष्टे
St. 1. 16. —**अस्त्रि** *n.* bell-metal.
—**उद्धवा** a fragrant earth. —**कारः** (की.
f.) 1. a mixed tile ; कंसकारांशुजालो
ब्राह्मण. लवभृत् Sabd. —**२.** a worker
in pewter or white-brass, a bell-
founder. —**मणिक** a metallic sub-
stance in large grains, a sort of
pyrites. —**वणिज्** *m.* a brazier or seller
of brass vessels. —**वधः** —**हन्** the
slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

कानिक *a.* (की. f.) Made of bell-
metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for or relating to a
cup. —**यं** Bell-metal.

कंसरं Ved. 1 A bunc. —**२** Rice, the
grain of which becomes hard in the
middle.

ककू 1 A. (ककूते, ककित) 1 To wish.
-2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady;
see कक्ष.

ककजाकृत a. Ved. Mutilated.

ककदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्तुः Destruction of happiness
or of enemies, Rv. 10 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of back of
the head (वाटा.).

ककुंजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2
Chief, head; see ककुद् below. -3 The
hump on the shoulders of the Indian
bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or
symbol of royalty (as the ध्वज, चामर
&c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7
N. of a daughter of Dakṣa and
wife of Dharma. According to
Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the
form to be substituted for ककुद् in
adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. विककुद्.
-Comp. —स्थः [ककुदि विद्यति] an
epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda,
a king of the solar race, and a descen-
dant of Ikṣvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद् दृ-
पाणां ककुत्स्थ इत्यादितलक्षणोऽधुन R. 6. 71.
[Mythology relates that, when in their
war with the demons, the gods were
often worsted, they, headed by Indra,
went to the powerful king Puranjaya,
and requested him to be their friend
in battle. The latter consented to do
so, provided Indra carried him on his
shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed
the form of a bull, and Puranjaya,
seated on its hump, completely
vanquished the demons. Puranjaya
is, therefore, called *Kakutsītha*
'standing on a hump'].

ककुवः —दं 1 The peak or summit
of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the
shoulders of an Indian bull). -3
Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; ककुव-
वेदविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1 5; इक्ष्वाकु-
वंशः ककुव दृपाणां R. 6. 71. -4 A sign
or symbol of royalty; दृपतिककुव
R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of
serpent.

ककुवत् a. [असत्यं यदुप] 1 Furnished
with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running
high (as a wave). -m. 1 A moun-
tain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo;
मदोदभाः ककुवतः R. 4. 22; a humped
bull; 13 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a
medicinal plant (ऋषभ). —ती The
hip and the loins.

ककुवत् m. A buffalo with a hump
on his shoulders.

ककुबिन् a. Peaked; furnished
with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull
with a hump on his shoulders. -2
A mountain. -3 N. of Vishnu; and of

king रैवतक. °कत्या-सुता N. of Revati
and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुंदरं The cavities of the loins;
Y. 3. 96 (जवनद्वय).

ककुम् f. 1 A direction, quarter
of the compass; 'विद्युक्ताः' कावेन क्षिप्य
इव न राजति ककुम् Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9.
25, 3. 33. -2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A
wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A
sacred treatise or Sāstra. -5 A peak,
summit. -6 A Rāgiṇī or personi-
fied mode of music. -7 The personi-
fied quarter of the sky. -8 Breath,
animation. -9 Unornamented hair;
or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुम् a. Ved. Distinguished; su-
perior. —मः 1 A crooked piece of
wood at the end of the lute. -2 The
tree Arjuna; ककुम्सुरभिः शैलः U. 1. 33.
-3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit. -4
One of the Rāgas or personified
musical modes. —मा 1 Space; quar-
ter. -2 One of the Rāgiṇīs. —मं A
flower of the Kutaja tree; Me. 22.
-Comp. —अदनी 'food of the sky',
a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुद् a. Ved. Eminent; excel-
lent. —हः A part of a carriage.

ककेरुकः A worm in the stomach.

ककू 1 P. To laugh.

ककटः A kind of animal.

ककुलः The Bakola tree.

ककूलः —ली N. of a plant bear-
ing a berry; ककूलीफलजन्वि Māl. 6.
19 v. 1. —लं, —लक 1 A berry of this
plant. -2 A perfume prepared from
its berries.

कक्ख 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट a. 1 Hard, solid. -2
Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-
place. -2 The end of the lower gar-
ment; see कक्ष. -3 A climbing plant,
creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यस्तु-
कक्षस्त एव वाह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75;
Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead
trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit;
°अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-
pit; प्रक्षिप्योदक्षिर्ब कक्षे शेरते तेषमिमा-
सते Si. 2. 42. -7 The harem of a
king. -8 The interior of a forest;
आशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Bs. 1. 27; कक्षांतर-
गवो वायुः Rām -9 The side or flank
(of anything). -10 A woman's
girdle; as in अवद्धनिविदकक्षः. -11 A
surrounding wall. -12 A part of a
boat. -13 The orbit of a plant. -14
A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Be-
leric Myrobalan or Terminalia
Beleric. -17 A marshy ground.
—क्षा 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit.

-2 An elephant's rope; also his
girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone;
a girdle, waist-band (in general);
Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall;
a wall. -5 The waist, middle part;
Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area.
-7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apart-
ment, a private chamber; room in
general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224;
युद्धकलईसकान्दसरत्न कक्षांतरमवाहितः K.
63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Similari-
ty. -11 An upper garment. -12 Ob-
jection or reply in argument (in
Logic &c.). -13 Emulation or rivalry.
-14 A secluded part of an edifice.
-15 A particular part of a carriage.
-16 The jeweller's weight, *Ratti*.
-17 The end of the lower garment
which, after the cloth is girt round
the lower part of the body, is
brought up behind and tucked into
the waistband (Mar. कक्षोटा). -18
Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist.
-20 Border or lace. -21 The basin
of the balance (कक्षः also). —क्षं 1
A star. -2 Sin. -Comp. —अग्निः
wind fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92.
—अंतर inner or private apartment.
—अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent of
the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal
garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a post.
-5. a debauchee. -6. a player; paint-
er. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9.
strength of feeling or sentiment
(Wilson). —उत्तरा a fragrant grass,
(मदुस्तता Cyperus). —धरं the shoulder-
joint. —पः 1. a tortoise. -2. one
of the nine treasures of Kubera.
—(क्षा) पटः a cloth passed be-
tween the legs to cover the privities.
—पुटः the arm-pit. —रक्षा = नागवृक्ष
q. v. —शायः —युः a dog. —स्थ a.
seated on the hip or the flank.
कक्षीकृत a. Agreed to, promised.
कक्षायते Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush.
-2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्षीवत् m. N. of a renowned Rishi-
sometimes called Pajriya; author of
several hymns of the Rīgveda.

कक्ष्य a. Ved. 1 Consisting of
shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3
Filling the girth (Sāy.). —क्ष्य 1 The
girth of an elephant or horse. -3
A woman's girdle or zone; Ki.
7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4
The upper garment. -5 The bor-
der of a garment. -6 The inner
apartment of a palace. -7 A wall,
enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub
yielding, the black and red berry
that serves as a weight. —क्ष्यं 1
The cup or receptacle of a balance.
-2 A part of a carriage. -3 The
hinder part. -Comp. —अवेक्षक =
कक्षवेक्षक q. v.

कख 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कग् 1 P. To act, perform.

कङ् 1 A. To go.

कङ्कः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vrishni. -6 A false or pretended Brāhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishtira in the palace of Virāta. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). -का 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Comp. -त्रोट; -रिः a kind of fish. -पत्र a furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (-त्रं) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. -पत्रिन् m. = कंकपत्रः. -माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. -मुख-वद्गुण a. shaped like a heron's mouth. (खः-खं), -वद्गुण a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कङ्कटः, कङ्कटकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अङ्गुश).

कङ्कणः -ण 1 A bracelet; दानेन पाणिनं तु कङ्कणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इहं सुवर्णकङ्कणं गृह्यतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमारुह्यत कमनीयकङ्कणः (करः) U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः कङ्कण-मोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः देव्यतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A crest. -णः Water-spray; निर्वचे हाराली नयनसुगले कङ्कण-वरं Udb. -णी, कङ्कणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -Comp. -सूषण a. adorned with tinkling ornaments. -मणी f. the jewel in a bracelet.

कङ्कणिन् a. Adorned with a bracelet.

कङ्कतः -तं, कङ्कती, -तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. -तः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कङ्कर [कं हलं किरति क्षिपति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. -रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (= 100 nyutas).

कङ्करोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निफोचक).

कङ्करोल्यं A kind of drug.

कङ्कालः -लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -Comp. -मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -शेष

a. reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कङ्काल्यः Body.

कङ्कुः A kind of corn.

कङ्कु (यु)ष्टः -ष्टं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कङ्कुषः The inner body (आन्तरदेह)

कङ्कैरुः A kind of crow.

कङ्कैल -लिः The Asoka tree.

कङ्काली = कङ्काली q. v.

कङ्कखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कङ्कुम्, कङ्कुनी A kind of Panic seed: (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhāva P.)

कङ्कुलः The hand.

कच् 1 P. (कचति, कचित्) To sound, cry. -II 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with अ); राक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कचः [कचति कच्यते इति कचाः, कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निगृह्यताम् Mb.; ; see 'ग्रह' below; अलिनीजिह्वः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he

steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brāhmaṇa, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. -चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -3 Comp. -अग्रं curls, end of hair. -आचिन्त a. having dishevelled hair; कचाचितौ विष्वग्विष्वग्नौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाला). -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -प 1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf (-प) a vessel for vegetables. -पक्षः, -पाशः -द्वयः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पञ्चदश हस्तश्च कलापाशः कचापरः). -मालः smoke.

कचाकचि ind. 'Hair against hair'. (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु a. 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. -कुः A snake.

कचादुरः A gallinule.

कचुः f. An esculent root; see कच्ची.

कचेलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कचर्टं An aquatic plant.

कचर a. 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. -रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कचित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कचित् अहमिव विस्मृतवानसि त्वं S. 6; कश्चिन्मुनीनामनया प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

कच्छः -च्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; मध्यादनकच्छोऽद्यासितः V. 5; Si. 3. 80; Māl. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुल). -च्छा 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (बारही). -Comp. -अंतः the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39; 12. 54. -देशः N. of a place in the South. -पः (पि f.)

1. a turtle, tortoise, केशव धृतकच्छप-
रूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1, Ma. 1. 44,
12. 42 (thus explained by Durga ;
कच्छ आत्मनो मुखसमुद पानि । स हि किञ्चित्
दृष्ट्वा शरीर एव मुखसमुद प्रवेशयति). -2. a tul-
mour on the palate. -3 an apparatus
used in the distillation of spirituous
liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling.
-5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6 one
of the nine treasures of Kubera.
(—तृ) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a
cutaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3.
a kind of lute; also the lute of Sara-
svati. —युः f. marshy ground, mor-
ass. —रुहा a kind of grass (दूर्वा).

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छाटी The
end or hem of a lower garment
which, after being carried round, the
body, is gathered up behind and tuck-
ed into the waist-band.

कच्छपिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A
wart accompanying gonorrhoea.

कच्छोटिका = कच्छटिका q. v.

कच्छुः कच्छु f. Itch, scab. -Oomp.
—ही the plant (पटोल); another plant
(हृष्यामर्दः).

कच्छुमती The plant Carpopogon
Pruriens कृशिवी (said to cause itch-
ing on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुर a. [कच्छुर दहस्र] P. V. 2.
107 Vart 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Un-
chaste, libidinous -3 Poor, wretched.
—रा N. of several plants ; राटी,
कृशिवी.

कच्छुर A kind of Curcuma (राटी).
कच्ची A plant with an esculent
root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated
for food.

कच् 1 P. (कजाति) 1 To be happy.
-2 To be confused with joy, pride,
or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last
sense a Sautra root).

कज See under क.

कज्जलं [कुसित जलमस्त्रालम्बति, को-
कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, con-
sidered as a collyrium and applied
to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinal-
ly, or sometimes as an ornament ;
यथा यथा चयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा
दीपशिखे च कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्भू-
ति K. 105 ; अद्यापि तां विधुतकज्जललो-
नेत्रा Ch. P. 15 ; कालिमा Amaru. 88.
-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony
(used as a collyrium.). -3 Ink. —ली
1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's
mineral. -2 Ink. -Oomp. —अवजः a
lamp. —रोचकः —कं the wooden stand
on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित a. Covered with lamp-
black or with a collyrium prepared
from it.

कज्जलं Lamp-black (especially
considered as an application to the
eyes).

कंचू 1 A. 1 Tobind. -2 To shine.
कंचारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka
plant.

कंचिका 1 A small boil. -2 The
branch of bamboo.

कंचुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The
skin of a snake, slough ; भोगिनः कंचु-
कविष्टाः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb,
cloth (in general) ; धर्मो प्रवेशिनः
S. 5 ; कपदधर्म Dk. 29. -4 A dress
fitting close to the upper part of the
body, robe ; अंतः कंचुकिकंचुकस्य विश-
ति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3 ; सुभाषित-
रसास्वादजातरामांचकंचुक Pt. 2. 64. -5
A bodice, jacket ; कंचुविषेद्रगजालिन-
कंचुकाः Si. 6 51, 12. 20 ; Amaru. 81 ;
(Phrase : —निदिदि कंचुककार प्रायः शुष्कस्तनी
नारी ; of. " a bad workman quarrels
with his tools "). -6 A kind of
drawers or short breeches. -7 A
strap of leather. -8 Husk.

कंचुकालः A snake.

कंचुकिता a. 1 Furnished with ar-
mour, mailed. -2 Having a garment ;
कंचा Bh. 3. 130.

कंचुकिच a. Furnished with armour
or mail. —m. 1 An attendant on the
women's apartments, a chamberlain ;
(an important character in dramas) ;
अतः पुरचरो बृहो विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्या-
धिकृतः कंचुकीत्यभिधानं ॥ (he must be a
Brāhmaṇa, very old, &c. ; of. V. 3. 1
and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous man-
debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-
keeper. -5 Barley.

कंचुलिका, कंचुली A bodice ; स्वसुरवा-
सि विनेष कंचुलिकाया धरसे मनोहारिणी ल-
क्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

कंचुलं An article of female dress,
i. e. a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmā.
—जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.
—Oomp. —जः N. of Brahmā. —नामः N.
of Vishnu.

कंजकः —की A kind of bird, Gra-
cula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A
kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An
elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet
of Brahmā. -5 A peacock. -6 A
hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus
Indica (ब्राह्मणयटिका).

कट्, कंठ 1 P. (कटति or कटति)
To go.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कटितुं)
1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To en-
compass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat ; Ms. 2, 204.
-2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins ; the

hollow above the hips. -4 The temples
of an elephant ; कट्यमानेन कटकटाचिह्न
R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5
A particular throw of the dice in
hazard ; नदितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपा-
तितो यासि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of
grass. -7 Excess (as in उक्त). -8
A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An
arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A ceme-
tery, burial ground. -13 A time or
season. -14 The plant Sac harum
Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant.
-16 Grass (in general). -17 A
thin piece of wood, plank. —टी
Long pepper. —दं Dust of flowers.
—Oomp. —अक्षः a glance, a side long
look, leer ; गाढं निखात इव ने हृदये क-
टाक्षः Māl. 1. 29 ; also 25, 28. Me.
35. ' सुद a. caught by a glance. ' विशि-
क्षः an arrow-like look of love. —अग्निः
a fire kept up with dry grass or
straw ; the straw placed round a cri-
minal to be burnt. —अंशः the extre-
mity of the temple ; Si. 18. 42.
—उक् 1. water for a funeral liba-
tion. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from
an elephant's temples). —कारः a
mixed tribe (of low social position) ;
(शूद्राया वैश्यतश्चौर्णां कटकार इति स्मृतः
Usānas). —कोलः a spitting-pot.
—खावकः a. eating much, voracious.
—(कः) 1. a jackal -2. a crow. -3. a
glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl.
—घोषः a hamlet inhabited by
herdsmen. —पूतनः, —न a kind of de-
parted spirits ; अनेकपुणपाशी च स-
न्धियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71 ; उक्ताः
कटपूतनापुत्रयः साराविर्णं कुर्वते Māl.
5. 11 (पूतन v. l.) ; also 23. —प्रभेदः
opening of the temples, appearance
of rut ; R. 3. 37. —पू a. acting by
will. (—पू) 1. Siva. -2. an imp or gob-
lin -3. one who gambles or plays
with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind
of demi-god, (of the class of Vi-
dyādharas). —प्रोषः, —यं the buttocks.
—भंगः 1. gleanings corn with the
hands. -2. any royal calamity or
misfortune. —नीः N. of several plants
ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c. —मालिनी wine
or any vinous liquor. —मणः N. of
Bhīmasena. —शर्करा 1. a fragment
of a mat broken off or of straw. -2.
N. of a plant. —स्थलं 1. the hips
and loins. -2. an elephant's temples.
कटंभः N. of the कटभी tree. —रा N.
of several plants :— 1 नागवडा ; 2 प्रसारि-
णी ; 3 रोहिणी, 4 हस्तिनी ; 5 कलंजिका, 6 सुवी.
कटकाः, —कं 1 A bracelet of gold ;
आबद्धहेमकटां रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P.
15 ; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle.
-3 A string. -4 The link of a chain.
-5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side
or ridge of a mountain ; प्रकुलवृक्षैः क-
टकोरिव स्तैः Ku. 7. 52 ; R. 16. 31,

-8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65.-9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटाकि *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटायन The plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (वीरणमूल).

कटि *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. -*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, best. -*दः* N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoeic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganessa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The चित्रक tree.

कटकेरी 1 Termeric. -2 Yellow saunders; cf. शारङ्गिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटचः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा(टा)कुः A bird.

कटाटकः N. of Siva.

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहि, आ-ह-ड Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheroidal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvīpa or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A par, pot.

कटिः, -टी *f.* [कट-इत्] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिले हते मनः is said to be ग्रन्थ). -3 An elephant's cheek. -*टी* Long pepper. -*Comp.* -*कुपः* the hollow above the hip, the loins. -*तट* the loins; कटीतटनिवेशितं Mk. 1. 27. -*त्र* 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round

the loins. -4. an armour of the hip or the loins. -*वृक्षः* the loins. - (टि or टी) *शेषः* the buttocks. -*मालिका* a woman's zone or girdle. -*रोहकः* the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). -*शीर्षकः* the loins. -*शृङ्खला* a girdle furnished with small bells. -*सूत्रं* a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलः A kind of gourd.

कटिलकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटितलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. -*रं* A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriora, hips; Si. 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (डु or डी *f.*) 1 Pungent, acid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; अन्नमण्डु वृषाणमिक-वाक्चरं विचित्रः R. 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. -*डुः* 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. -*डु f* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). -*n* 1 An improper action. -2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. -*Comp.* -*अन्नः* 1. the श्योनाक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilipa. -*उरकं* ginger. -*कंठः* -*वृ* 1. ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. -*कीटः*, -*कीटकः* a gnat, mosquito. -*काणः* the टिट्ठिम bird. -*ग्रंथिः*, -*थि n.* dried ginger; so *अंभः*, *अभं* dried ginger or ginger -*चातुर्जा-तकं* an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia and of black pepper. -*छदः* the तगर tree. -*ज a.* prepared from acid substances. -*तिक्तकः* 1. the मूलिव tree. -2. the शण tree. -*तिक्ता* = कटुबी. -*तुंवी* a kind of bitter gourd. -*त्रयं* a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -*द्वला* = कर्कटी plant. -*निष्प्रावः* grain not inundated. -*पत्रः* 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सि-ताजक tree. -*पत्रिका* N. of a tree कारी. -*पाक* -*पाकिव a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -*फलः* a sort of cucumber. -*(ल)* N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. -*बीजा* long pepper. -*मंजरिका* the अपानाग tree. -*मोदं* a certain perfume. -*रव a.* having a harsh sound. -*(वः)* 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. -*रोहिणी* the

कटुबी plant. -*विपाक a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -*स्नेहः* the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. -*कः* 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants :- पटोल, शृगधितृण, कुटुम्भ, अहं, राजमधुष. -*का* N. of several plants :- कटुरोहिणी, तावुली, राजिका, तिकालाङ्क. -*का* = कटुरोहिणी. -*कं* 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as द्विकटुक 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -*Comp* -*आलाडु*, (डु) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. -*त्रयं* a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -*फलः* = ककोल (Mar. ककोल). -*(ल)* N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. -*रोहिणी* = कटुरोहिणी. -*वल्ली* = कटी. कटुकरं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटारं An earthen vessel.

कटारा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. -*लः* 1 A pungent flower. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chândāla. -*Comp.* -*बीजा* a kind of lute played by the Chândālas.

कट्टारः A weapon, dagger.

कटफलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायफल.

कटुर *a.* Despised. -*रं* 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. 3 A sauce, condiment.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटित्, कटित्) To live in distress; see कट्.

कटः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brāhmana. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of *rik*. -*ताः* The followers of that sage. -*टी* 1 A female follower of Kātha. -2 The wife of a Brāhmana. -*Comp.* -*अध्यापकः* a teacher of the Kātha branch of the Yajurveda. *धृतः* a Brāhmana well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -*ओत्रियः* a Brāhmana who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमदः An epithet of Siva.

कटार *a.* Hard, stiff.

कटलयः, -कटलुः Gravel.

कटाकुः A bird.

कटाहकः A gallinule.
कटिका Chalk.

कटिजः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कटिन् α . 1 Hard, stiff; कटिनिवि-
शमामेकवेणी सारयती Me. 92; Amaru.
72; Mn. 2. 20; so 'स्तनो. -2 Hard-
hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्य कटि-
नः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64;
Amaru. 6; so 'दृढ्य. -3 Inexorable,
inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense
(as pain &c.) ; नितांतकटिनां रजं मम न
वेदसा मानसी V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain.
—नः A thicket. —ना 1 A sweetmeat
made with refined sugar; -2 An
earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also
in this sense). —नी Chalk. —Oomp.
—पृष्ठः, -कः a tortoise.

कटिनिता, -त्वं 1 Hardness, firmness.
-2 Severity -3 Cruelty, hard-heart-
edness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty,
obscurity.

कटिनिका, -कटिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The
little finger.

कटोर α . Living in distress. —रः
A needy or distressed man, a pau-
per.

कटोर α 1 Hard (fig. also),
solid, stiff; कटोरारिग्रामि Māl. 5.
34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless;
अयि कटोर यज्ञः किल ते वियं U. 3.
27; so 'दृढ्य, 'चित्त. -3 Sharp,
piercing; 'अकुश Sānti. 1. 22. -4
Full, developed, complete, full-
grown, of mature age; कटोरगर्भा जा-
नकी विमुच्य U. 1, 1. 49, 6. 25;
Māl. 6. 19; so कटोरतराधिपलांछनच्छविः
Si. 1. 20; so अ new, young; Māl.
1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, re-
fined; कलाकलापलोचनकटोरमातिभिः
K. 7; 'शिशुतः द्वितः U. 2 it
is noon-time. —Oomp. —गर्भ α .
far advanced in pregnancy; U.
1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of
the Brahmānda purāṇa.

कटोरतर, -त्वं Hardness, firmness,
severity.

कटोरयति Den. P. To furnish
with buds, expand the blossoms of;
Māl. 9. 41.

कटोल α . Hard, resisting

कट् I. 1 U. (कटिते, कटित) 1
To be proud. -2 To unhusk; cf. कट्.
-3 To be disturbed or confused. —II
6 P. To eat, consume. —III. 10 U.
1 To protect. -2 To remove
the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To
break off a part, separate or detach,
tear.

कट α . 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3
Ignorant, foolish.

कटकं Sea-salt obtained by eva-
poration.

कटंगः A spirituous liquor, a
kind of rum.

कटंग (क) रः Straw, the stalks of
various sorts of pulse &c.

कटंग (क) रिय α . To be fed with
straw. —रः An animal fed with
straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R.
5. 9.

कट (ल) रं 1 A kind of vessel.
-2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कटंदिक् Science (कलङ्किका).

कटं (लं) वः 1 The stem or stalk
(of a pot-herb). -2 The end or
point, angle.

कटार α . 1 Tawny; कटार इवाय G.
M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud,
haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The
tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कटितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar.
-2 A sacrificial knife.

कट्ट 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough.
-2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To
sound or cry (as in distress), moan.
-2 To become small. -3 To go
or approach. II. 10 P. or
-Caus. 1 To wink, to close the
eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To
sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तं-
हुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An
atom or particle (of anything). -3
A very small quantity; द्रविण Sānti.
1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R.
1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A
drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही
मालिनीतरंगाया S. 3. 7; अणु, अणु
Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An
ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire).
-8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9
Flake (of snow). -10 श्वेतजीरक. —ण
1 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3
Cumin seed. —णी 1 An atom, a
drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The
plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia.
—Oomp. —अद्, -भक्षः, -मुच m. a nick-
name given to the philosopher who
propounded the Vaiśeṣika system of
philosophy (which may be said to be
a 'doctrine of atoms'). —अण α . one
whose food consists of grains. 'at
the state of one who is made to live
on grains. —गुग्गुलः a kind of plant.
—जीरः a white kind of cumin seed.
—जीरकं small cumin seed. —भक्षः, -भक्षकः,
—मुच m. N. of Kanada. —भक्षकः a
kind of bird. —लम्भः a whirlpool.

कणज्ञः ind. In small parts or minute
particles, grain by grain, little by
little, drop by drop &c.; तद्विदं कणज्ञो
विकीर्यते (यस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. -2 A small par-
ticle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal
of parched wheat. -5 An enemy. -6
N. of a purificatory ceremony, i. e.
waving round lamps at sacrificial
rites. —का 1 An atom, a small or
minute particle. -2 A drop (of
water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of corn
or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्नि-
मय tree.

कणिका, —रं An ear or spike of
corn.

कणिष्ठ α . The smallest, the most
minute.

कणीक α . Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or
bar; लोहस्तम्बस्तु कणपः Vaijayanti;
चापचक्रकणपकवण &c. Dk. 35.

कणभः A kind of fly with a
sting.

कणाटीनः, -टीरः, -टीरकः A wag-
tail.

कणाद् 1 N. of a philosopher; see
under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणाचिः, -ची f. 1 A sound. -2 A
tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणै ind. A particle expressing the
satisfaction of a desire (अद्वाप्रतीक्षातः),
कणैर्हृदयं पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks
milk to his heart's content or till he
is satisfied.'

कणेरः, -रुः The कर्णिकर tree. —र
-रुः f. 1 A she-elephant -2 A courte-
zan, harlot.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, कटित) To go or
move.

कंट α . Thorny.

कंटकः, -कं 1 A thorn; पादलग्नं कर-
स्थेन कंटकेनैव कंटकं (उद्धरत) Chān.
22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting;
Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything.
-4 (fig.) Any troublesome fellow
who is, as it were, a thorn to the
state and an enemy of order and
good government; उत्सातलोकात्रयकंट-
कस्य R. 14. 73; त्रिविधमुद्धतवानवत्कंटकं
S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5
(Hence) Any source of vexation or
annoyance; nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -6
Horription, erection of hair,
thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing
speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp
stinging pain, symptom of a disease.
-11 (In Nyaya philosophy) Refuta-
tion of arguments, detection of error.
-12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The
first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar
mansions. —कः 1 A bamboo. -2 A
work shop, manufactory. -3 Fault,
defect. -4 N. of Makara or the ma-
rine monster, the symbol of the god
of love. —की A kind of ज्ञातृकी,

—Comp. —अग्रः a kind of lizard.—अज्ञः, —अक्षकः—युक् m. a camel.—अडोलः a kind of fish (having many bones).—अग्रारः a kind of worm.—आदयः a kind of tree.—उद्धरणं 1. (lit.) extirpating thorns, weeding.—2. (fig.) removing annoyances, extirpating evils and all such sources of public annoyance; कंद उद्धरणे नित्यमाति-प्रेष्यतुत्तम Ms. 9. 252.—द्रुमः 1. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush; भवति नितरां स्पर्शताः सुक्षेत्रे कंदकद्रुमाः Mk. 9. 7.—2 the Salmali tree or silk-cotton-tree (Mar. सवरी).—फलः 1. the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree.—2. the गोशुर plant.—3. the castor-oil tree.—4. the Dhatura tree.—5. a term applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat.—भर्त्तुन suppresssing disturbance.—युक्त a. having thorns, thorny—विशोधनं extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble; राज्यकंदकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.—वृताकी a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (वार्ताकी).—अ्रेणिः,—जी f. 1. the Solanum Jacquini.—2. a porcupine.

कंदकारः N. of a tree (शाकमली); also विकंकत.—री N. of several plants:—Solanum Jacquini, the silk-cotton tree.

कंदकारिका Solanum Jacquini; also the fruit of this tree.

कंदकालः = कंदकफल q. v.

कंदकहयं The tuberous root of the lotus.

कंदकित a. 1 Thorny.—2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled; horripilated; शीतिं लब्धः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22; S. 3. 15.

कंदकित a. (नी f.) 1 Thorny, prickly; कंदकितो वनताः Vikr. 1. 116.—2 Vexatious, troublesome.—m. A fish.—m. f. N. of several plants:—खदिर, मदन, गोशुर, वंश, बदर.—Comp. —ज a. 1. produced from a fish.—2 produced by the Mimosa tree.—फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस).—(ला) मधुसूतीरी plant.

कंदकिलः A thorny kind of bamboo.

कंदलः 1 N. of a plant (वर्बर).—2 A tree yielding a species of Gum Arabia.

कंदालुः f. N. of several plants:—वार्ताकी, वंश, वर्बर, वृहती.

कंदिव a. Thorny.—m. N. of several trees:—खदिर, अपामार्ग, गोशुर.

कंद 1. 10 U. (कंदति-ने, कंदयति-ने, कं-डित्) 1 To mourn, grieve for.—2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense

generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case).

कंठः, -ठं 1 Throat; कंठे निषिडयन् मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभिनवाप्यवृत्ति कलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेषु स्वलिङ्गं गतेषु जि-शिरे पुस्तोकिनां वृत्तं 6 3.—2 The neck, कंठाश्लेषपरिशदे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6, कंठाश्लेषप्रणयानि जने किं पुनर्ह्यसंस्थे Me 3, 97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57.—3 Sound, tone, voice; सा सुक्तकंठं च-क्रं R. 14. 68; किमिदं किञ्चकंठि सुच्य-ते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि प्रसुक्तकंठ रो-दिति U. 3.—4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c.—5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकट).—6 The opening of the womb.—7 A bud on a stalk.—8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited.—9 The मदन tree.—10 Guttural sound.—Comp. —आग्निः a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard).—अवसक्त a. clinging to the neck.—आगत a. come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person).—आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णनेतृलोकस्य कंठाभरणस्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण—आश्लेषः neck-embrace; Me 3; Pt. 4. 6; उपगृह Bh. 3. 82.—उक्तं personal testimony.—कुब्जः a kind of fever.—कूणिक the Indian lute.—ग a. reaching or extending to the throat.—गत a 1. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat; e. on the point of departing; न चक्षुषावर्णी भावां प्राणैः कठमनैरपि Subhāsh.; Pt. 1. 296.—2. approaching or reaching the throat.—तटः,—तटं, —टि the side of the neck.—तलासिका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse.—दृष्ट a. reaching to the neck.—नीडकः a kite—नीलकः a large lamp or torch, a whisp of lighted straw &c. (Mar. मशाल).—पाशः,—पाशकः 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck.—2. a halter in general.—बन्धः a rope for an elephant's neck.—युवा a short neck-lace; विदुषां कंठ-धृषास्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102.—मणिः 1. a jewel worn on the neck.—2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object.—लस a. 1. clinging to the throat.—2 suspended round the neck.—3. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces), Māl. 3. 2.—लल 1. a collar.—2. a horse's halter.—वर्तिव a. being at or in the throat, i. e. on the point of departing; प्राणैः R. 12. 54.—शालुकं a hard tumour in the throat.—शुडी swelling of the tonsils.—शोषः (lit.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat.—2. (fig.) fruitless expostulation.—सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the neck.—दुष्टं a kind of em-

brace; (thus defined :—यत्कुर्वते वक्षसि बलमस्य स्तनाभिवान् निविडोऽप्युहान् । परिश्रमाय शनकेऽभिडग्वास्तः कंठस्य द्रवदति मतः ॥); कंठसूत्र-सपडिडय योयिनः R. 19. 32.—स्थ a 1. being in the throat.—2. guttural (as a letter).—3 being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote.—4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः ind 1 From the throat —2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन a. Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat.—2 A necklace, a collar.—3 A rope round the neck of a horse.—Comp. —रवः 1. a lion.—2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण रच्यत Dk. 7.—3. a pigeon.—4. explicit declaration or mention; (इति कंठीरवणोक्तम्.)

कंठेकालः N. of Siva (blue on the neck).

कंठय a. 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat.—2 Guttural.—Comp. —वर्णः a guttural letter; namely अ, आ, इ, ए, ऊ, ह, and ह.—रवः a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठालः 1 A boat.—2 A spade, hoe.—3 War.—4 A camel.—5 An excellent root.—6 A churning vessel.—7 A bag.—ला a churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel.—लः,—ला A churning vessel.

कंड 1. 1 U. (कंडति-ने, कंडित्) 1 To be glad or satisfied.—2 To be proud.—3 To unhusk.—II. 10 U. (कंडयति-ने, कंडित्) 1 To thresh (corn, grain; &c.), unhusk.—2 To protect, defend.

कंडनं 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain; अजानतायै तरसर्व (अचयनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा.—2 Chaff.—नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed.—2 A pestle.

कंडिन a Dislocated; S. 2.

कंडरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body).—2 A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of Siva.

कंडिका 1 A short section, short-east subdivision; (as in the सुकृत्युर्वर) —2 N. of a country.

कंडुः m. f., कंडूः f. 1 Scratching.—2 Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडुः करिभिर्विजेतु Ku 1. 9; Sānti. 4. 17.—Comp. —आदि m. pl. the nominal verbs.—करी N. of a plant शुकाशिव.—दतः 1 N. of a plant.—2 white mustard.

कंडुर a. Scratching.—रः A species of reed.

कङ्कनि. *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itch; सुभग त्वत्कथारंभे कर्णे कङ्कनिला-लसा S. D.

कङ्कम् *a.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कङ्कयति-ते Den. U. (*p. p.* कङ्कयित) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कङ्कयमानेन कटं कङ्कयित् R. 2. 37; सुगीमेकङ्कयत कुण्डलसारः Ku. 3. 36; so शुभे कुण्डलसुगण्य वामनयनं कङ्कयमानां सुगी S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कङ्कयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing; कङ्कयनैर्दृशनिवार-णेश्व R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rub- bing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कङ्कया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कङ्कयित् Scratching.

कङ्कयित् *a.* Scratching, a scratcher.

कङ्क N. of a plant causing itoh.

कङ्कल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensa- tion, feeling the itch, itchy; कङ्कलद्विप- र्गदपिडकण्यत्किपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. -लः An esculent root.

कङ्कडालः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lute of a Chândāla. -Comp. -लीला The lute of a Chândāla.

कङ्कडालकः 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कङ्कडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण्व] *a.* Ved. 1 Talent- ed, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसङ्ग- णो दिव्यः कण्वहोता Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Deaf. -ण्वः 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sa- kuntalā and progenitor of the line of कण्व Brāhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the Rig- veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -ण्वः Sin, evil. -Comp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or de- stroying the evil spirits called Kapvas (?). -दुहितृ, -सुता Sakuntalā, Kapva's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kapvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतृ *a.* one whose priest is a Kapva.

कण्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वतम् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kapvas (as Indra).

कतः, -कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तत् -इ Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); कलं कतकद्रवस्य य- द्वाप्यं प्रसादयति न नामगृह्णादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदती Ms. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतकलः The clearing-nut plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-इतम्] (*प्रत् n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जा- ल्म इति V. 1; अथ कतमे पुनर्कृतम् वि- कृत्य मास्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र याज्ञदाहरत्याचमिभ्याः Māl. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for विम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम् it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम् with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* (प्रत् n.) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विद्वाः कत- रसो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जये- युः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides? कति *pron. a.* [किम्-इति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, क- तिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कत्यययः कति सूर्यासिः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मरकति कुतः स्वांत ते विमलभारः Sānti. 3. 18; -3 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिद्वेव पद्मानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्कञ्चै कतिचिद्वलवि- प्रशुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अयम् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकु- कुमुमोद्भूतः कदम्बः U. 3. 2; Me. 23; कतिपयद्विषसापगमे some days having elapsed; धर्मेः कतिपयेरेव श्रयितस्य स्व- रैरेव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपय *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शेषणा- यालति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अल् Tv.] Fire; cf. क्षतमाल.

कत्थ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वा तत्कर्मणा सर्वं क- त्येथा Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कथन *a.* Boasting, praising -नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्पय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness.

कत्थ 10 P. (कथयति, कथित) To loosen, slacken, remove.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति-ते, कथित) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person), रामनिष्पन्नदुर्ज्ञ- नोत्सुकं मैथिलाय कथयामिधुव सः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention, Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold con- versation with; कथायित्वा सुमन्त्रेण सह Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show, V. 1. 6; Māl. 8. 10; आकार- सङ्गं चेदितमेवास्य कथयति S. 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरामस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. -Pass. (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ-कथ] A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A dis- putant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. -नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ्-नि-अ] 1 A tale, story; प्राचीण्य U. 4 historical know- ledge. -2 A fable, feigned story, कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8. -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलमशेष- से यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conver- sation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composi- tion, often distinguished from आख्या- यिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तौकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः। परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका बुधैः ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation, का कथा, or का कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याज्ञब्देनैव दूरतः। हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विज्ञानपोहति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि नाद्वैचं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आधवागुमानाम्नां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. -अहुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, atten- tion. -अंतरं 1. the course of con- versation; स्मृत्योस्मि कथांतरेषु मवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अवशेषः (or कथाशेष) *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः com- mencement of a tale. -आरामः gar- den of fable. -आलापः speech, con-

version. —उद्यः the beginning of a tale. —उद्गातः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूत्रधार) or their sense; see S. D. 290; e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrārākshasa. —2. commencement of a tale or narration; अकुमारकथोद्गातं शालिग्रामो-जयुषः B. 4. 20. —उपकथा —उपा-रूपानं narration, relation, telling a story. —छलं 1. the guise of a fable. —2. giving a false account. —नायकः, —पुरुषः the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण° U. 4. 6. —पठिं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story. —2. N. of the first लवक or book of the कथासरित्सागर —प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग a. 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. —2. mad, foolish (-यः) 1. conversa- tion, talk, or course of conversation; मानकथाप्रसंगवस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रस-गेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. —2. a curer of poisons (विषवेद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनै-रुदाहृतः Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also) —प्राणः 1. an actor. —2. a professional story- teller. —मुखं the introductory por- tion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, dis- course. —विपर्ययः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त a. re- served, taciturn, disliking conversa- tion. —शेष a. see कथाशेषः.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetā- janchavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c. कथिकः 1 A narrator. —2 A story- teller.

कथित p p 1 Told, described, narrated. —2 Expressed. —तः The supreme leing. —तः A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितः पुराविद्ः R. 11. 10. —Comp. पदं-पदतः tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 ad. loc.

कथीक 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. —2. To cause to remain only in narration

कथीकृत a. Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13.

कथं ind. [किम्-प्रकारं यद् कथं] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारुतमेकं स्वधि निवासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare' साहचर्यः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे नि- रापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं नि- र्देष्टुमिच्छे कथं चात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1.

(where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). —2 Oh what! indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मानेवोद्दिशति S. 6. —3 It is often connected with the particles इव, यम, दु, वा, or सिद् in the sense of, 'how in- deed', 'how possibly', 'I should like to know', (where the question is gen- eralized), कथं वा नश्यते U. 3; कथं नास्ति- तत् U. 6. —4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way'; 'on any account', 'some- how', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts', तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3, कथमप्युज्जितं न चुर्वितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तते वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथं चिद्दिशा मनसां चतुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उरिष्ठतः Pt. 1; विस्मय कथमप्युज्जितं Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt. 1. —5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि सुवनेऽस्मिन्सादृशाः संभवन्ति Māl. 2. 6. —Comp —कथिकः an inquisitive person —कारं ind. in what manner, how; कथं कारमनालंवा कीर्त्यामिषिरोहति Si 2. 52; कथंकारं हुके Sk.; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण a. of what measure —भावः what state. —सूत a. 1. how being. —2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप a. of what shape. —वीर्य a. of what power.

कथंता 1 What sort or manner. —2 Inquiry, question, demand.

कद 1. 4 A. (कथते) To be con- founded or confused, to suffer mentally. —II. 1 A. (कथते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. —2 To grieve. —3 To call. —4 To kill or hurt, see कद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruc- tion; U. 5. 10 —2 War. —3 Sin.

कद् ind. [कद्-किप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. —Comp. —अक्षर 1 a bad letter. —2 bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire. —अहवद् a bad road. —अन्नं bad food. —अपत्य a bad child, bad posterity. —अन्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ a. 1 useless, unmeaning. —2. having what purpose or aim? (-र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थनं, —ना troubling, tor- menting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight. —2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अर्थित a. 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन ज- क्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमादुः Bh. 2. 106. —2. tormented, teased; आः कदर्थितोऽह-

मेभिर्बिरंवारं वरिसंवाद्भिन्नकारिभिः U. 5. —3 insignificant, mean. —4. bad, vile. —अर्थीक 8 U. to disdain, de- spise. —अर्थीकृत a. 1. despised, dis- dained. —2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्थ a. 1. avaricious, miserly. —2. little, insignificant, mean. —3. bad, disagreeable. (-र्थः) a miser, Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ता -त्वं 1. avarice. —2. insignificance. —3. badness. °भावः avarice, stingi- ness. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आ- कार a. deformed, ugly. —आचार a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (-रः) bad conduct —इन्द्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उद्गः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) a. tepid, lukewarm. (-उष्ण) lukewarm- ness. —तुणं 1. a fragrant grass. —2. the plant कुम्भीकी. —तोय an intoxicat- ing drink, wine. —त्रि m. pl. three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage, युधि कद्वयवज्रीनं बभञ्ज खज्जशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् a. 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or in- distinctly; येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वद् ईसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; चाग्निवद् वरमक- द्वो वृषः Si. 14. 1. —2. vile, con- temptible.

कद् a. 1 Giving water. —2 Giving happiness. —वः A cloud.

कदक A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः, कदंबकः [कद् करणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder- clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Māl. 3. 7, Me. 25; R. 12. 99. —2 A kind of grass. —3 Turmeric. —4 The mustard-seed plant. —5 A particular mineral substance. —वी N. of a plant (देवदाली). S. 6; U. 5. 18. —वं A multitude. —वकं 1 A mul- titude, group; छायावद् कदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमधम्मस्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. —2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबक- रजिते Ki. 5. 9. —3 A kind of grass (देवताड). —Comp. —अनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मिलितमाल- तीसुरभयः प्रौढा कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. —2. spring —कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. —पुष्पा, —पद्मः a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kad; amba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze —°अनिल.

कदंबकः The mustard-seed plant.

कदरः 1 A saw. —2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. —3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Kha- dira as a sacrificial post. —रः, —रः A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. —रं coagulated milk.

कदलः, -कदलकः The plantain tree ; ऊरुद्वयं युगद्वयः कदलस्य कांडौ Amaru. 95 —ला N. of several plants.—पुत्रि, डिबिका and शालमलि. —ली 1 The plantain tree ; किं यासि बालक-दलीव विहंगमना Mk. 1. 20 ; दास्यस्थुरः सरसकदलीरतंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77 ; Ku. 1. 36 R. 12. 96 ; Y. 2. 8. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A flag carried by an elephant. —4 A flag or banner. —Comp. —(ली) कुसुम the flower of the कदली plant. —दंड, -रश्मिः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag ; Māl 6.

कदलिन m. A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber. —2 A beautiful woman.

कदा and **When**, at what time : **कदा** गमिष्यसि-एव गच्छामि ; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c. ; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time' ; न कदापि never ; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once' ; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाश्च विभेति कदाचन ; Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101 ; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other' ; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time ; R 2 37, 12. 21 ; नाक्षेः क्रीडेत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169 ; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now' : कदाचित् काननं जगहे कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रे मे K. 58 et seq [cf. L. quando].

कटु a. [कटु] (डु or डू f.) 1 Tawny. —2 Variegated, spotted —डुः 1 The tawny colour. —2 The variegated colour. —डुः, -डुः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas —Comp. —डुः, -सुतः a serpent.

कटुग a. Reddish-brown, tawny.

कटुरं 1 Whey. —2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधप्री a Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कंतु). 1 To be satisfied or contented —2 To love, wish. —3 To shine. —4 To go.

कनकं Gold ; कनकबलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13 ; Me. 2. 37, 67. —कः 1 The Palāsa tree. —2 The Dhattūra tree. —3 Mountain ebony. —Comp. —अंगदं a gold bracelet. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —झेलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru ; अधुना कुचो ते स्पष्टे किल कनकाचलेन सार्धम् Bv 2. 9. —अवधकः the treasurer. —आलुः the धतूर tree. (—ज) = नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आलुयः the Dhattūra tree. (—रं) a flower. —क्षारः borax. —दंकः a golden hatchet. —दंड,

—दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. —दंडिका a golden sheath for a sword &c. ; Mu. 2. —निकषः a streak of gold (rubbed on a touchstone). —पत्रं an ear-ornament made of gold ; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णं कुर्वन् कनकपत्रमनालपंस्या Ch. P. 10. —परागः gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (—ल) a weight of gold. —प्रभ a. bright as gold. (—भ्र) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. —प्रसवा the स्वर्णकेशकी plant. —भगः a piece of gold. —रभा the स्वर्णकदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow orpiment. —2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kārtikāya. —सूत्रं a gold necklace ; काश्या कनकसूत्रेण कुण्डलसर्पं चिनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. —स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden.

कनखल a. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it ; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं) ; तस्माद्दुच्छरेत्कनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णं जङ्घोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन a. One-eyed ; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish ; कीर्ति नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl ; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद a. Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ a. (Superl of अल्प or दुबन्) 1 The smallest, least. —2 The youngest. —3 Lower —4 Having the feet downwards. —डः N. of Siva. —ट्टा 1 The little finger. —2 A kind of heroine. —3 The wife of a younger brother. —Comp. —पदं-मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक a. The smallest. —ष्ठिका The little finger ; कनिष्ठिकाभिहित-कालिदासा Subhāsh. —कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन a. Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीनकः 1 A boy, youth. —2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. —2 The pupil of the eye. —निका 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् a (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or दुबन्). 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger, कनीयाश्च भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनीयस a. 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger. —सं Copper.

कनीचिः f. 1 A cart. —2 A creeping plant.

कनूज = कन्याकुब्ज q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. —2 A female elephant ; (cf. कनेरा).

कंत a Happy.

कंतु a Happy. —तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. —2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). —3 Granary.

कंथा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics) ; जीर्णा कंथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86, Sānt. 4 4, 19. —2 A well. —3 A town. —Comp. —धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद् 1 P. (कदति, कदिन) 1 To cry ; lament. —2 (A) To be confounded or perplexed. —3 To confound.

कंदः—दं 1 A bulbous root. —2 A bulb ; Bh. 3. 69 ; (fig. also). ज्ञान-कंद. —3 Garlic. —4 A knot, swelling. —5 An affection of the male or female organ —दः 1 A cloud. —2 Camphor. —Comp. —मूलं a radish —संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदिव a. Having a bulbous root. —m. An esculent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंददं The white water-lily ; cf. कंदोद.

कंदरः—रं A cave, a valley ; किं कंदरः प्रलयसुपगतः Bh. 3. 69 ; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी V. 1. 16 ; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —रा-री A cave, valley, hollow. —रं Dry ginger. —Comp. —आकरः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love ; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28 ; कंदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. —2 Love (कंदर्प is thus derived) —कं दर्पयामीति मदाज्जा-तमात्रो जगद् च । तेन कंदर्पयामां तं चकार वतुर्धनः ॥). —Comp. —कृपः pudenda muliebria. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —द-हनः, —मथनः N. of Siva. —सुषलः-सुसल- the male organ of generation. —शुखल 1. membrum virile. —2. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिवच).

कंदलः—लं 1 A new shoot or sprout ; U. 3. 40 —2 Reproach, censure. —3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. —4 A portent. —5 Sweet sound. —6 The plantain tree ; कदल-दलोष्ठानाः पयोर्विद्वः Amaru. 48. —7 Collection ; U. 3. 11. —लः 1 Gold. —2 War, battle. —3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower ; विदलकदलकंपनलालितः Si. 6. 30 ; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banāna) tree, आरकराजिभिरिषं कुडुमे-

नवकंदली सलिलगर्भः । कोपादंतर्वाद्ये स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Ms. 21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp. -कुसुमे 1. a mushroom. -2. the flower of the plantain tree.

कंदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2 Put forth, emitted.

कंदिरी N of a plant (Mar. ला. जाह.)

कंदुः m. f. [Un. 1. 14] A boiler, oven. -Comp. -पक्क a. parched, roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः कं A ball for playing with, पतितोऽपि करावातैरुत्पादयेव कंदुक. Bn. 2 83; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; K. 16. 83. -क A pillow; Bh. 3. 145. -Comp. -लोला any game with a ball.

कंदोतः (दुः) 1 The white lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a provincial form for नीलोत्पल); मोहसुखलायमाननेत्रकंदोदुत्पलः Mā. 7. -द A blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कणः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of grass.

कण्डः [क शिरो जल वा वायुपि] 1 The neck. -2 'The holder of water', a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N. of a vegetable (मारिष). -रा The neck; कंवरं समप्राय कंवरं माप्यसंयति जहास कल्पचित्, Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see उल्केवर also.

कधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा वीर्येऽत्र] The ocean. -f. The neck.

कण्ठे [कन्-क] 1 Sin. -2 A swoon, a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संबद्धवैखानस-कन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53 -2 An unmarried girl, virgin, maiden, गृहे गृहे पुरपाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहन्ति Mā. 7; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षा भवेत्तु नववर्षा च रेहिणी । दशमे कन्यका भोक्ता अत उर्ध्वं राजस्वला Sabdak.). -4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अम्बुजी. -5 The sign Virgo -Comp. -उलः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यका-च्छात् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden; विबुद्धस्यः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mā. 7. 1. -जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (= कान्ति); for instance व्यास, कर्ण &c

कन्यका Veda. Calling a girl (कन्या-तन); a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved a girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother. -सा The little finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्या [Un. 4. 111] 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33, Ms. 10 8 -2 A girl ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in general. -5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. Virgo. -6 N. of Durgā -7 Large cardamom. -Comp.

-अंतःपुरं the woman's apartments; सुरक्षितेपि कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चिद्विचरति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. -आत a. following after or hunting young girls. (-तः) 1. the inner apartments of a house. -2. a man who hunts or goes after young girls. -कुब्जः N. of a country. (-ब्ज) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. -कुमारि f. -री N. of Durgā. -गत the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. -ग्रहं taking a girl in marriage. -दान giving away a girl in marriage. -दुष्णं defilement of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c). -धनं dowry. -पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in law. -पालः a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः, -नर्मः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कान्ति). -पुरं the women's apartments. -भर्तृ m. 1. a son-in-law. -2. N. of Kārtikeya. -रत्नं a very fine girl; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतानास्ते Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign Virgo.

-रेदित् m. a son-in law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262. -सुलकं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. -रचयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. -हरण ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2 A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. -सा The little finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of or in the form of a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. -यं The harem (consisting mostly of girls).

कन्युपं The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move, see कं.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of demons.

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating, कपटजनय क्षेत्रमत्ययानं Pt. 1. 191, कपटदुस्तरकुशला Mk. 9. 5. -ट्टर A measure equal to the capacity of the hollows of the two hands joined together. -Comp. -तापसः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -पटु a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty, छलयन् प्रजास्वन्वृत्तेन कपटपटुरेव जालिकः

St. 15. 35. -प्रवृत्तः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. -लेख्यं a forged document. -वचनं deceitful talk. -वेश a. disguised, masked. (-नः) disguise, false dress.

कपाटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest. -f. A kind of perfume (चिन्ता).

कपनः Shaking. -नः -नः Ved. A worm, caterpillar (वृग).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). -2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie, (used as a coin). नित्राप्यनित्रायांति यस्य न स्युः कपर्दि (द्वे) कः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन a. [कपर्द शनि] 1 Shaggy. -2 Wearing braided and matted hair -m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A leaf, a part.

कपाट-टं [क वात पटयति तद्वति मज्झि Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्त्राः परिणद्धकंघराः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपटनपटुर्नर्पि नोवा-जितः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A door; Si. 11. 60. -Comp -उद्घाटनं 1. the opening of a door. -2. A door key. -घ्नः a house-breaker, thief. -वक्षस् a. broad-chested; R. 3. 34. -संधिः 1. the junction of the leaves of a door. -2. a manner of multiplying -संधिः a disease of the ear.

कपालः-लं [कं शिरो जल वा पालय-नि] 1 The skullpan l-bone, चूडापीठ-कपालमकुलगलमंदाकिनीनगरः Mā. 1. 2, चूडा येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिन्नाटनं कारिनः Bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd, कपालेन भिक्षार्थं Ms. 8. 95. -3 A multitude, collection. -4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6. 44. -5 A cup, jar in general, पंच-कपाल -6 A cover or lid. -7 A treaty of peace on equal terms. -ल 1 The shell of an egg. -2 The cotyla of the leg of a man, any flat bone. -3 A kind of leprosy. -ली A beggar's bowl. [cf. L. caput, Gr. kephale]. -Comp. -नालिका a sort of pin or spindle for winding cotton &c. -पाणिः, -भुत्, -मालिन, -भिरम् m. epithets of Siva. -नालिनी N. of Durgā -सांघिः a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालिः N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250. -2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wearing skulls, कपालिन् वा स्वाद्यचंदुशेखरं (वृगः) Ku. 5. 78. -m. 1 An epithet of Siva; कर्णं कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 26. -2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa

mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgā.

कपिः [कपि-इन् नलोपः; Up. 4. 143] 1 An ape, a monkey; कपे-रत्रासिपुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of Karanja. —4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलारस) —5 The sun. —6 N. of Vishnu. —पिः f. —पी A female monkey. —Comp. —आख्यः incense. —इज्यः an epithet (1) of Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —ईन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanumat; नश्यति वृद्धं वृद्धानि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; स्वर्धं यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —कंदुकं the skull. —केतन, —हजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा —चूतः the hog-plum tree. —जः, —तैलः, —नामन् m. storax or benzoin. —मधुः 1. an epithet of Rāma —2. of Sugriva. —रयः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् f. a kind of perfume. —लोहं brass. —वक्त्रः N. of Nārada. —शाकः कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (coping) of a wall. —शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar हिङ्गल). —शीर्ष्णी a kind of musical instrument.

कार्पजलः 1 The Chātaka bird. —2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —रथं 1 The fruit of the above tree. —2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —Comp. —आख्यः a kind of monkey

कपिल a. [कपिलच्] 1 Tawny, reddish; चतारय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. —2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kail. = कपिलेश). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. —2 A dog. —3 Benzoin. —4 Incense. —5 A form of fire. —6 The tawny colour. —7 Impure benzoin. —8 N. of the sun. —9 N. of a country. —10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. —लः 1 A brown cow. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 A kind of timber. —4 The common leech. —5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. —Comp. —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अञ्जनः N. of Siva. —अखः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishnu. —द्युतिः the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. दुमः a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges

—2. a holy place. —द्युतिः f. the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश a. [कपि-मल्लं श] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. —2 Reddish; (छायाः) संख्यापयोदकपिशः पिशिताशनना S. 3. 27; तोयं काञ्चनपद्मैरुक्तपिशे 7. 12; V 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. —ज्ञः 1 The brown colour. —2 A compound of red and black colour. —3 Sterax or coarse benzoin. —ज्ञा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. —2 N. of a river. —ज्ञा, —ज्ञी, —ज्ञं A spirit, a kind of rum. —Comp. —अञ्जनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. —2. a deity

कपिशित a. Embrowned; Si. 6. 5.

कपिशिका A kind of liquor.

कर्पितनः N. of several plants—such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुटिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. —2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय a. Mean; worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को वायुः पोट इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. —2 A bird in general. —3 A particular position of the hands —4 The grey colour of a pigeon. —Comp. —अङ्गिः f. a sort of perfume. —अञ्जनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आम a. of the colour of a pigeon. (—मः) a pale or dirty white colour. —चरणं a sort of perfume. —पालिका, —पाठी f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राजः the king of pigeons. —वर्णी samli cardamoms. —वर्णं a kind of perfume. —सारं antimony —हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.; कपोतहस्तक कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतकाः 1 A small pigeon. —2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. —2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Up. 1. 66] A cheek, क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10. 6. 14; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap —Comp. —कायः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. —फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्तिः f. the temples and cheeks; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks; cf. गंडाभित्ति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केच जलेन फलति क-ड Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफपञ्चयादारायैकमूल-

नाशयान्निदीतिः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तेः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. —2 A watery foam or froth in general. —Comp. —अरिः dry ginger. —कृचिका saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —ह्र, नाशन, —हर a. removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —स्वरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् m. pepper.

कफल a. Phlegmatic.

कफिन् a. (नी f.) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —m. An elephant (?)

कफणिः, कफोणिः कफणी f. The elbow.

कफेल् a. Phlegmatic.

कफोष्ठः Ved. The elbow.

कल् 1 P. (कवति, कवित) 1 To colour. —2 To praise.

कलंबः, —धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (रथं) वृत्त्यक्तबन्धं सनरे ददर्श R. 7. 51. 12. 49. —धः 1 The belly. —2 A cloud. —3 A comet. —4 N. of Rāhu. —5 Water (said to be n. in this sense); Si. 16. 67. —6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [While Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana. He advised Rāma to form friendship with Sugriva; see R. 12. 57].

कवं (वं) विन् a. 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —m. N. of Katyayana.

कवर, —री Usually written कवर-री q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कविल a. Tawny. —लः The tawny animal.

कडुलिः f. The hinder part of an animal.

कम् md. Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1 A. (कामयते, चकमे-कामयाचके, कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कम्पे कामयमानं मां न त्वं कामयसे कम् Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्रन्थता); करहंसको मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. —2 To long for, wish, desire; न शिरसुशब्दमकामयेत् R. 14. 4; निष्कलुषं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. —3 To have intercourse with. —4 To value highly.

कमन a. [कम्-युच्] 1 Lustful, libidinous. —2 Wishing for, desirous; Si.

6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. —न: 1 Cupid, the god of love. —2 The Asokatre. —3 N. of Brahma. —4 A Brahmana. —Comp. —छद्म: a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयसंके Ku. 1. 37. —2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखासकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; नदीपि कमनीयं वदुरिदं S. 3. 9. v. 1.

कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirous.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमितु *a.* (क्री. f.) Lustful, libidinous.

कम् *a.* 1 Desirous. —2 Beautiful.

कमठ: [Up. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संघातः कमठः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्त-वादिनातः Pt. 2. 184. —2 A bamboo. —3 A water-jar. —टी A female tortoise or a small tortoise —Comp. —पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, -लु *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुपयोऽमात्यस्तुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनीवृकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. —Comp. —तकः the tree of which Kamandalus are made. —घरः an epithet of Siva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. —2 Pale-red. —लः 1 The Sarasa bird. —2 A kind of deer. —3 N. of Brahma. —ली A collection of lotuses. —ले [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलमन्मसि कमले च कुव-लये वाणि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10.; so हस्त, नेत्र, चरण, &c. —2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. —3 Copper. —4 A medicament, drug. —5 The Sarasa bird. —6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. —Comp. —अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. —आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. —2. a lake full of lotuses. —आलया an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. —आसनः 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahma; कांतानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku 7. 70. —इक्षणा a lotus eyed lady. —उत्तरं safflower. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —ज 1. an epithet of Brahma. —2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. —जन्मन् *m.*, —भवः, —योनिः, —संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahma.

कमलकं A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 An excellent woman. —Comp. —पतिः, —सखः an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साध्वेऽद्वीप-स्थलकमलिनी न प्रजुह्यां न सुतां Me. 90; रम्यतः कमलिनीहरितः सरोजिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप 1 A. (कंपते, चकंपे, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig.

also); चकंपे तीर्णलौहिव्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्यो-तिष्वश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. —2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कपः [कप्-वच्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कपेन किञ्चित्पतितृह्य सूचनः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकपः, विद्युत्कपः &c. —2 A modification or the Svarita accent. —पः Shaking, moving, tremor. —Comp. —अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. —लक्षन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* [कप्-डुच्] Trembling, shaking. —न. 1 Sis. ra season (November-December). —2 A kind of disease. —3 A kind of fever (साविवातिक). —नं 1 Shaking, tremor. —2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपकः Wind.

कंपिल्ल = कपिल्ल q. v.

कंपित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. —2 Shaken, swung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. —2 Causing to shake.

कम्प *a.* [कप्-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कम्पाणि सुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कम्पा शाखा Sk. —2 Agile, quick.

कंज 1 P. (कंजति, कंजित) To go, move.

कंजर *a.* Variegated. —रः Variegated colour.

कंबलः [Up. 1. 103.] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबलवस्ते न बाधते शीतं Subhāsh.; कंबलावृतेन तेन H. 3. —2 A dewlap. —3 A sort of deer. —4 An upper garment of wool. —5 A wall. —6 A small worm. —लं Water. —Comp. —वाह्यः a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंबलकः -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंबलिका 1 A small blanket. —2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन् *a.* Covered with a blanket. —*m.* A bullock, ox. —Comp. —वाह्यः a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबिः, —वी *f.* 1 A ladle or spoon. —2 A shoot. —3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंजु *a.* (कु or कू *f.*) Spotted, variegated. —जुः —जु (*m.*, *n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंजुः किमयं चकास्ति द्विवि-त्रिलोकीजयवाचीयः N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. —जुः 1 An elephant. —2 The neck. —3 The variegated colour. —4 A vein of the body. —5 A bracelet. —6 A tube-shaped bone. —Comp. —आतायिन् *m.* a kind of kite. —कंटी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. —ग्रीवा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (i. e.

a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). —2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंजुकः 1 A conch, shell. —2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंजु *a.* Stealing. —*m.* 1 A thief, plunderer. —2 A bracelet; cf. Up. 1. 93.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. —2 A kind of elephant. —3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वरः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कंभु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर).

कयाघः *f.* The wife of Hiranya-kaśipu and mother of Prahlāda.

कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [करोति, कंरते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अप्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c.; दुःखं, सुखं, मयं &c. —रः 1 A hand; करं व्याधुस्त्वेयाः पिबन्ति रति-तर्पस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. —2 A ray of light, beam; यद्युद्धर्तुं पूषा व्यवसित इवालोचित-करः V. 3. 34; also प्रतिभूलाहवगते हि विश्वो विफलस्वमेति बहुसाधनतः। अवलंबना-य दिनमर्तुरेव पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. —4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराक्रांतमहीसृच्चकरसंशयं संमति तेजसा राशिः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also), (वदौ) अपरांत-महीपालव्याजेन रवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. —5 Hail. —6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. —7 The asterism called हस्त. —Comp. —अग्रं 1. the forepart of the hand. —2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —अ-चातः a stroke or blow with the hand. —आरोहः a finger-ring. —आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. —आस्फोटः 1. the chest. —2. a blow with the hand. —कद्विः *f.* 1. a cymbal. —2. a small musical instrument. —कंदकः, —कं a finger-nail. —क-मलं, —पंकजं, —पद्मं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलवितीर्णरं बुनीव-रशब्देः U. 3. 25. —कलशः, —कं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). —किसलयः, —य 1. 'sprout like hand,' a tender hand; करकिसलयतालेर्गुण्या न-र्त्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. —2. a finger. —कुहमलं the finger. —कोपः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; 'पेयमंजु Ghaṭ. 22. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं 1. levying a tax. —2. taking the hand in marriage. —3. marriage. —ग्राहः 1. a husband. —2. a tax-collector. —वर्षणः, —वर्षिन् *m.* the churning-stick. —छद्मः the teak tree. —जः a finger-nail; वीक्षणकरजङ्घणात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 87; Bv. 1. 105;

Amaru. 85 (-जं) a kind of perfume. —जाल a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand, वन्देवहाकरतलेः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमणिः इत्यति वस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. आमलक (lit.) an *Amalaka* fruit (fruit of the *Myrobalan*) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; करतलमलकफलवद्विज्ज जगदालोकयतां K. 43. रस्य *a.* resting on the palm of the hand —तालः, तालक 1. clapping the hands; स जहाम वत्तकरतालमुच्चकैः St. 15 39. —2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका, ताली 1. clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिवानां भवतीति N. 3. 7 —2. beating time by clapping the hands. —तोया N. of a river. —दः *a.* 1. paying taxes —2. tributary करवीकृतस्त्रिल्लपं मेविनी Ve. 6. 18. —3 giving the hand to help &c. —दक्ष *a.* handy, dexterous. —पत्र 1 a saw. —2. playing in water इत् *m.* The palm tree. —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पल्लवः 1 a tender hand —2. a finger; cf. किसलय. —पालः, पालिका 1. a sword. —2 a cudgel —पात्र 1. splashing water about while bathing. —2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. —पीठनं marriage; cf. पाणिपीठन. —पुः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —बालः, बालः 1. sword; अघोरघटः करबालपाणिभ्यां पादितः Māl. 9; म्लेच्छनिबहानिधने कलयसि करबालम् Git. 1. St. 13. 60. —2. a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —सूः a finger-nail. —सूचनं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke. —मुक्तं a kind of weapon; see आयुध. —रहः 1. A finger-nail; अनाम्रातं पुष्पं किमलयमलूनं कररहैः S. 2. 10; Me. 96. —2. a sword. —बालिका a small club. —बीरः, बीरकः 1. a sword or scimitar. —2. A cemetery. —3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. —4. a kind of tree. (—र) red arsenic. (—री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. —2. N. of Aditi. —3. a good cow. (—र) the flower of the tree. —शाखा a finger. —शीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —शूकः a finger-nail. —शोथः swelling of the hands. —सावः 1. weakness of the hand. —2. the fading of rays. —सूत्र a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्थालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः, -क [किरति करोति वा जलमम् क-उत् Tv.] 1 The water-pot (of an

ascetic), K. 41. —2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). —कः 1 The pomegranate tree. —2 Hand. —3 Tax —4 A kind of bird. —कः, —काः, —कं Hall, तान्कुर्वीथास्तुलकरकावृद्धिः तावकीर्णम् Me. 54; Dv. 1 35, U. 3. 40. —Comp. —अमस् *m.* the cocoa-nut tree —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. —2 The skull; पेत्रकः करकादकस्यादस्थिसंस्थं स्थुदगतमपि कश्चमस्यमस्ति Māl. 5. 16, also 5. 19. —3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut); a small box; as in तालकरकाहिनी (used in Kādambari). —4 A kind of sugar-cane. —5 Any bone of the body.

करजः [क शिरो जलं वा रजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरति मद् कु अट् Up. 4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 Safflower. —3 A crow; Śānti 4.19. —4 An atheist, unbeliever. —5 A degraded Brāhmaṇa. —6 A man of a low profession. —7 A musical instrument. —8 The first Śrāddha ceremony performed in honour of a dead man. —ट 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. —2 N. of कर्णरथ the propounder of the science and art of theft. —3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करटिन् *m.* An elephant; दिग्गते श्रुयंते मद्मालिनगंडः करटिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)टुः A kind of bird (crane).

करण *a.* [क-रुट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing. —2 (Ved.) Clever, skilled. —मः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. —2 A man of a mixed tribe. —3 A writer. —ण 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing; effecting; परहितं, संस्था, मियं &c. —2 Act, action. —3 Religious action. —4 Business, trade. —5 An organ of sense; वयसा करणोज्झितेन सा निपरीती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पट्टकरणेः प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. —6 The body; उपमानमश्वि-लसिनां करणं यच्च कातिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. —7 An instrument or means of an action; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. 8. —8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:—व्यापार-वदसाधारणं कारणं करणं. —9 A cause or motive (in general). —10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.); साधकतमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्बु-व्यापारादन्तरम् । विवक्ष्यते यदा यच्च करणं तच्चा स्तुतम्. —11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof;

Ms. 8. 51, 52, 151. —12 A kind of rhythmic pause, beat of the hand to keep time, Ku. 6 40. —13 (In astrol.) A division of the day, (these Karanas are eleven). —14 The Supreme being. —15 Pronunciation. —16 The posture of an ascetic. —17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. —18 A field. —19 Plastering with the hand. —20 The usage of the water caste. —णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. —2 A surd or irrational number. —Comp. —अधिपः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —जणं the head.

करंडः [क-अंड् Un. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करंडपीडितनाः भागिनः Bh. 2. 84; सर्वमायाकरंड 1. 77 —2 A bee-hive. —3 A sword. —4 A sort of duck (करडव). —5 Liver.

करंडकः, करंडिका, करंडी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

करडव *m.* A fish.

करंधय *a.* Kissing the hand.

करभः [क-अभ् Un. 3. 122, करे माति, मा क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpus, as in करभोरः R. 6. 83; see करभोर below. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 A young elephant. —4 A young camel; St. 5. 3. —5 A camel in general. —6 A kind of perfume. —भी A she-camel. —Comp. —ऊरुः *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore arm; अंके निधार करभोरयथा-सुखं ते S. 3 21; St. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिन् *m.* An elephant.

करभोरः A lion.

करमट्टः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् *m.* A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित *a.* कृ अंबत्; Un. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादित्यमवाप्य कंडकैः करंबितामोदमर विवृण्वती N. 1. 115, 85; स्फुटतरकेन कर्द्वकंरंबितामिव यमुनाजलपूरं Git. 11. —2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (वः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. —2 Mud; करंभालुका-नापान् Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean 'mud'). —3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. —4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. —2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः 1 N. of a country ; (perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district) ; करहाटपतेः पुत्री विजयक्षेत्र-कामेणम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करागणः 1 A market or fare. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind of crane.)

कराल a. 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6 1 ; Māl. 3, Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27 ; R. 12. 98 ; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide ; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged ; pointed ; V. 2. 6 ; Māl. 1. 38. -5 Barsh ; Māl. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious, Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -लः 1 Resin, pitch. -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -ल A terrific form of Durgā, ° आयतन ; न करालोपहाराल्च फलमन्याद्विभाष्यते Māl. 5. 33. -ली One of the seven tongues of fire. -ल A particular condition. -Oomp. -दंष्ट्र a. having terrific teeth. -चक्षुः an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword. -का N. of Durgā.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिम् m. [कर-इनि] 1 An elephant. -2 The number '8' (in Math.) -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -इन्द्रवरः, -वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः अस एव करीवरः Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृतः करिवरेण मदाधुदुद्ध्या Nātipr. 2. -कुंभः the frontal globe of an elephant ; Bv. 2. 177. -कुसुमः a fragrant powder of नामकेशर. -गर्जित the roaring of an elephant (दृढितं करिगर्जित Ak.) -दंतः ivory. -दारकः a lion. -नासिका a musical instrument. -पः, an elephant-driver. -पोतः, -शावः, -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -पथः a column to which an elephant is tied. -साचलः a lion. -सुखः an epithet of Jānesa. -यादृक् n. a water-elephant. -वर = इन्द्र q. v. -वेजयेती a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कंधः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant ; कथमेव मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पकामिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 ; Bv. 1. 2.

करीरः [कर-ईत् Up. 4. 30] 1 The shoot of a bamboo. -2 A shoot in general, आनिमित्यरे वंशकरीरनिलेः Si. 4. 14 ; N. 5. 14. -3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels ; एव वै यदा करीरविप्रे दोषो वसंतस्य कि Bh. 43

2. 93 ; cf. also किं पुनः किं कलेस्तस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन इद्धि समासाद्य न कृतः पञ्चमं ब्रह्मः Subhāsh. -4 A water-jar. -र-र-री 1 The root of an elephant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करीरिका The root of an elephant's tusk.

करीरकं Battle, fight.

करीषः, -व [कर-ईत् Un. 4. 26] Dry cow-dung. -Oomp. -अग्निः fire cf dry cow-dung.

करीषकवा A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [करोति मनः आनुकुर्यात्, कृ-उन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable exciting pity, mournful ; करुणहृदिनिः V. 1 ; Si. 9. 67, विकलकरुणारवचरितः U. 1 28. -णः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as. one of the 8 or 9 sentiments), दुःपाकप्रतीकाशो रानस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ; विलपद... करुणार्थग्रथितं प्रिया प्रति R. 8. 70. -3 The Supreme being. -4 A Jaina saint. -ण Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. -Oomp. -मल्ली the Mallikā plant. -विप्रलम्भः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness ; प्रायः सर्वा भवति करुणा. द्वात्रिंशद्द्वि-तरात्मा Me. 93 ; so सकरुण kind ; अकरुण unkind. -Oomp. -आत्मन् a. tender hearted. -आर्द्र a. tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मय a. very kind. -विमुख a. merciless, cruel ; करुणाविमुखेन वृत्त्युना R. 8. 67. -स्वनः श्वानिः a cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कर-ण Up. 2. 1 ; के मस्तके रेणुरस्य Tv.] 1 An elephant in general ; करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. -2 The Karnikāra tree. -णु-णुः f. 1 A female elephant ; ददौ रमात्पंकजरेणुगोषि गजाय गन्धजलं करेणुः Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 16. 16. -2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Oomp. -हृ, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya, the founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the plant Karenu.

करेणु m. f. A male or female elephant.

करेण (व) रः Storax.

करोट, करोटादः f. 1 The skull ; Mv. 5. 19. -2 A cap or basin.

कर्क 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra root).

कर्क a. [कृ-क Up. 3. 40] 1 White.

-2 Good, excellent. -कः 1 A crab.

-2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5 A mirror. -6 A white horse. [cf. Pers. *karb* ; L. *cancer* ; Gr. *korinos*]. -Oomp. -चिर्मरी small cucumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. -7 A kind of coitus (रातिवत्). -8 The radius of a circle. -9 Compass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin or wedge. -ट्र 1 A female crab. -2 A kind of cucumber. -3 The curved end of a balance. -4 A small water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Compass, circuit. -4 A kind of sugarcane. -5 A hook. -की A female crab. -क 1 A poisonous root. -2 A particular fracture of the bones. -Oomp. -अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a crab. -रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -ट्र f. A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. -2 A kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of cranes.

कर्कटुः, -युः f [कर्क कटकं दधाति, वा-हृ Un. 1. 95] 1 The jujube tree कर्कटुफलपाकमिध्रपचनसोदः परित्सीर्यते U. 4. 1 ; कर्कटुनापसुपरि त्राहेन रंजयत्यग्रसद्यः S. 4. v. 1 -2 The fruit of this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3 A bone, broken piece (of skull) ; fragment ; Māl. 5. 19. -4 A strap or rope of leather. -Oomp. -अशः a wag tail. -अगः the Khanjana bird. -अधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधकृ.

कर्करादुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश a. [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or यदृ) ; मराट्टपास्त्रालन-कर्कशांशुली R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73 ; एरावतास्त्रालनकर्कशेन इस्तेन पस्पशी नदुंगमिन् Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36 ; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.). -3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवः R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. -5 Strict, imperative, peremptory ; Mv. 2. 11.

-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; कर्कशी वा भुजकर्कशे सम समे लीलायते भारती P. R. -ज्ञः A sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कारकः A gourd; Mk 1. 51.

कर्कः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्कतनः-नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, -टकः 1 One of the eight principal cobras [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Kaiketa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his day of adversity] -2 The sugarcane. -3 The fig tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree.

-रं 1 Gold. -2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric

कर्ण 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णति, कर्जित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण a. Ved. 1 Having long ears -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain) -र्णः 1 The ear, अथो खलमुज्ज्वलय वि-परिवर्धकम् । कर्णं लगति चान्यस्य प्रायेर-न्यो विमुज्यते Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णं दृष्टुं to listen; कर्णमार्गः to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णं कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णं कथयति whispers in the ear; of बृकर्ण, चतुर्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Rādhā who brought him up like her own child; whence Karna is often called *Sūtaputra*, *Rādheya* &c. Karna when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a

Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karna's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karna's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karna showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Droṇa had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas]. -Comp. -अंजलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अधुजः Yudhishtira -अंजलिक a. close to the ear; स्वनसि सुदुर्कर्णलिकचरः S. 1. 24. -अंजुः -इ. f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पणं giving ear, listening. -आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears -इंदुः f. a semicircular ear-ring. -उत्तसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities) (Mammata says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितम्; cf. also his remark *ad loc.*:-कर्णवर्तसादिपदे कर्णादिस्थानि-निमित्तः । संनिधानार्थेनोपार्थे स्थितेभ्यस्तत्समर्थेन ॥ K. P. 7). -उपकर्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -ऊर्णः a kind of deer. -कंदर 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -हृदः (in medio.) a constant noise in the ear. -गूयं ear wax (-यः) -गूयक bardening of the wax of the ear. -गोचर a. audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप a. (also कर्णजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. -जपः -जपः slandering, tale bearing, calumniating. -जलुका a small centipede -जाहं the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाह्वानि-

वेशिताननः Māl. 5. 8. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Karna', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pandava prince. -ज्वरः pain to the ear, U. 5. 6. -नालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्फारितः कुजरकर्णतलैः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; S. 17. 37. -दुर्पणः an ear-ring. -दुर्गुभिः = कर्ण-कंदर. -धारः a helmsman, a pilot, अकर्णधारा जयधी विस्वेतव नोर्व H. 3. 2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -धारिणी a female elephant. -पथः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay. इति कर्णपरंपरा श्रुतं Ratn 1. -पर्व ॥ the eighth (i. e. Karna) section of the Mahabharata. -पक्वः inflammation of the outer ear. -पालिः -ली. f. 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली) an ornament of the ear -पात्रः a beautiful ear, U. 6. 27. -पुं the auditory passage of the ear. -पुः 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इदं च कातलं किमिति कर्णप्रतामारेणितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree -3. the Susha tree -4. the blue lotus. -पुः 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. -पुण्ड्रः -पतिनाहः a disease of the ear. -प्रातः the lobe of the ear. -फलः a kind of fish. -पूषण, -पूषा an ear-ornament. -सूतः the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -सोदी a form of Durga. -योनि a. having the ear as a source. -लला-ललितिका the lobe of the ear. -वङ्गः a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. -वर्जित a. earless. (-तः) a snake. -विचर, -विद्वं, -उर, -विर् the auditory passage of the ear -विर् f. ear-wax. -विष 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. -वेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेधनी, -वेधनिका an instrument for piercing the ear. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टनं ear-ring. -शकुली the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage), N. 2. 8. -शूलः, -लं ear-ache. -श्रव a. audible, loud; कर्णश्रवणिल Ms. 4. 102. -आवः, -संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear -सूः f. Kunti, mother of Karna. -हीन a. earless (-तः) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A terdail. -4 White hair; Bh 3. 125. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः a. Having ears. कर्णवत् a. 1 Long-eared. -2 Having terdails or hooks.

कर्णकर्ण ind. From ear to ear कर्णक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-

ing a helm. —कः A steersman. —का 1 An ear-ring. —2 A knot, round protuberance. —3 Pericarp of a lotus. —4 A small bush or rain. —5 The middle finger. —6 A fruit stalk. —7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. —8 Chalk. —9 A trowel. —10 A bawd. —Comp. —अचलः N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. —2 Long-eared. —3 Barbed (as an arrow). —*m.* 1 An ass. —2 A helmsman. —3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. —4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिक *m.* an elephant.

कर्णिक *a.* Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्य) कर्णाटराज्यं विदुषां कंठसूत्रात्वेन Vikr. 18 102. —टो *f.* 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटोचिकुराणां तद्वचनः Vb. 1. 29. —2 The इषपदी plant. —3 One of the Rāgins or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्भि-
शोपरि कर्णिकारमुकुटान्मालीयते बटपदः V. 2. 23; Ra 6. 6, 20. —2 The pericarp of a lotus. —रः A flower of the Karpikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28. —वर्णकप सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्तया स्म चेत्तः । प्रायेण सामग्र्यविषयो गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वभूजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥). —Comp. —प्रियः an epithet of Śiva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). —2 N. of the mother of Mūladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. —Comp. —रथः a covered litter; a lady's vehicle palanquin; कर्णिरथः सारथ्योपरनी R. 14 13. —सुतः Mūladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथं मन्त्रिहितविपुलाचला K 19; कर्णीसुतमहितं च पाथि मतिमकरवत् Dk.

कर्त्तुं 10 P. (कर्तयति, कर्तित) 1 To slacken, unloose. —2 To remove.

कर्त्तु *a.* Ved. Cutting. —नः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 Rending, tearing.

कर्त्तु *a.* Cutting. —नं 1 Cutting, lopping off, Y. 2. 229, 286. —2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसाधन).

कर्त्तुः Scissors.

कर्त्तुरिक, कर्त्तुरी 1 Scissors. —2 A Knife. —3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्त्तव्य *a.* What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; युजः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा श्वः । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्ततः कर्त्तव्या वृत्तिर्निश्चिता ॥ Mb.

कर्त्तुका A small sword, a knife.

कर्त्तिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. —2 Scissors.

कर्त्तव्य *pot. p.* What is fit or ought to be done; हिनसेवा न कर्त्तव्या कर्त्तव्यो महाव्यायः H. 3 11; मयः प्राप्तः सितस्व वनं कर्त्तव्यं Pt. —व्यं, कर्त्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्त्तव्यं वो न पदयामि Ku. 6. 61, 2 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्त्तु *a.* or *s.* [कृत्-वृ] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वज्रस्य^० R. 2. 64; व्याकरणस्य कर्त्ता author; कृत्स्नस्य कर्त्ता one who incurs debt; हितकर्त्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्त्ता a goldsmith &c. —2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). —3 The Supreme spirit. —4 An epithet of Brahmā. —5 N. of Vishnu and Śiva also. —6 A priest. —Comp. —अभिप्राय *a.* accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्त्तु *a.* An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्तु Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्तु *a.* Ved. To be done. —तु 1 Obligation, duty. —2 Task.

कर्त्तु 1 P. (कर्त्तुति, कर्त्तुति) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). —2 To caw (as a crow).

कर्त्तुनं Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्त्तु-कर्त्तुः 1 Mud. —2 Clay. —3 The fibrous root of the lotus. —4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्त्तुः [Un. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नूपुरलक्षकर्त्तुमधरी प्रकालवेनी स्थिता Mk. 5. 35; पथश्चाद्यानकर्त्तुमान् R. 4. 24 —2 Dirt, filth. —3 (Fig.) Sin. —4 N. of a Prajāpati. —मं flesh. —Comp. —आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्त्तुमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. —2 A kind of serpent.

कर्त्तुमि *a.* 1 Muddy. —2 Made clotty; Mā. 3. 9.

कर्त्तुमि, —ट 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. —2 A piece of cloth, strip. —3 A solid garment; or a red-coloured garment. —4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कर्त्तुमि, —व *a.* Covered with ragged garments.

कर्त्तुमिः A kind of weapon; चाप-चक्रकणपकर्णप्रासपाट्टि &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्त्तुमिः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. —2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). —3 A potsheer, piece of a broken jar; as in घटकर्त्तु; जीविय येन कविना यमकैः

परं तस्मै चहेयमुदकं घटकर्त्तुरेण Ghat. 22. —4 The skull. —5 A kind of weapon. —6 A lack horse; Mā. 5. 22.

कर्त्तुमि, —सं, —सी The cotton tree.

कर्त्तुमि, —र [Un. 4. 90.] Camphor. —Comp. —रं 1 a field of camphor. —2 a piece of camphor. —रं 1 camphor liniment. —नालिका a kind of food —नलिः 1 a kind of jewel. —2 a while mineral (used in medicine).

कर्त्तुमिः Zedoary.

कर्त्तुमिः A mirror.

कर्त्तु 1 P. (कर्त्तुति) To go, move, approach.

कर्त्तु *a.* Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्त्तु(र्तु)र *a.* 1 Variegated, or spotted; कर्त्तुमिदमवचनिकुरवकर्त्तुः Si. 17. 56. —2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवननेत्रं कपोतकर्त्तुः Ku. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. —2 Sin. —3 An evil spirit, demon. —4 The Dhattūra plant. —5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —र N. of a plant (वर्ती) —रि An epithet of Durgā. —र 1 Gold. —2 Water. —3 The Dhattūra plant.

कर्त्तु(र्तु)रित *a.* Variegated; U. 6. 4; Si. 5. 68.

कर्त्तु(र्तु)र *a.* Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. —2 N. of a plant. —3 The variegated colour. —र A leech. —र 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् *n.* [कृ-मन् Un. 4. 144] 1 Action, work, deed. —2 Execution, performance. —3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विप्रदद्यान् कर्म M. 4. —4 A religious rite, (it may be either नित्य, नैमित्तिक or कर्म). —5 A specific action, moral duty. —6 (*a*) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahman, (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (*b*) Labour, work. —7 Product, result. —8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). —9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मोचसंफलं पुनर् बुद्धि कर्मसुसारिणी Bb 2. 89, 94. —10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्त्तुमित्यनन्तं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. —11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; thus defined—एकद्रव्यमगुणं सयोगविभोगैरुन्नतैः कर्मैः कर्मैः Vais. Sūtra (It is five fold:—उत्पत्ति, वर्तमान, पणमाकुञ्चन तथा । प्रसारणं च समन कर्मण्येतानि पञ्च च Bhaṭṭa P. 6. 7. —12 Organ of sense. —13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. —Comp. —असम *a.* in-

capable of doing anything. -अंश part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as अंश of the Darśa sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. -अद्वय a. 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. -अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to acts. -अंतः 1. the end of any business or task. -2. a work, business, execution of business. -3. a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मितः इत्युवाचान्ति संग्रहस्थानं Kull.). -4. cultivated ground. -अंतर 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. -अंतिम a. final. (-कः) a servant, workman. -अर्ह a. fit or suitable to the act or rite (-हः) a man. -आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आत्मन् a. endowed with the principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22. (-m.) the soul. -इन्द्रिय an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are:—वाक्पाणिपादपदस्थानि Ms. 2. 99; see under इन्द्रिय also). -उदार any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त a. busy, engaged, active, zealous. -करः 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave). कर्मकरः स्वपत्यादयः Pt. 1; Si. 14. 16; -2. Yama. -कर्तु m. (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action; e. g. पश्यते ओ-वचनं, it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति 'सुकरे स्वयंनेः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तृति तद्विदुः ॥' -कांडः, -दं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. -कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a blacksmith; हरिणाक्षि कदाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकय । न हि खड्गे विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं ॥ Udb. -4. a bull. -कारिन् m. a labourer, artisan, workman. -काशुकः, -कं a strong bow. -कीलकः a washerman. -क्षम a. able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं वेदं क्षात्रो धर्मं इवा-भितः B. 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; of. कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत a. caught in the very act (as a thief). -घातः leaving off or suspending work. -च (चा) डालः 1. 'base in deed,' a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasishtha mentions these kinds:—अशुचः पिबुषश्च कृतघ्नो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥ -2.

one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. -3. N. of Rāhu. -चेष्टा ac-
tive exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the
motive impelling one to ritual acts.
-2. any positive rule enjoining a re-
ligious act. -ज a. resulting from an
act. (-जः) 1. the holy fig-tree. -2.
the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4.
the effect arising from human acts. -
संयोग, विशेष &c. -5. heaven. -6. hell. -ज्ञ
a. one acquainted with religious
rites. -त्यागः renunciation of worldly
duties or ceremonial acts. -दुष्ट a. cor-
rupt in action, wicked, immoral, dis-
respectable. -दोषः 1. sin, vice; Ms.
6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or
blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1.
104. -3. evil consequence of human
acts. -4. discreditable conduct. -धारयः
N. of a compound, a subdivision of
Tatpuruṣa, (in which the members
of the compound are in apposition);
सत्युच्य कर्मधारय येनाह स्वां बहुव्रीहिः
Udb. -ध्वंसः 1. loss of fruit arising
from religious acts. -2. disappointment.
-नामन् (in gram.) a participial
noun. -नाम N. of a river be-
tween Kāst and Vihāra. -निष्ठ a. de-
voted to the performance of religious
acts. -त्यागः renunciation or the result
of religious acts. -पथः 1. the direction
or source of an action. -2. the path
of religious rites ('opp. ज्ञानमार्ग')
-पाकः ripening of actions, reward of
actions done in a former life; Pt. 1.
372. -प्रवचनीयः a term for certain
prepositions, particles or adverbs
when they are not connected with
verbs and govern a noun in some
case; e. g. आ in आ सुक्तेः संसारः is a
कर्मप्रवचनीय; so अन्तु in उपमन्तु प्रावर्षत्
&c.; of. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also.
-फलं fruit or reward of actions done
in a former life, (pain, pleasure).
-बंधः, -बंधनं confinement to repeated
birth, as the consequence of religious
acts, good or bad (by which the
soul is attached to worldly pleasures
&c.). -भूमिः f. 1. the land of reli-
gious rites, i. e. भरतवर्ष, this world
(a place for man's probation); ग-
प्येमां कर्मभूमिं Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319.
-2. ploughed ground. -मीमांस the
Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मी-
मांस. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass
called कुश. -युगं the fourth (the pre-
sent) age of the world, i. e. the Ka-
li-yuga. -योगः 1. performance of
actions, worldly and religious rites.
-2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं
(with Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः
an epithet of Śūdra. -वशः fate con-
sidered as the inevitable result of
actions done in a former life. -वाही a
lunar day (, तिथि). -विपाक = कर्मपाक.

-शाला a work-shop. -शील, शूर a. assidu-
ous, active, laborious. -शौचं humi-
lity. -संगः attachment to worldly
duties and their results. -साधिवः a
minister. -संन्यासिकः, -संन्यासिन् m.
1. a religious person who has with-
drawn from every kind of worldly
acts. -2. an ascetic who performs re-
ligious deeds without looking to
their reward. -साक्षिन् m. 1. an eye-
witness; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who
witnesses the good or bad actions of
man; (there are nine divinities
which are said to witness and watch
over all human actions; सूर्यः सोमो यमः
काळो महाभूतानि पञ्च च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्म-
णो नव साक्षिणः ॥) मिद्धिः f. accomplish-
ment of any business or desired ob-
ject; success. -स्थान a public office,
a place of business.

कर्मठ a. [कर्मन्-अठच् P. V 2. 35.].
1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2
Working diligently. -3 Exclusively
devoted to the performance of reli-
gious rites. -ठः The director of a
sacrifice.

कर्मण्य a. [कर्मन्-यन्] Skilful,
clever. -पयः Wages. -पयः Activity.

कर्मिन् a. 1 Working, active, busy.
-2 Engaged in any work or business.
-3 One who performs religious deeds
with the expectation of reward or
recompense; कामस्यश्वाधिको योगी त-
स्माद्योगी भवाञ्जुन Bg. 6. 46. -m. A
mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ a. Skilled in business, clever,
diligent.

कर्मिन् m. An ascetic, a religi-
ous mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamboo
(वशलोचन)

कर्मारः 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163,
Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मर a. Variegated, spotted.

कर्त्तु 1 P. (कर्त्तु, कर्त्तु) To be proud,
boast.

कर्मः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

कर्मटः 1 The market town or capi-
tal of a district (of two hundred
villages). -2 Deliverty of a moun-
tain; (also कर्मटक in this sense). -द
A city.

कर्ब (व) र a. Variegated. -रः 1
Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A
sort of medicament. -रि 1 An epithet
of Durgā -2 Night. -3 A Rākshasa.
-4 A tigress.

कशन a. Rendering lean. -नः
Fire.

कषः [कृष्-अष् पञ्च वा] 1 Drawing,

dragging, pulling ; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -कः, -क्यः A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas. -Comp. -आपण = कार्षापण q. v.

कर्मक a. [कर्म-कृत्] Who or what draws, attracts &c. -कः A cultivator, husbandman ; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मण a. 1 Dragging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. -ण [कर्म-भावे लुट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow) ; भयमानमतिमात्रकर्मणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting ; emaciation, Ma. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्मणि f. An unchaste woman.

कर्मित a. 1 Drawn, attracted -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्मिच a. 1 Who or what draws &c. -1 Attractive. -m A ploughman. -णि 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कृषः f. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -m. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कहि ind. Ved. When, at what time ?

कहिचित् ind. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97 ; 4. 77 ; 6. 50.

कल I. 1 A. (कलने, कलित) 1 To count. -2 To sound -II 10 U. (कल-यति-ने, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on ; करालकरकंदलीकलितशब्दजातेऽन्ते U 5. 5 ; मलच्छानिवहानिधने कलयति करवाल Gt. 1 ; कलितललित-वनमालः, हलं कलयते ibid. ; कलय वलय-अर्णी पाणी पदे कुक्षं चूरी 12 ; Sānti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon ; कालः कलयतामह Bg. 10. 30 (b) To measure ; महा पांथः प्रया गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess ; कलयति हि हिमांशानिष्कलकस्य लक्ष्मी Māl. 1. 22 ; Si. 4. 36, 9 52. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of ; कलयन्नापि स्वयंशो-चस्ये Si. 9. 83 ; कार्पणं विरहस्वेदित-चिन्ता कालमेव कलयन्त्यनुनिष्ये 10 29 ; N. 2. 65, 3. 12 ; Māl 2 9 -5 To think, regard, consider ; कलयेदमानमनपं माखि नां Si. 9. 58 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64 ; Sānti 4. 15 ; व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलसिच कलयति मलयसमीरं Gt. 4. 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by ; मदीलाकलितकाम-याल Māl. 8 ; चन्पः कापि न विक्रिषां कल-यति शयने न चोवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on ; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite ; Māl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take

hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10. P. (कलयति, कालित) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल a. [कल्-वञ्] 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टमय) ; ; कर्म कले किमिति रीति H. 1. 81 ; सारसेः कलनिःशब्दे R. 1. 41, 8. 59 ; M. 5. 1. -2 (Hence) Low, soft, sweet (note &c.) ; melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, glingling, tinkling, &c. ; भास्वकलनूपुराणां R. 16. 12 ; कलकिकिणि रवे Si. 9. 74, 82 ; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude ; undigested. -लः 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mātrās. -3 (m. plu.) A class of Manes. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरः the Sārasa bird. -अनुवादिन् m. 1. a sparrow. -2 a bee -3 the Chātaka bird. -अविकलः a sparrow. -आलयः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. sweet and agreeable discourse ; सुदुर्लभाला-पविलासकोमला करोति रागं हृदि कोटुकायि-कम् K. 2. -3. a bee. -उत्तल a. high, sharp. -कंठ a. having a sweet voice. (-ठः) (ठे f.) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pi-geon. -कलः 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise ; चलितया विदधे कलमेखलाकल-कलोऽलकलोलल्लुशाभ्यां Si. 6. 14 ; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas) ; Bh. 1. 27, 37 ; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4 resin, pitch. -कृजिका, -कृजिका a wanton woman. -घोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -धूत silver. -घोष 1. silver ; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. -2. gold ; विमलकलधौ-तरसरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3 -3. a low or pleas-ing tone. *लिपि f. 1. Illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. charac-ters written in gold ; मरकतशकल-कलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलक्षं Gt. 8. -ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2 a pi-geon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. -नाद a. having a low and sweet tone. (-दः) a swan ; see कल-ध्वनि. -भाषण lispings, the prattle of childhood. -रवः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -विद्युद् a. soft and clear ; S 5. -हंसः 1. a gander, a swan ; बधुदुर्ल कलहंस-लक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake ; Bk. 2. 18, R. 8. 59. -3. the suprem soul. -4. an excellent king.

कलकवः (बी f.) 1 A lion. -2 A mu-sical instrument.

कलकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन a. (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. -नः A sort of cane. -नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing,

grasping ; कलनात्मनश्चतानां स कालः परिकल्पितः -4 Knowing, understand-ing, apprehension. -5 Scundling. -6 A embryo at the first stage after con-ception. -न 1 Taking, seizing, grasping ; कालकलना A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing

कलित p. p. 1 Held, seized, taken : U. 5 5. -2 Broken Pt. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered. U 3. 6 -4 Arisen, produced : U 5 2 कलित-कुलिशघातः केपि खलति वानः R. G -5 Influenced ; Māl. 8. -6 Mixed ; Māl. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood ; Māl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endow-ed ; Māl 6. 6, Ku 6. 76. -9 Gain-ed, obtained. -10 Reckoned, count-ed. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलक. 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (ht.) . R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute ; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34 ; R. 14. 37, so कुल. -3 A fault, defect, Bh 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Siva.

कलंकयति Den. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित a. Spotted, stained, defam-ed ; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. -2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत a. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, चतुस्रत्या हि वृषाः कलत्रिणः R 8 83, 1 32, 12. 34, बज्र-तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bb. 2 68. -2 The hip and loins ; इदमुत्तिमिवाङ्गम-मन्मथविलाससुदीपयुक्तकलत्रं K. 189 (where क has both senses) ; Ki 8. 9, 17 -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलद्रः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वाविद्या).

कलभः (भी f.) [कल्-अमच् Un. 3. 122 ; करेण शृङ्गया माति ; भा क, रत्य लक्षं Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub, ननु कलभेन दूयपतेरनुकृत M. 5 ; द्विपेदेनार्व कलभः श्रयस्जिव R. 3. 32 ; 11. 29, 18. 38. -2 An elephant 20 years old. -3 A young camel ; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Un. 4. 84] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January ; सुदेन

पादोः कलमस्य गोपिकां Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with. -3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. -2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंडुट (Fresh) Butter.

कलः, -लं 1 The foetus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलविकः, -गः 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. -2 A sport, stain.

कलशः, -सः (शं, -सं) [केन जलेन लश-सति Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; सतनौ मांसग्रथी कनककलशवित्युपनिषौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. 'जन्मच', 'उद्भवः' N. of Agastya. -2 A churn. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. -Comp. -(स) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar; Si. 11. 8. -Comp. -सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, -हं [कल काम इति ह्-ट Tv.] 1 Strife, quarrel; ईष्याकलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला° S. Til. 8; so गुणकलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलह by दंडादिनेतरतरादनं and दंडाद्वंष्ट्यादि respectively). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound; Māl. 9. 18. -Comp. -अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D. :-चाटुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपास्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहांतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. -अपहृत a. taken by main force or violence. -कार, -कारिन् a. quarrelsome, turbulent. -प्रिय a. fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (-यः) an epithet of Nārada. (-या) a bird (सारिका).

कला [कल्-अच्] 1 A small part of anything; U. 1. 1; a bit, jot; कलामप्य-कृतपरिलंबः K. 304; सर्वे ते मित्रनामस्य कलां नादिति बोद्धव्यं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen); जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Māl. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 71; Me. 89. -3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of

money); वनवीथिवीथिमवतर्णितो निधिर-असाधुपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 (where कलाः means ' digits ' also). -4 A division of time, variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds or 8 seconds. -5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat -11 The menstrual discharge. -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body; (they are :-आद्या मास-धरा शोका द्वितीया रक्तवाहिनी । मदीधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी श्लेष्मवाहिनी ॥ पचमी च मल धचे षष्ठी पितृधरा मता । रेतोधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्त कलाः स्मृताः ॥). -13 An atom. -14 A term for the embryo -Comp. -अंतर 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit; मासे कलस्य यदि पंच कलांतरे स्यात् Lilā. -अयनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). -आकुलं deadly poison. -कालि a gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kāma. -क्षयः waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. -धर, -निधिः, -पूर्णः the moon; अहो महर्षे महतामपूर्वं विपश्चिकालेपि परोपकारः । यथास्यमथ्ये पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिः शुष्यच्च पृथ्वी ॥ Udb. -धृत् m. 1. the moon. -2 an artist &c.

कलावत् a. Versed in the (64) arts; Māl. 2. 10. -m. The moon (having digits); Ku. 5. 71; Māl. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलाङ्कुरः 1 The Sārasa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kāmasa.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle. -2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीन The white water wag-tail.

कलादः, -दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; युक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls; रक्षणाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail; स मे जातकलापं श्रेष्ठ्य मणिकटकं क्षिपिन् V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कांची or रक्षणा &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11

A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जटा°) or knot of braided hair. -13 A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्विस्तु कलापकं); for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. -कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle (= कलाप), Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् a. 1 Having a quiver. -2 Spreading its tail (as a peacock). -m. 1 A peacock; कलनिलापि कलापिकदंशकं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree (वृक्ष) -4 The time (when peacocks spread their tails). कलापिनी The night.

कलांजिः f. 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. बाटाणा); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः [कल् इति] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिचर्यानि इमानि &c. -4 Kaliage personified, (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhitaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. -f. A bud. -Comp. -कार, -कारकः, -क्रियः an epithet of Nārada. -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. -प्रिय a. quarrelsome. (-यः) 1. N. of Nārada. -2 a monkey, ape; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका, -कलिः f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud; चूनानि फरनिर्गतापि कलिका वचनातिन स्वं रजः S. 6. 3; किनामकलिकाभंगमारमने S. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिंग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. -माः (pl.) N. of a country and its

inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादीर्घतपयः कलि-
नाभिमुखो ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position
is thus described in Tantras :- जगत्-
यासमात्म्यं कृष्णतीरतगः त्रिवे । कलिगदेशः
संशोको वाममागर्परायणः ॥) -गः 1 The
fork-tailed shrike. -2 N. of several
plants; (as शिरीष, वृक्ष &c.). -गा A
beautiful woman. -गं Indra grain
(इन्द्रय).
कलिजः A mat, a screen.
कलित See under कल्.

कलिदः 1 N. of the mountain on
which the Yamunā rises. -2 The
sun. -3 The Bibhitaka plant. -Comp.
-कन्या, -जा, -तनया, -मंदिनी, -सुता
epithets of the river Yamunā;
कलिदकन्या मथुरा गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिद-
जानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gt. 3. -गिरिः
the Kalinda mountain. -जा, -तनया.
-मंदिनी epithets of the river Yamu-
nā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिलः 1 [कल् इलच् Un. 1. 54]
1 Covered with, full of. -2 Mixed,
blended with; तत एवार्कदकलिलः कल-
कलः Mv. 1. -3 Affected by, subject
to; अकलक लिलः Si. 19. 98. -4
Impervious, impenetrable. -लं A
large heap, confused mass; विशासि
इदं क्लेशकलिलं Bh. 3. 34; confusion;
यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतिष्ठति Bg.
2. 52.

कलकः A cymbal. -का 1 A tavern.
-2 A meteor.

कलुषः 1 [कल् उषच् Un. 4. 75]
1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; गंगा-
रोधपतनकलुषा युद्धतीव्र प्रताद V. 1. 8;
Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13. -2 Choked,
hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तम्भितवाक्पटुति-
कलुषः S. 4. 5. -3 Bedimmed;
full of; Si. 6. 8. -4 Angry, dis-
pleased, excited; U. 3. 13; भावा-
वबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64
(Mali, takes कलुष to mean 'un-
able,' 'incompetent'). -5 Wicked,
sinful, bad. -6 Cruel, censurable;
B. 14. 73. -7 Dark, opaque. -8
Idle, lazy. -9 Perverted; सुतायां
बुद्धौ Pt. 3. 184; काण्डव्यलुपयति बुद्धिः
&c. -दः A buffalo. -लं 1 Dirt,
filth, mud; विगतकलुषममः Rs. 3. 22.
-2 Sin. -3 Wrath. -Comp. -योनिज
a. illegitimate, of impure origin;
Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषितः 1 Turbid or muddy. -2
Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. -3
Wicked.

कलुषीक 8 U. 1 To make turbid
or unclean. -2 To obscure, taint,
sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः, रं The body; पावत्त्वर्थ-
मिदं कलेवरमुद्दं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg.
8. 8; Bv. 1. 103, 2, 43.

कलकः 1 [कल् क Up. 3. 40] Sin-
ful, wicked. -लकः, -लकं 1 The vis-
cous sediment deposited by oily sub-
stances when ground. -2 A kind
of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. -3
(Hence) Dirt, filth (in general).
-4 Ordure, faeces. -5 Meanness,
deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. -6 Sin.
-7 Levigated powder; तं लोघकत्वेन
हृतामृतं Ku. 7. 9. -8 Incense. -9
The wax of the ear. -Comp. -फलः
the pomegranate plant.

कलकनं Deceiving, over-reaching,
falsehood.

कलिकः The tenth and last incar-
nation of Vishnu in his capacity of
the destroyer of the wicked and
liberator of the world from its ene-
mies; (Jayadeva, while referring
to the several avatāras of Vishnu,
thus refers to the last or Kalki
avatāra - स्लेच्छनिवहनिवने कलयति कर-
वालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव
वृत्तकलिकशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gt. 1.
10).

कलिकः 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.
-2 Wicked. -m. see कलिक above.

कल्पः 1 [कल्-वच्] 1 Practicable;
feasible, possible. -2 Proper, fit,
right. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Able
competent (with a gen., loc., inf.
or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य यशसः
कल्पः Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.;
स्वक्रियायामकल्पः ibid. not competent
to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधिरौमु-
जसा पदं ibid, so स्वभरण कल्प &c.
-लः 1 A sacred precept or rule,
law, ordinance. -2 A prescribed rule,
a prescribed alternative, optional
rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन व-
र्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the
prescribed rule to be observed in
preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः
M. 1 a very good (or best) alter-
native; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्य-
कल्पयोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A
proposal, suggestion, resolve, deter-
mination; उदाहरः कल्पः S. 7. -4
Manner of acting, procedure, form,
way, method (in religious rites);
स्वाध्यायेन कल्पेनोपनीय U 2; कल्पवित्क-
ल्पयामास वन्यामेवावस संविधां R. 1. 94;
Ms. 7. 185. -5 End of the world,
universal destruction. -6 A day of
Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a
period of 432 million years of
mortals and measuring the duration
of the world; श्रीश्वतराहकल्पे (the
one in which we now live), कल्पं
स्थितं दह्यन्ती तद्भूमिस्ततः (किं Sānti.
4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the
sick. -8 One of the six Vedāngas,
i. e. that which lays down the
ritual and prescribes rules for cere-

monial and sacrificial acts; see under
वेदांग. -9 A termination added to
nouns and adjectives in the sense of
'a little less than,' 'almost like,'
'nearly equal to.' (denoting simi-
larity with a degree of inferiority);
कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रे कुमारं R. 5. 36;
उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्नुपिकल्पे राजनि S. 2;
प्रभातकल्पा कालिनेव शबरी B. 3. 2; so
सुतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. -10 The
doctrine of poisons and antidotes.
-11 One of the trees of paradise,
cf. कल्पवृक्ष. -लपा-लपः A kind of in-
toxicating liquor. -Comp. -अंतः
end of the world, universal de-
struction; Bh. 2. 16. 'स्थायिन् a.
lasting to the end of a कल्प. -आदिः
renovation of all things in the crea-
tion. -कारः 1. author of Kalpasūtra,
q. v. -2. a barber. -क्षयः end
of the world, universal destruction;
e g. दुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जारं जलमथ
जगत् Ks. 2. 10. -तरः -वृक्षः,
-पादपः, -वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of
heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1.
75, 17 26, Ku 2 39, 6. 41. -2. a
tree supposed to grant all desires,
'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्पवृक्षतो
विहाय जारं तमात्मन्यनिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14.
48, N. 1. 15. -3 (fig.) a very ge-
nerous person; सकलार्थितार्थकल्पवृक्षः
Pt. 1. -पालः 1 a protector of order.
-2. a seller of spirituous liquors.
-लता, -लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's
paradise; Bh. 1. 90. -2. a creeper
supposed to grant all desires; नात्त-
कल्पैः फलति कल्पलतेषु भूमिः Bh. 2. 46;
cf. कल्पतरु above. -विद् a. con-
versant with sacred precepts; R. 1.
94. -सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the
form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [कल्-वच्] 1 A rite. -2 A
barber.

कल्पनं [कल्-वच्] 1 Forming,
fashioning, arranging. -2 Perform-
ing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping,
cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything
placed upon another for decoration.
-नरः 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितु-
काणां तु पितृनो मागकल्पना Y. 2. 120,
247; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, per-
forming, doing. -3 Forming, arrang-
ing, fashioning. -4 कल्पनायु Mk. 3. 14;
केन Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, orna-
menting. -5 Composition. -6 In-
vention. -7 Imagination, thought;
कल्पनायोदः Sk = कल्पनाया अपोदः.
-8 An idea, fancy or image (con-
ceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 8.
-9 Fabrication. -10 Forgery. -11
A contrivance, device. -12 (in Mim-
phil.) = अक्षयिणि q. v. -13 Decorat-
ing an elephant.

कल्पनी Soisora.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; S. 3 22, see कृष्ण. -नः An elephant aimed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मस = कर्मण् कृष्ण.

कल्मसिः Ved. Splendour

कल्मलकिं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. -पः, -पः 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -3 The band below the wrist. -3 Sin; स हि गगनादिदारी कल्मषवत्सकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5 16; Ms. 4. 280, 12. 18, 22 -पः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (पीफ) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. -पः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. -पी 1 N. of the river Yamunā. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. -पः Stain. -Comp. -कटः an epithet of Śiva. -पादः N. of a king (सौदास).

कल्प *a.* [कल्पयति चेटामन्न, कल्प-यकः कल्प कर्मणि यत्, कल्पः साधु कला-वत् वा Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्व कल्पे वयसि यतत लब्धुमर्थान्कुलुंवी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; यावदेव भवे-कल्पयति वन्द्येय. समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्पयः सः अचये तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. -ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. -Comp. -आशः, -अभिः *f.* the morning meal, breakfast. -पालः, -पालकः a distiller. -वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (-र्त) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant, a trifle; ननु कल्पवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; श्री-कल्पवर्तस्य कारणेन 4, सङ्ख्यानमर्थकल्पवर्तस्य कारणविद्वत्कार्यं करोति 9.

कल्पः 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरित्री). -3 Congratulation. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) [कल्पे प्रातः अपयते शब्दयते अण-घञ्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; त्वमेव कल्याण तयास्तुतीव R. 6. 29; Ma. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U. 2. 2: कल्याणानां

त्वमानि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूले Māl. 1. 3. -नं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याण कुरुतां जनस्य भ-गवांश्चेद्वाधचूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्वत् कल्याणपरंपराणा भोक्तारमुजस्वलमात्मदेह R. 2. 50, 17. 11, Ms. 3. 60; so अभिनिवेशी K. 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. -पी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. -Comp. -कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good, Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. -यन्त्र *a.* virtuous. -वीजं a kind of pulse; (Mar. मसुरा). -वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (जिका *f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. -जिका Red arsenic.

कल्याणिक *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल *a.* Deaf; तार-कल 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि *ind.* To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. -ल. 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः कल्लोलोल Bh. 3. 82; कल्लोलमालाकुल Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोकिकल्लोलिनि त्व पापं तिरयाधुना सम भवव्याला वलीहात्मनः G. L. 50, so विपुल-पुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्याः.

कलरं A white water-lily.

कव 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. -कं A mushroom; विद्वज्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवचः, -च [cf. Up. 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable. (कुं-कुं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. -Comp. -पत्रः the birch tree. -हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (-रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवडः Water for washing the mouth.

कवन्तु *n.* A bad deed.

कवन्तं Water.

कव(च)र *a.* [Up. 4. 154.] (-रा, -री *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. -रः, -रः 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. -रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव(च)री A braid or fillet of hair; वृधपी विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. -Comp. -भरः, -भारः a fine head of hair; वृधय जघने काशीमेव राजा कवरीभरं Git. 12.

कवरी A prisoner.

कवलः, -लं [केन जलेन वलते चळति, वल-वच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्वा-द्वान्निः कवलैस्तुगानं R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेपु सपादितः U. 3 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Māl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in सुस्तुना कवलित.

कवष, कवष् *a.* Ved. Sounding, creaking (as the door). -पः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवार A lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [कुं-उ Up. 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8 9; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praise-worthy. -विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुहना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तद्वद्वाहे रामचरितं आद्य कविरसि U. 2; मन्दः कवियज्ञःमार्थी R. 1. 3; इदं कविम्यः पूर्वभ्यां नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2 86. -3 An epithet of Śukra, the preceptor of the Asuras, कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. -4 Vālmiki, the first poet. -5 Brahmā. -6 The sun. -*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कविका. -Comp. -उद्देशः an epithet of Vālmiki, the first poet. -युवः an epithet of Śukra. -राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजराजिसुकुटालकार-हीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called रावणपांडवीय. -रामायणः an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविकः, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता यद्यस्ति

राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21 ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुर-
निकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरो भासो हासः कवि-
कुलध्वजः कालिदासो विलासः । हर्षो हर्षो
हृदयवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः केषा नैषा
कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय ॥ P. R.
1. 22.

कवि(वी)ये The bit of a bridle.

कवेर्ल A lotus.

कवोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid ;
R. 1. 67.

काव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of
food to deceased ancestors ; एव वै प्रथ-
मः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147,
97, 128. —व्यः A class of Manes.
—Comp. —वालः 1. fire. —2. a class of
Manes. —वाह m., —वाहः, —वाहनः fire.
कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.).
—शा 1 A whip ; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन्
निर्झरं कर्कशाः कशाः । तव गात्रे पतिष्यति
सहस्रमर्कं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where
the word may be m. or f.). —2 Flog-
ging. —3 A string, rope. —4 The
mouth. —5 A quality.

कश्य a. [कशमर्हति, कशा-यत्] Fit
to be whipped or flogged. —इयं 1
Spiritous liquor. —2 A horse's flank.

कशस् n Water.

कशिकः A mongoose.

कशिपु m. or n. 1 A mat. —2 A
pillow. —3 A bed. —युः 1 Food. —2
Clothing. —3 Food and clothing
(according to विश्व).

कशे(से)रु m. n. 1 The back-
bone. —2 A kind of grass. —रः One
of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa.

कशेरुकः, कसेरुकः—का A sort of
grass. —का The back-bone.

कस्मल a. [Up. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty,
disgraceful, ignominious ; मत्संवंधार-
कस्मला किवर्द्धी स्याच्चेदस्मिन्महत धिक्कुमा-
रमयं U. 1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of
mind, lowness or depression of spi-
rits ; कस्मलं महदाविशत् Mb. ; कुतस्त्वा
कस्मलमिदं विषमे सद्युपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2.
—2 Sin. —3 A swoon. —4 Consterna-
tion, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country
the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position
is thus described in Tantras:—शारदा-
मयारम्य कुंकुमाद्रितटातकः । तावत्कश्मीरदेशः
सत् पञ्चाशद्योजनामकः). —Comp. —जः, —जं,
—जम्ब m. n. saffron ; कश्मीरजस्य कटु-
तादयि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71. v. 1.

कश्यप a. Having black teeth.
—यः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a Ri-
shi, the husband of Aditi and Diti,
and thus the father both of gods
and demons, (so called because he
drank कश्य 'liquor'; cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रो-
न्मत् कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः । Mark. P.).
[He was the son of Marichi, the son

of Brahmā. He bears a very im-
portant share in the work of crea-
tion. According to Mahābhārata and
other accounts, he married Aditi and
12 other daughters of Dakṣha, and
begot on Aditi the twelve Adityas.
By his other twelve wives he had a
numerous and very diversified pro-
geny—serpents, reptiles, birds, de-
mons, nymphs of the lunar constella-
tion. He was thus the father of
gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and
reptiles—in fact of all living beings.
He is therefore often called Prajā-
pati]. —Comp. —नन्दनः an epithet of
Garuda.

कृष 1. 1 U. (कषति-ते, कषित) 1 To
rub, scratch, scrape ; समूहकार्षं कषेति
Sk. ; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try, rub
on a touch-stone (as gold) ; छद्देम
कषक्षिवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नमस्तले N.
2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To
itch. —5 To leap. —II. 10 P. (कषयति)
To hurt.

कष a. [कष-अच्] Rubbing, scratch-
ing. —यः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-
stone ; छद्देम कषक्षिवालसत्कषपाषाण-
निभे नमस्तले N. 2. 69 ; Mk. 3. 17.
—Comp. —पट्टिका a touch stone ;
Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण a. [कष-ल्युट्] Unripe, imma-
ture. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking,
scratching ; कण्डूलद्विपगंडपिंड तथणोत्कषे-
न संपातिभिः U. 2. 9 ; कषणकपनिरस्त-
महाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. —2 Test of gold
by the touch-stone.

कषा = कशा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. —2 The sun.

कषि a. Injurious, harmful, hurt-
ful.

कषित a. Hurt, injured.

कषिः f. 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury,
trouble, pain.

कषाय a. 1 Astringent ; S. 2. —2
Fragrant ; स्फुटितकमलानोद्वेजीकषायः
Me. 31 ; U. 2. 21 ; Mv 5. 41. —3
Red, dark-red ; चूर्णाकुसुमास्वादकषायकटः
Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Hence) Sweet sound-
ing ; Māl. 7. —5 Brown. —6 Improper,
dirty. —यः, —यं 1 Astringent flavour
or taste (one of the six rasas) ; see
कटु ; यो वक्त्रे पेक्षिष्यति जिह्वा स्तमयति कटं व-
ध्वाति हृदयं कषति पीडयति च स कषायः Susr.
—2 The red colour. —3 A decoction
with one part of a drug mixed with
four, eight, or sixteen parts of water
(the whole being boiled down until
one quarter is left) ; Ms. 11. 154. —4
Plastering, smearing ; Ku. 7. 17 ;
anointing. —5 Perfuming the body
with unguents ; Bs. 1. 4. —6 Gum,
resin, extract or exudation from a
tree. —7 Dirt, uncleanness. —8 Dul-
ness, stupidity. —9 Attachment to
worldly objects. —10 Decay, ruin.

—यः 1 Passion, emotion. —2 Kali
yuga.

कषायित a. 1 Tinged, reddened, co-
loured ; अमुनेव कषायितस्तनी Ku. 4.
34 ; St. 7. 11. —2 Affected.

कषायिन a. 1 Yielding a resinous
exudation, astringent. —2 Dye of
a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded.
—m. N. of several plants :—वर्द्ध, शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषीका A kind of bird.

कषे(से)रुका The back-bone, the
spine.

कषकटः A kind of poisonous in-
sect.

कट a. [कट्-क] 1 Bad, evil, ill,
wrong ; रामहस्तमनुयाय कटात् कटतरं
गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to
worse', (reduced to a wretched con-
dition). —2 Painful, grievous ; मो-
हादृक्कटतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56, कटोऽयं
सल्लभ्यभावः Ratn 1 full of cares ;
Ms. 7. 50 ; Māl. 9. 37 ; Y. 3. 29 ;
कटा वृत्तिः पराधीना कटो वासो निराश्रयः ।
निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकटा द्रिद्रता ॥
Chāp 59. —3 Difficult, कष्टोऽधि-
कारः V. 3. 1 ; U. 7. —4 Hard to sub-
due (as an enemy), Ms. 7. 186, 210.
—5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious.
—6 Boding evil. —7 Sorrowful, miser-
able. —8 1 Evil, difficulty, misery,
suffering, hardship, pain ; कटं खल्वन-
पत्यता 9. 6 ; धिगर्थाः कटसंश्रयाः Pt. 1.
163. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 Difficul-
ty, effort ; कष्टेन some how or other.
—8 ind. Alas ! Ah ! हा धिक कटः ; हा
कटं जरयामि नृपपुत्रः पुत्रैर्वज्रापते Pt. 4.
78 —Comp. —आगत a. arrived or got
with difficulty. —कर a. giving pain,
troublesome. —कारः—कारकः the world
(as the scene of miseries). —तपस्व a.
one who practises hard penance ; S.
7. —संश्रय a. attended with troubles ;
Pt. 1. 163 ; 2. 118. —साध्य a. to be
accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं
a bad tation, a difficult or disagree-
able place.

कट् 1. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To
move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते
or कस्ते) 1 To go. —2 To destroy.

कसः 1 touchstone, cf. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तभी Ved. The prop of a car-
riage-pole.

कस्तूरीरं Tin.

कस्तु(स्तु)रिका, कस्तुरी Musk ; क-
स्तुरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ;
1. 121 ; Ch. P. 7. —Comp. —शृगः the
musk-deer.

कस्मल = कस्मल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going. -2 Injuring.

कङ्गाहः A buffalo.

कङ्गारं The white lotus, कङ्गारपद्म-कुसुमानि सुदुर्विधुस्त्वं Rs. 3. 15.

कङ्गः A kind of crane.

कांशिः A cup ; (कंसपात्र).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसय पानपात्राय हित कंसयि तस्य विकारः यज्ञ छलोप ; cf. P. IV. 3. 168] Made of white copper or bell-metal ; Ms. 4. 65. -रस्यं 1 Bell-metal or white copper ; Ms. 5. 114 ; Y. 1. 190. -2 A gong of bell-metal. -रस्यः, -रस्यं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet ; Si. 15. 81. -Oomp. -कारः (री. f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. -तालः a, cymbal. -भाजनं a brass-vessel. -मल verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [के शब्दकरणे-कन् Up. 3. 43] 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिच शुंके Pt. 1. 24. -2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. -3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). -5 A sectarian mark (तिलक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of a Dvīpa. -का N. of several plants कान्कासा, काकोली &c. -की A female crow. -कं 1 A multitude of crows. -2 A modus coendi. -Oomp. -अक्षि-गोलकन्याय see under न्याय. -अरिः an owl. -उद्वरः a snake ; काकोद्वरो येन विनीतदुर्गः Kavirāja ; काकोद्वरसोद्वरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. -उलूकिका, -उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow ; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Pan-chatantra). -चिचर the Gunjā plant. -उद्वः, -उद्विः 1. a wag-tail. -2. a side-lock of hair ; see काकपक्ष below. -जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तालीय *a.* (anything) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally ; an accident ; अहो नु खलु भोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5 ; काकतालीयवत्पातं हृद्भापि निधिमग्रतः H. Pr. 35, some times used adverbially in the sense of ' accidentally ' ; फलेति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न विभ्यति Ve. 2. 14. °न्याय see under न्याय. -तालुकिच *a.* contemptible, vile. -द्वतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow ; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing ; गवेषण searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). -ध्वजः the submarine fire. -निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). -पक्षः, -पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste) ; काक-पक्षधरेभ्य याचितः B. 11. 1, 31, 42 ; 3. 28 ; U. 3. -पदं 1. the sign (८) in Mss.

denoting that something has been left out. -2. an incision in the skin. (-द्वः) a particular mode of sexual intercourse. -दुच्छः, -दुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. -पेय *a.* shallow ; काकपेया नदी Sk. -भीक्षुः an owl. -मद्गुः a gallinule. -यवः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain) ; यथा काकयवाः प्रोक्ता यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रान सिद्धौ हि यनहीनास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86 ; तथैव पांडवः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb ; (काकयवाः = निष्फलतृणान्य). -रत the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances) ; Si. 6. 76. -दंष्ट्या a woman that bears only one child. -स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow). काकणं Leprosy with black and red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small coin.

काकरु(रु)क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -कः ; A hen-pecked husband. -2 (की. f.) An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक(का)लः A raven. -लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the wind-pipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -कः 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A kind of rice.

काकलिः, -ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone ; अलुब्धसुखकाकलीसहितं U. 3 ; Rs. 1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not ; फणिसुखकाकलसिद्धं शक... प्रभृत्यने-कोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. -3 Scissors. -4 The Guśja plant. -Oomp. -रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकलीकः A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water (कं जल-मकिति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. -2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Pana -3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Māsha. -4 A part of a measure. -5 The beam of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Pana q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3 cowrie ; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the neck. -2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions, such as fear, grief, anger ; भिषकं रजनिर्धरेः ककुत्तिलानिर्धरे S. D. ; अलीककाकु-करणकुसुमतां K. 222. -2 (Hence) A word of negation ; used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative), as in questions

of appeal, (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1. 146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4 Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थः [ककुत्स्थस्यापत्यं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्] A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of the kings of the solar dynasty ; काकु-स्थमालोक्तयता वृषाणां R. 6. 2 ; 12. 30, 46 ; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुदं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven ; Y. 1. 174. -2 A snake. -3 A boar. -4 A potter. -5 A division of the infernal regions or hell ; Y. 3. 223. -6 A poisonous substance.

काक्षः [कुक्षितमक्षं अन्व, कोः कदिशः ; cf. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look, a glance. -क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look ; काक्षेणाना-द्रेक्षितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fragrant earth.

कागः A crow ; cf. काक.

कांक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (काक्षति, काक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, long for ; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरन्यह्वय-स्तस्मिन्स्पर्श्यत्यमी S. 7. 12 ; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12 ; 7. न काक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32 ; R. 12. 58 ; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [कांक्ष-अ] 1 Wish, desire. -2 Inclination, appetite ; as in भक्तकांक्षा. कांक्षितं *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. -2 Expected. --तं A wish, desire.

कांक्षित *a.* (जी. f.) [कांक्ष-णिङ्] Wishing for, desirous ; दर्शनं, जलं &c. ; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal ; आकरे पञ्चरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44 ; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हतं चित्तमणि-र्नेया Sānti. 1. 12 ; मणिर्लुपति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यवैवास्ते तथैवास्ता काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः ॥ H. 2. 68. -2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to support burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes. -5 The string of the balance. -चं 1 Alkaline salt. -2 Wax. -Oomp. -अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (वक्). -चटी a glass ewer. -भाजनं a glass vessel. -मणि crystal, quartz. -मलं, -लवणं, -संक्षतं black salt or soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. -2 Alkaline ashes &c.

काचिव *a.* Suspended in a loop or by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of pa-

pers or the leaves of a manuscript ; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काचिः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

काच् 1 A. (कांचे, कांचित) 1 To shine. -2 To bind.

काचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [काच् ल्युट्] Golden, made of gold ; तन्मध्ये च स्वटिक-फलका काचनी वासयति : Me. 79 ; काचनं बलयं S. 6. 5 ; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold (माहं) अनेध्यावपि काचनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. -नः 1 The Dhattūra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. -नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. —Comp. —अंगी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion ; Bv. 2. 72. —कंदरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. —चूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. —सविः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality ; cf. H. 4. 113.

काचनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

काचनारः (लः) The Kovidāra tree. काचनीय *a.* Golden. —या Yellow orpiment (गोरोचना).

काचिः, —ची *f.* [काच् क्वणे इति] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments ; एतावता नवमुनेषुकोमि काचि-कुणस्थानमनिदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55 ; Me. 28 ; Si. 9. 82 ; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus ; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). —Comp. —पुरी, नगरी the same as कांची (2). —पदं the hips and loins.

काचिकं Sour gruel.

काचिकं, काजिका, काजी, काजीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काटः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness ; काठिन्यमुक्तनं S. 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काष्ण *a.* [कृष् निर्मालने कर्तरि षच् Tv] 1 One-eyed ; अक्ष्णा काष्णः Sk ; काणेन च-क्षुषा (किं वा H. Pr. 12 ; Ms. 3. 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie) ;

वातः काणवराटकोपि नमया तुष्णेऽधुना मुंच-सायु Bh. 3. 4 ; (Mar. कुटकी कवडी).

—णः A crow. काणुकः 1 A crow. -2 A cock. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāla tree.

कणयः, —रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. —Comp. —मातु *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman ; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only). काणेलीमातः अस्ति किंचि-च्चिह्नं यदुपलस्यसि Mk. 1.

कांडः, —डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 A stem, stock, branch ; लीलोत्खातसृणालकांडक-बलच्छेदे U. 3. 16, Amaru. 95, Ms. 1. 46. 48, Māl. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book ; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. -5 A separate department or subject, e. g. कर्षो &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 Cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). —Comp. —कारः a maker of arrows. (—रं) the betel-nut. —गो-चरः, an iron arrow. —पटः, —पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain ; Si. 5. 22. —पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —पुटः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religious, profession &c. In Mv. 3. Jāmadag-nya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपुट, (स्व-कुलपुटतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरित-नासो कांडपुट इति स्मृतः ॥) (—डं, the bow of Kārṇa and Kāma. —भंगः, —भ्रं a fracture of the bone or limbs. —वीणा the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —सविः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्युटः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईत् ईश्च्वा] An archer, (this word also is sometimes used like काण्डपुट as a term of reproach ; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलेः A basket of reed ; see कंडोले.

काणवः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ ; कातुः to insult, dishonour ; यन्मयेऽस्वयंमत्तेन गुरुः सदासि कातुः Bbhāg.

कातंजं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kāṭikeya).

कातर *a.* [इषत्वरति स्वकर्तृसिद्धिं गच्छति, वृ अच् कोः कादेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, dis-ouraged, वर्जयति च कातरात् Pt. 4. 42 ; Amaru. 7, 30, 75 ; R. 11. 78 ; Me. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid ; किमेवं कातरात्मानं S. 4. -3 Agitated ; perplexed, confused ; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous ; through fear (as eyes), R. 2. 52 ; Amaru. 79. —रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice, कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं श्वापदचिह्नितम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kātyāyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vartikas to supplement the Śāstras of Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yajñavalkya. -3 N. of Parvati. —Comp. —पुत्रः, सु N. of Kāṭikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Kātyāyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः all.

कार्यचित्क *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty

काथिकः [कथायां वाचः, कथा-ठक्] A narrator of stories ; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Up. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहस) ; R. 13. 55 ; Rs. 4. 9 -2 An arrow ; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. —वं Flower of the Kadamba tree ; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds ; Māl. 9. 16 ; सदीपयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. ; Bv. 4. 9

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree ; निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरस-मत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66 —री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general ; का

इन्द्रीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदनिष्ठते S. 6; or काद्वरीमद्विधुमितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलवृत्तः पवनं पृथिव्याम् Udb., रसभरणे K. 240 -3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क a. (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

काद्वयः A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

कानक a. [कनक-अण्] Golden. -क The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18. 42; काननावनि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahma. -3 A house. -Oomp. -अग्निः wild fire conflagration. -ओकस m. 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः, -यी [कनिष्ठा-अपत्यार्थे टक् इण्डच्] The offspring or the youngest child.

कानीनः [कन्याया अनुदाया अपत्य अण् कनी-नादेशः; P. IV. 1. 116] 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजालो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 2. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karṇa.

कांत p. p. [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कृतं चा-शुद्धं M. 1. 4. -2 Pleading, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्द्वयपुणैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वैः कांतमात्सीयं पश्यति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोद्वृतः सुद्वयपुणतः संगमात् किञ्चिद्भूतः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A king of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयम्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kartikeya, (2) Krishna. -तं 1 Saf-iron. -2 A kind of iron. -Oomp. -अयसं the load stone. -पक्षिन् m. a peacock (of iron) -लोह the loadstone. -लोहं steel.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य जयनीयशिलातले ते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10. 73. -3 The Priyangu creeper. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Oomp. -अम्रिदोहवः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest; रुद्रं तु युधिर्गर्जनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity.

-रः 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bamboo. -रं 1 A kind of sugarcane. -रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः f. [कम् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me. 15, अस्त्रिकांति S. 5. 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Me. 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishment. -4 Wish, desire. -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love. (S. D. thus distinguishes कान्ति from शोभा and दीप्तिः-रूपयौवनलालित्यमोगाद्यैरामूषणं शोभा प्राक्ता सैव कान्तिर्मन्मथाप्यादिना द्युतिः। कांतरेवानिर्विशेषीणां दीप्तिरित्यभिधीयते 130, 131.) -6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durgā. -8 A digit of the moon. -Oomp. -कर a beautifying, illuminating, brightening -द्व a beautifying, adorning. (-द्व) 1 bile. -2. clarified butter. -द्व दायक, दायिन् a adornig -धृत् m the moon.

कांतिमत् a. Lovely, beautiful, splendid; K. 4. 1, 5 71; Me. 30. -m 1 The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

कांदवं Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांदविक A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशीक a. 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; युगजनः कांदिशीकः संवृत्तः Pt. 1. -2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a county; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक a (की f.) [कपट-टक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Wicked, perverse. -कः 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.

कापथः [कुक्षितः पंथाः] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). -थं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल कापालिक a. [कपाल-अण्-टक्-वा] Relating to skulls -लः, -लिकः A follower of a certain Sāva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. -लं A kind of leprosy. -ली 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality; Mai. 4.

कापालिन् m N of Siva.

कापिक a (की f.) Snaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल a (ली f.) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Taught by or derived from Kapila. -लः 1 A follower of the Sankhya system of

philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिशं A spirituous liquor.

कापिशायनं 1 Liquor; Si. 10. 4. -2 A deity.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापेय [कपेर्भावेः कर्म वा, टक्] 1 The monkey species -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean, contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत a. (ती f.) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour.

-तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron -4 Fossil.

-तः The grey colour. -Oomp. -अं-जनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काप्यकरः, -कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

कास् ind. An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [कम्-वञ्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67 oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire; सचान् कामान् समभ्रुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ (8) and अर्थकाम. -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarāma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being. -ना Desire, wish. -सं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Kāma is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmīni His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Tāraka, they sought the aid of Kāma in drawing the mind of Siva towards Pārvatī, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kāma undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.]. -Oomp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire

of passion. °संदीपनं 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -अङ्गुष्ठाः 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -अंशुः the mango tree. -अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. -अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. -अनलः see कामाग्नि. -अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-यः) the (Indian) cuckoo -अथा musk. -अश्विन *a.* getting food at will. -अश्विकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. -अरण्या a pleasant grove. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Siva -2. a mineral substance. -अश्विन *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. -अवसायः 1. suppression of passion or at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -आख्या, -अक्षी N. of Durgā. -आहुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love: कामाहुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. -आत्मजः an epithet of Anirudha, son of Pradyumna. -आत्मन *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. -आयुधं 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-यः) the mango tree. -आयुध *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garudā. -आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. -आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -ईक्षु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. -उदकं 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. -उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -कलर N. of Rati, the wife of Kāma. -काम, कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-रः) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; Bz. 5. 12. -कूटः 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -कृत् *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-म.) the Supreme soul. -कौलि *a.* lustful. (-लिः) . a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -कीडा 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -म *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-या) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. -मति *a.* able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. -मुग्धः 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -चर, चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering

at will; Ku. 1. 50. -चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (-रः) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness, न कामचारो मयि संकनीयः R. 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; कामाचारानुज्ञा Sk.: Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -चारिन् *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-म) 1. Garudā. -2. a sparrow. -ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. -जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-म.) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. -जालः the (Indian) cuckoo. -व *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-वः) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. -दा = कामधेनु q.v. -दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. -दुग्ध *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; श्रीत कामदुग्धा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; Māl. 3. 11. -दुग्धा, दुग्ध *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bz. 10. 28. -दुली the female cuckoo. -देवः 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Vishnu. -देहिन् *a.* granting desires. -धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलति-वली कामधेनु. -धर्षिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पति. -पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. -पालः N. of Balarāma; also of Siva. -प्रद *a.* granting desires. (-दः) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कश्चित् कामप्रवेदने Ak. -प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. -फलः a species of the mango tree. -भोगः (pl.) sensual gratifications. -महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -मालिन् *m.* N. of Ganesha. -मूढ, -मोहित *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वं प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मयोनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रूपिन् *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-म.) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a bear. -3. a Vidyādhara. -रेखा, -लेखा a harlot, courtesan. -लता membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्लभः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree. (-मा) moonlight. -वश *a.* influenced by love. (-शः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद् *a.* saying anything at will. -विह्व *a.* disappointing desires.

-वीर्य *a.* 'showing heroism at will.' (*m.*) an epithet of Garudā. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृत्तं the trumpet flower. -शर 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-म.) N. of Vāsudeva. (-फ.) N. of Rukmini. -सूत्रं 1. N. of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -2. 'thread of love', love incident; Māl. 1. 4. -हैदुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bz. 16. 8.

कामतः, -कामेन *ind.* 1. Of one's own accord, willingly. -2. Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3. From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4. At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -नं Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1. According to wish or inclination, at will; कामनामी. -2. Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3. To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4. Willingly, joyfully; Sānti 4. 4. -5. Well, very well (a particle of assent), it may be that; मनागन्मयावृत्त्या वा काम क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6. Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, -yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु हृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1. R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; Māl. 9. 34. -7. Indeed, forsooth, really, R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8. Better, rather (usually with न); काममात्मरणिच्छेत् गृहे कन्यर्तुमत्यपि न चैवैनं प्रयच्छतु शुण्डीनाय कश्चित् Ms. 9. 89; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितु *a.* Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3.

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1. The spring. -2. A desert. -3. Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1. Desirous, wishing. -2. Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher. -*f.* N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for. —कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wished, desired. —तं A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिव *a.* (नी. f.) [कम्-गिति] 1 Lustful. —2 Desirous. —3 Loving, fond. —*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंघीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदन-वृत्तिमुदाहरति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. —2 A uxorious husband. —3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. —4 A sparrow. —5 An epithet of Siva. —6 The moon. —7 A pigeon. —8 The Supreme being. —नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. —2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उद्यति हि ज्ञातः कामिनीगण-पांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केदां नैवा कथय कविता-कामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. —3 A woman (in general); सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Ms. 63; Rs. 1. 28. —4 A timid woman. —5 Spiritu-ous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (का or की. f.) [कम्-उ-क्] 1 Wishing, desirous. —2 Lustful, libidinous. —कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकैः कुंभील-कैश्च परिहृत्य चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. —2 A sparrow. —3 The Asoka tree. —का A woman desirous of wealth. —की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable; सुखा विष्टा च काम्या-ज्ञानं Sānti. 2. 8. —2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. निरय); अने काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2, 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. —3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ, न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. —स्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. —*Comp.* —अभिप्राय a self-interested motive or purpose. —कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —गित् *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (—*f.*) an agreeable speech. —दानं 1. an acceptable gift. —2. a free-will offering, voluntary gift. —सरणं voluntary vow. —वृत्तं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कम्-ठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिलः, —कापिलः, —कापिलकः *N.* of a tree; Mā. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कम्बल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबलिकः [कम्बल-इक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कम्बोज-अण्] 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. —2 A king of the Kambojas. —3 The Pun-nāga tree. —4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [इषद-ल] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः —यं [चयितेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिक-मिति कायः, वि-बन् आदिः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभक्ति कायः क-रुणापराणां परोपकारेण तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. —2 The trunk of a tree. —3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). —4 A multi-tude, assemblage, collection. —5 Principal, capital. —6 Home, resi-dence, habitation. —7 A butt, a mark. —8 Natural temperament. —यं (with or without लीयं) The part of the hand just below the fingers, espe-cially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being con-sidered sacred to Prājāpati is called प्रजापतिर्लियं; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as राजापत्य q. v. Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. —*Comp.* —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्रेसः bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of dis-eases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बंधनं 1. girdle. —2. the union of semen virile and blood. —वलनं an armour. —स्यः 1. the Supreme being. —2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother.) —3. a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लब्धौ मात्रा Mn. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्या) 1. a woman of that caste. —2. the Myrobalan tree. (—स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—यिका. f.), कायिक (की. f.) *a.* [काय-उक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —*Comp.* —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार *a.* (री. f.) [कृ-वृ] At the end of comp.) Making, doing

performing, working, maker, doer, author; संयकारः author; कुंभकारः, सुवर्णकारः &c. &c. —*अः* 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. —2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फुत्कार &c. —3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. —4 Religious austerity. —5 A husband, lord, master. —6 Deter-mination. —7 Power, strength. —8 A tax or toll. —9 A heap of snow. —10 The Himālaya mountain. —11 Water pro-duced by hail. —12 Killing, slaughter. —*Comp.* —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehī mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a.* working, acting as agent. —धुः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका. f.) [कृ-वृ] (Usual-ly at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंस्कारकारकः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —2 An agent. —3 In-tending to act or do. —कं 1 (Ingram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and verb in a sentences (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive; (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. —2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —3 Water produced from hail. —*Comp.* —दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is con-nected with several verbs in succe-sion; e. g. स्त्रियति कृणति वेष्टति विचलति निमिषति विहोषयति तिथेष्ट. अंतर्नदति. बुवि-तुमिच्छति नवपरिणया बध्नुः शयने K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. आपकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —2 Instru-mental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. —2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमासुखी तर्ह R. 16. 22. —3 An instrument, means; V. 3. 20, 65. —4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is inva-riably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; accord-ing to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds: (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent), as

threads in the case of cloth ; (2) असम्बन्धि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth ; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 the generative cause, creator, father ; Ku. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter ; Y. 3. 148 ; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority ; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -12 Action. -13 A legal instrument or document. -14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). -16 Killing, injuring. -ज 1 Pain, agony ; Ve. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणात् for the reason that ; हेतु on account of hatred ; मत्कारणात् for my sake ; Pt. 1. 22.) -Comp. -अन्वित a. having a cause or reason. -उत्तर a. special plea, denial of the cause of complaint ; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारण an elementary or primary cause ; an atom ; Ki. 18. 35. -ज a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. -गुण a. quality of the cause. -बल-युत a. strong by motives ; Pt. 5. 29. -युत a. 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. -माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes' ; यथोचर चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वसाधनस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10 ; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63 ; also S. D. 728. -वादिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन a. without a cause. -वरीर (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक a. (का or की f.) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य a. To be caused or performed ; दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितु, कारयिष्यु a. Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारि f. Action, act, work. -m. An artist, a mechanic.

कारित a. Caused to be done or effected. -तर Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). -त The causal form of a verb.

कारिन् a. Making, doing, causing bringing about (at the end of comp.).

-m. A mechanic, artist.

कारुण्डवः A sort of duck ; तस्य वारि विहाय वीरगलिर्न कारुण्डवः सेवते V. 2. 23.

कारुधामिन् m. 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कारुध a. Produced or coming from a camel.

कारुमिहिका Camphor.

कारुभा N. of a tree (पिप्लु).

कारुवः A crow.

कारुस्करः N. of a tree (किंपक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3

Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for

drowning the sound of the lute. -Comp. -अमार, -युह, -वेदमन् n. a

prison-house, a jail ; कारागृहे निजित-

वासवेन लक्ष्मणेनोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6.

40, Sānti. 4. 10. -युतः a prisoner

-पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

कारायुनी A musical instrument

(as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A

business, or trade. -3 A memorial

verse, or a collection of such verses,

on grammatical, philosophical, or

scientific subjects ; e. g. Bhāṭṭi's

Kārikās on grammar ; सत्यकारिका. -4

Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारिर a. [करि-अण्] Made of the

shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारिष [करिषाणां सङ्घः अण्] A heap

of dried cow-dung.

कारु a. (रु. f.) [कृ-उण् Up. 1. 1]

1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant.

2 An artisan, mechanic, artist ; कार-

रुभिः कारितं तेन कुत्रिभं स्वमहेतवे Vb. 1.

13 ; इति स्म सा कारुतरेण लेखितं नलस्य

च स्वस्य च सद्यसीकृते N. 1. 38 ; Y. 2.

249, 1. 187 ; Ms. 5. 129 ; 10. 12 (They

are :— तदा च तेषां वाक्श नापितो रजकस्तथा ।

पञ्चमश्चर्मकारश्च कारुः शिल्पिनो मताः ॥).

-3 Terrible, horrible. -रुः 1 An epithet

of विश्वकर्मे the architect of the

gads. -2 An art, a science. -Comp.

-चौरः one who commits burglary,

a dacoit. -जः 1. a piece of mechanism,

any product of manufacture.

-2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock,

an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum

growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

कारुकाः—का An artisan.

कारुणिक a. (की f.) [करुण-उण्]

Compassionate, kind, tender ; Nāg.

1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity ;

कारुण्यमातन्वते Gīt. 1 ; कारुण्यः कार-

ण्यस्पद् Bv. 1. 2.

कारुण्डिका, -कारुण्डी A leech.

कारेणव a. Belonging to a female

elephant.

कारेत (त) मः -रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, harm. -3 A well.

कार्कण a. Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाकव a. Relating to a cock

(कुकवाकु).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness.

-2 Firmness. -3 Solidity ; Si. 2. 17 ;

Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness,

sternness, cruelty ; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि

चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्कीक a. Like a white horse.

कार्ण a. Relating to an ear. -र्ण 1

The wax of the ear. -2 An ear-ring.

-र्णः N. of Vṛishaketu. -Comp.

-छिद्रकं a sort of well. -वेष्टकिक a.

fit for ear-rings.

कार्तियुग a. Relating to the कृतयुग.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavī-

rya and king of the Haihayas, who

ruled at Māhishmat. [Having wor-

shipped Dattatreya, he obtained from

him several boons, such as a thousand

arms, a golden chariot that went

wheresoever he willed it to go, the

power of restraining wrong by justice,

conquest of earth, invincibility

by enemies &c. ; (cf. R. 6. 39).

According to the Vāyu Purāṇa he

ruled justly and righteously for 85000

years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He

was a contemporary of Ravana whom

he once captured and confined like a

beast in a corner of his city ; cf. R.

6. 40. Kartavīrya was slain by

Parasurama for having carried off by

violence the Kamadhenu of his

revered father Jamadagni. Kartavīrya

is also known by the name

Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold ; स तत्कार्तस्वरभासु-

रंवरः Si. 1. 20 ; दंडेन K. 82.

कार्तितिकः [कृतांत वेत्ति उक्] An

astrologer, fortune-teller ; कार्तितिको

नाम घृत्वा सुवं बभ्राम Dk. 130.

कार्तिक a. (की f.) [कृत्तिका-अण्]

Belonging to the month of Kārttika ;

R. 19. 39. -कः 1 N. of the month

in which the full moon is near the

कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to

October-November). -2 An epithet

of Skanda. -की The full moon day

in the month of Kārttika.

कार्तिकिकः The month of Kārttika.

कार्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामपत्यं दङ्] N.

of Skanda (so called because he was

reared by the six Kṛittikās).

[Kārttikeya is the Mars or the god of

war of the Indian mythology. He is

the son of Siva (but born without

the direct intervention of a woman).

Most of his epithets have reference

to the circumstances of his birth.

Siva cast his seed into Agni (who

had gone to the god in the form

of a dove while he was enjoying

their senses), good composition, वाक्ये शब्दार्थयोः सम्यग्गच्छना गुणना मता

गुरु I 6 A [गुरते, गुरते-गुणं] To make an effort or exertion.—II. 4 A. (p. p. रज्ज्) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. —2 To go.

गुरुणं [गुरु भावे ल्युट्] Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a.* (क. or की. f.) [गृ कु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] (compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी माचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102, Rs 1. 7. —2 Great, large, long, extended. —3 Long (in duration or length); आरभगुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषुः दिवसेष्वेषु गच्छत्सु Me. 83. —4 Important, momentous, great, विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैः S. 4. 18, स्वाध्यासितां गुरुनरा प्रणयिष्ये V. 4. 15; Ku. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7; R. 14. 35. —5 Arduous, difficult (to bear); कान्ताचिरहगुरुणा ज्ञापेन Me. 1. —6 Great, excessive, violent, intense, गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15, Bg. 6. 22. —7 Venerable, respectable. —8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). —9 Best, excellent. —10 Dear, beloved. —11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). —12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; *e. g.* ई in ईह् or त in तकर (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मासौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके &c.) —13 Irresistible, unassailable; Māl. 6. 1. —14 Mighty, powerful. —15 Valuable, highly prized. —16 Grievous. —रुः I (a) A father; न केवलं तद्गुरुवैकपार्थिवः क्षितावभूदेकधर्तुरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (b) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. —2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरुम् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणा ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. —3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. —4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor, तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुर्हः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). —5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वणाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders, गुरुर्द्विपाणां गुरवे निचि 2 68. —6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुनेत्रसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. —7 The planet Jupiter;

गुरुकाश्यानुना विप्रश्वाङ्गीनामिनमःश्रियं S. 2. 2. —8 The propounder of a new doctrine —9 The lunar asterism called गुर्य. —10 N. of Drona, teacher of the Kauravas and Pandavas. —11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mimāṃsakas (called after him Prābhākara) —12 The Supreme spirit. —Comp. —अक्षर a long syllable. —अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. —2. a woman entitled to great respect. —अर्थ *a.* important (—र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil गुर्वधेमाहर्तुमहं यतिष्वे R. 5. 17. —उत्तम *a.* highly revered (—त्तः) the Supreme soul —कारः worship; adoration —कार्य 1. serious or weighty affair —2 the office of a spiritual teacher —कृत *a.* 1 worshipped. —2. made much of, Bh. 3. 20. —क्रम instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction —द्र white mustard —द्वर्ष attendance upon a preceptor, Māl. 9. 51. —जनः any venerable person, an elder's relative, the elders collectively, नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. —तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher —2 violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः, तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक, cf. Ms. 11. 103) —2. one who defiles his step-mother. —दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. —दानं 1. a guru's gift. —दैवतः the constellation गुरु. —पत्र the tamarind tree. —पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. —पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken —2 the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. —प्रसादः the product of a guru's blessing, *i. e.* learning. —र्ष 1. the constellation गुरु. —2. a bow. —3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. —मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्नं 1. topaz. —2. a gem brought from the Himālaya and the Indus. —लावकं relative importance or value; S. 5. —वर्तिन् —वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house —वारः, वासरः Thursday. —वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. —व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himālaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की. f.) 1 A little heavy. —2 Long (in prosody).

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. —2 N. of Vishnu.

गुरुता, त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. —2 Burden, trouble. —3 Dignity,

greatness; U. 6. 19, लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वच्छेदितान्येव नरे नयति H. 2. 46, Si. 16. 27. —4 Respectability, venerableness. —5 The office of a teacher. —6 Importance. —7 Universal gravitation.

गुरु(गु)र्जर. 1 The district of Gujarath. —2 An inhabitant of Gujarath; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशाद्गुर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः नेताप शिथिलनकरात् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vik. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman; *e. g.* गुर्विणी नाड्यगच्छति न स्पृशति रजस्वला. —वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्वं See गुर्वं.

गुर्वं 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. —2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses, cf. गुल. —ली 1 A pill. —2 Small por.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. —2 A pearl.

गुलिकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः, गुलुछः A bunch or cluster, see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकीर्णपणमार्गगुल्फं Ku. 7. 55. गुल्फावहविना K. 10.

गुल्मः-लमं [गुल् मङ्गु ल्य लः 1v.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush. Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58, Y. 2. 229. —2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. —3 A fort. —4 The spleen. —5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. —6 A village police-station. —7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. वाट). —8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —लमी 1 A cluster or clump of trees. —2 Jujube. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 A tent. —Comp. —केतु a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केशः *a.* having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* (की. f.) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. —2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म. —3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु(गु)वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुष्पित *a.* Ved Interlaced, entwined.

गुह 1 U. (गुहति ते, गुहय, गुह्ये, अगुहीतु, अगुहीत, अगुह, उ गुहयन्, गुहयति, ते, वक्ष्यति, ते, गुहेतु, गुहं, गुह) 1 To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुहं च गुहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुहेत्कुर्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41. —2 To cover with clothes.

गृहः [गृह-क] 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; **गृह** द्वाप्रतिहतज्ञाक्तः K 8, K1 5 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Grāndāli or Nishāda, king of Srīgavera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Vishnu; also of Siva. -Comp. -राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गृहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place, **गृहानिबद्धमतिशब्ददीर्घ** R. 2 28, 51, धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गृहाय Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित *a.* placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख *a.* 'cave-mouthed', wide mouthed, open-mouthed. -मूयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गृहिनं A wood, thicket.

गृहिलं Wealth, property.

गृहिरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गृह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private, **गृह्यं च गृह्यति** Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; सौमं चैवास्मि गृह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117, Pt. 2. 45. -2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुरुः an epithet of Siva. -दीपकः the fire-fly. -निर्व्यदः urine. -गुण्यः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). -भावितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -मयः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

गृह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; **गृह्यकस्तं ययाचे** Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गृह्य *p. p.* [गृह-क] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -ह्यं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंगः a tortoise. -अंघ्रिः a snake. -आत्मन् (the compound word being गृहोत्पन्न thus accounted for in Sk भवेद्द्वयणमिमांसाः सिद्धौ वर्णविपर्ययात्; गृहोत्पन्ना वर्णविहृतवर्णलोपात्पु-बोद्धः) the Supreme soul. -उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; **गृहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गृहजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः** Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चार -चारिन्

a. going about secretly. (-*m.*) a spy, secret emissary. -नेहिः the wag-tail -पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3 the mind, intellect. -पादः, -पादः a snake. -गुरुवः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -गुल्फकः the Bakula tree. -भावितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्गः 1. a passage underground. -2. a defile. -मैथुनः a crow. -वचस् *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गृह्यन् Concealing, hiding.

गृ 6 P. (गृयति) To void by stool.

गृ 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गृथ -थं feces, ordure.

गृन *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गृ = गृ १. १. १.

गृण See गृण.

गृने (गृ) *a.* Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गृतिः *f.* Ved. Praise, approval.

गृद (गृद) 1 1 A. [गृ(गृ)दति] 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. -II. 10 P. (गृदयति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गृदः A jump.

गृध्र 10 P. (गृध्रयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गृवाक See गृवाक.

गृवणा The eyes in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गृयति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृज्ज 1 P. (गृजति or गृजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृजनः 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the Ga'nja. -नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृडि (डी) *v* A species of jackal.

गृत्त *a.* 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -स्तः The god of love.

गृध्र 4 P. (गृध्रयति, गृध्र) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -Caus. (गृध्रयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (Atm.).

गृध्र *a.* [गृध्र-क] Lustful, libidinous. -धुः The god of love.

गृध्र *a.* [गृध्र-क] 1 Greedy, covetous, अगृध्रराद्वे सोऽर्थे R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्र्य, -ध्या [गृध्र कर्माणि कथप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध्र *a* [गृध्र-क] Greedy, covetous. -ध्रः, -ध्रः A vulture, मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्वः H 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. -कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājagriha. -पतिः, -राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jātāyū; अस्त्येवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित *a* furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow.)

गृध्राण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृध्रिका The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kasyapa and Tāmra.

गृध्र *a.* Bad, wicked. -*f.* 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृध्रं Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत *a.* Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टिः *f.* [गृह्णाति सङ्कृत् गर्भं, गृह् कर्त्तुं कित्त्वा पुत्रोऽन्व.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सङ्कृतगता गोः); आपीनभारोद्गहनमयलाद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; श्री तावत्सङ्कृतं पठंती वृत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टिः सुसुखाद् करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासितागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. -*m.* A boar.

गृह [गृह्यते वर्माचरणाय, गृह् गृहार्थे क Tv.] 1 A house, न गृह गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमुखेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्यं सुयवेद्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -ह्यः (*m. pl.*) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृज्जितानिरेकाभित्तयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame'; e. g. 'कपोतः 'a tame pigeon'; 'कार्याणि, कर्माणि 'household duties'; 'शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. I. 45. &c -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईश

—ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. -2. a regent of sign of the zodiac. —अयनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter, गृहार्थोऽपिपरिष्कृत्य Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. —अम्लं a kind of sour-gruel. —अवग्रहणी the threshold. —अहम् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground ; (Mar. पाटा). —आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (-तः) a guest. —आचारः 1. household or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः, -वादी, -वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आशया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmana ; see आश्रम. —आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance, उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. —कच्छपः = गृहामन् *q. v.* —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. —करण 1. household affairs. -2. house-building. —कर्तृ *m.* 'a house-builder,' a kind of sparrow. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. household affairs. -2. a domestic rite. —करः, कारः, दासः a menial, domestic servant ; ईश्वर्यसुहरयो हरिणेष्वपानां येनाक्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. —कारकः a house-builder, mason ; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् *m.* 1. a house-builder. -2. a kind of wasp. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कार्यं household affairs ; Ms. 5. 150. —गोधा, -गोधिका the small house-lizard. —गृही a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. -2. family dissensions. —जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family especially the wife ; Mu. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. —दाहः setting a house on fire, incendiarism. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. —देवता the goddess of a house ; (pl.) a class of household deities. —देहली the threshold of a house ; यासं बलिः सपदिमद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 2. —नमनं wind. —नाशकः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second state of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. -2 a sacrificer. -3. the virtue of a householder ; i. e. hospitality.

-4 Ved. an epithet of Agni. -5 the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire. —पत्नी Ved. 'the mistress of a house,' the wife of the householder —पालः 1. the guardian of a house. -2. a house-dog. —पोनकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —चक्षुः a domestic ichneumon. —बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities ; Ms. 3. 265. —मियः a crane. —मुक्क *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow, नीडारंभैर्यहबलिमुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः Me. 23. —देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. -2. destroying a house. -3. breaking into a house. -4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भंजन 1. breaking down or destroying a house. -2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —मर्तु *m.* the master of a house. —भुनिः *f.* the site of a house. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. prying into domestic affairs. -2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् *m.* an inmate of the same house, tenant. —माषिः a lamp. —माचिका *n.* bat. —सुगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेघ *a.* 1. one who performs the domestic rites. -2. connected with the duties of a household. (—घः) 1. a householder -2. a domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् *m.* a householder, a married Brāhmana who has a household ; (गृह-द्विर्भवते सगच्छते Malli.) ; प्रजाये गृहमेधिनः R. 1. 7 ; see गृहपति above. (—नी) the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यज्ञं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened ; गृहयज्ञपताकाश्रीरपोरादर-निमिता Ku. 6. 41. —रक्षं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, -वाडी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure ; Amaru. 13. —सवेशकः A house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder ; संकटा ह्याहिनाग्नीनां प्रत्यवाये गृहस्थता U. 1. 9, see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68 ; 6 90. —आश्रमः the life of a householder ; see गृहश्रम. —धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहयायः A householder ; (according to Tv. the form गृहयाय given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयातु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हो) लिका A small house-lizard गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house), न गृह गृहमित्या दुर्यहिणी गृहमुच्यते। गृहं तु गृहिणीर्हीनं कांता रादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house, यांत्वेन गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17 ; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् *a.* [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —*m.* The master of a house, a householder, प्रोच्यते गृहिणः कथं छ तनयाविश्लेषदुःखेनैवः S. 4. 5 ; U. 2. 22 ; S. anti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीचू To serve as a house; S. 7. 20. गृह्य *a.* [गृह-क्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य *q. v.* -2 Domestic. -3 Not master of oneself, dependent. -4 Tame, domesticated. -5 Situated out-side of ; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village' —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. -2 A tame animal or bird. -3 The domestic fire. —ह्यं The anus. —Comp. —अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmana is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक *a.* 1 Tame, domestic. -2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ I. 9 P. (गृणाति. गृण) 1 to utter a sound, call out, invoke, नामापि नाम गृणतानमुत्तवाय कल्पते Mv. 7. 15 -2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim ; R. 10. 63. -3 To relate, promulgate. -4 To praise, extol, केचिद्धीतः प्रोजल-यो गृणति Bg. 11. 21 ; Bk. 8 77. —WITH अतु to encourage ; Bk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up -2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —WITH अव (Atm.) to eat, devour ; तथावगिरमाणेश्च पिशा-चेमीसशोषितं Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. -2 To teach.

गर्णि *a.* [गृ कर्मणि क] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. -2 Described, praised.

गीणिः *f.* [गृ मावे-क्तिन्] 1 Praise. -2 Frame. -3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंडु(ड)कः A bell for playing with (also गेंडुक).

गेषु 1 A. (गेषते) To shake, tremble.

गेषु 1 A. (गेषते) To serve.

गेषु 1 A. (गेषते) To seek, search, investigate ; cf. गेषप्.

गैहं [गो गणेशो गवर्धो वा ईहः ईप्सितो गव Tv.] A house, habitation ; सा नाह

cow house —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रामः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घ्नतः, —घ्नान् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृत 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. —2. one who has killed a cow. —3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चन्दनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसन्नगोचरं Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power or range of; अवान्मनसगोचर R. 10 15, so बुद्धिं, हृदि, श्रवणं &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (—रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage उपारताः पश्वमराजिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. —2. (a) a district, department, province, sphere (b) an abode, dwelling place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot. नयनगोचरं यः to become visible. —4. scope, range in general, हस्त्यर्थेति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरः रतिरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीयुतमग्नयः U. 6. 26, Māl. 5 24, अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णांसि रतिरमणवाणगोचरं Māl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृतं to place within the range (of sight), make current.). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular measures of surface thus defined by Vasistha: —दशहस्ते क्षेत्रेन दशवशात् समततः । पंच चाधिकान् द्यादिद्वौघेन चाच्यते ॥ वसनः an epithet of Śiva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारण the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* born in the earth (rice &c.). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जल the urine of a bull or cow. —जागरिक auspiciousness, happiness. —जात a preparer of food, baker. —जात *a.* born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थ a cowhouse. —त्र [ग मूर्तिं वायते त्रेकं] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage, गोत्रेण मातरोऽस्मि Sk. ; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वासिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ma. 3. 109, 9. 141. —4 a name, appellation; अनाद गोत्रस्खलिते क चा न ते N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see खलित below. मद्गोत्राकं विरचितपदं गेयसङ्गृह्यकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase —7. a forest. —8 a field —9. a road —10. possessions, wealth —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. —14 a

caste, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्रा) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. °कर्तृ, -कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family °कीला the earth. °ज °*a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135 °पदः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् *m.* An epithet of Indra; हवि क्षते गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलिते blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name, स्वरसि स्वर मेखलायुगेरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. -द *a.* giving cows. (-दः) brain. (-दा) *N.* of the river Godāvarī. -दत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. (-त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (-त्रं) a crown (protecting the head). -दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. -दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure of cutting the hair; अथस्य गोदानविधेरन्तरं R. 3. 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; (Rām. explains the word differently) -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. -दाय *a.* intending to give cows. -दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी *N.* of a river in the south. -दुह *m.*, -दुहः 'cow-milker', a cowherd -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्वयः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. -धरः a mountain. -धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. -धुमः, -धूमः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °चूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. -धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -नदी the female of the Sārāsā bird. -नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. *N.* of a country. -नदीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -नसा the mouth of a cow. -नायः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of

land. -3. a herdsman -4. an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. -नासः a kind of gem. -निष्यंदः cow's urine. -पः 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेजस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2 the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindāvana; °अध्यक्षः, °ईदः, °ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. °दलः the betel nut tree. °मद् the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसः gum myrrh. °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधूरी a young cowherd, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूरी-दुक्कलचोराय Bhāṣā P. 1. (-पकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2 myrrh. (-पिका) 1. a cowherdness -2. protectress. (-पी) 1 a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdresses of Vrindāvana, the companions of Krishna in his juvenile sports) -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress -4 Nature, elementary nature. -पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4 the sun. -5. Indra. -6. *N.* of Krishna. -7. *N.* of Siva. -8. *N.* of Varuna. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Krishna. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed. -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Krishna. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). -पीतः a species of wagtail. -पीथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. -पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. -पुरं 1. a town-gate, Māl. 9. 1. -2. a principal gate, Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकांडं an excellent cow or bull. -प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle, Y. 2. 166. -प्रत (ता) 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or

evening-twilight. -फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बालः the hair of cows. -भुज् *m.* a king. -भुत् *m.* a mountain. -भक्षिका a gaddy. -भय *a.* granting cattle or cows. -भंडलं 1. the gobble. -2 a multitude of cows. -भत = गच्छति *q. v.* -भतल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -भयः a cowherd. -भहिषदा *N.* of one of the Mātṛis attending on कार्त्तिकेय. -भांसं beef. -भाजु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal, अजुहुकुस्ते धनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतनि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. *N.* of a Gandharva. -भुखः, -भुखं [गोभुखमिव सुखमस्य] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) 1. a house built unevenly. -2 spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside (-खी) the chasm in the Himālaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. -भूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. -भूज् cow's urine. -भूजिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Mall. thus defines it:—वर्णानामिकरुपार्थं यथेकातरमर्थोः। गोभुजिकेति तल्लाहुदुस्तरं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46). -2 a form of calculation. -भृगः a kind of ox (गवयः). -भेदः agem brought from the Himālaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. -भेदकः 1. see गोविद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. -भेधः, -यज्ञः a cow sacrifice. -यान a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. -युतं a cattle-station. -रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or sending cattle. -3. the orange. -4 an epithet of Siva. °जंघ *f.* wheat. -रंजुः 1. a waterfowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रवं saffron. -रसः 1. cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4 the flavour of a sentence, को रसो गोरोसं विना Udb. °जं buttermilk. -राजः an excellent bull. -राटिका, -राटी the Sārīkā bird. -रुत a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रूपं the form of a cow. (-पः) *N.* of Siva. -रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोचना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt-given to a cow.

—लांशु (गू) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow, Māl. 9. 30.
 —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world
 —लोभी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf.
 —आदिन् *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated bull in हुंदावन the country about Mathurā. ('This bull was lifted up and supported by Krishna upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna's divinity.')
 —धरः, धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटे, वासः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, विकर्तु *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —वित्तः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विदः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Krishna. —3. Brihaspati. —द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of फाल्गुन. —विधु *f.*, —विद्रा cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —वीथिः *f.* N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms मद्राद्र, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some हस्त, चित्रा, and स्वाति. —वीथे the price received for milk. —वृद्धा a drove of cattle. —वृद्धारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. —ध्वजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतिन् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकुन् *n.* cowdung. —शते a present of a hundred cows to a Brāhmaṇa. —शाले —ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —श्वे a kind of sandal. —षड्गव three pairs of kine. —वन्, —वा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —वा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —द्योमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow herd. —सदृशः a species of ox (गवय). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break ; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्र a kind of present (महादान). (—स्त्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate balts for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —क a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names ; (*e. g.* गोपदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हृत् (sometimes written हृक्) cow-

dung.—हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) N. of Vishnu.

गोमत् *a.* 1 Rich in cows.—2 Possessing or containing cattle.—3 Mixed with milk.—*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds.—ती N. of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle.—2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung cake ; उपलज्जकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयाना Mu. 3. 15.—Comp. —उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. —2 a gad fly. —छत्र, —प्रिय a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् *a.* Rich in herds —*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः ङ [गवास्तिष्ठत्यत्र वज्रये क शस्त्रम्] (Usually गोष्ठे only) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. —2 A station of cow-herds —ष्ठ 1 An assembly or meeting. —2 An epithet of Siva. —ष्ठ A purificatory आहुत ceremony. —पतिः a chief herdsman. —वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. —वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one ; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठपंडितः ' wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेक्षेडिन् *m.* a boasting coward ; also गोष्ठेपटु, गोष्ठेगल्भः, —सूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression ; *e. e.* a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुंबः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack.—2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona.—3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Krishnā.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of a Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम.—Comp. —युत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोघ्रा (गृध्रये वेष्टयते बाहुरस्या करणे वच्) 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [गोतनं वीरं यस्मिन् आवारे इत्] 1 The forehead —2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard

गोधिरः A protector, guarant.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोदः Brain ; (also गोद).

गोलः, —ला लं [गृह् अन् इत्यलः] 1 A ball, globe ; Māl. 7. 1 —2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard ; cf. कुंड. —2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman's female friend —6 N. of Durgā. —7 N. of the river Godāvarī. —जम्प. —अस्पायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskārāchārya. —यत्र a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [गृह् प्वल इत्यलः] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow's bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Molasses. —7 Gum myrrh. —क The heaven of Krishna.

गोलासः —ग A mushroom.

गोदृ 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः ङी *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting. —2 Society, association. —3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse ; गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं Bh. 1. 28 ; Māl. 10. 25, तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठीमहमवति Pl. 2. —4 A multitude or collection. —5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. —6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. —पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. —2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गो जल स्वति सो क] 1 Gum myrrh. —2 Early morning, day-break. —3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. —2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिर The heel.

गौजिकः, —गः A goldsmith.

गौडः 1 N. of a country ; the रत्नद्वारा thus describes its position: —वैश्वेश समारम्भ्य भुवनेशतः शिवे ॥ गौड-वैशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ —2 A particular subdivision of Brāh-

mana. —डा: (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —डी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; गोडी पेटी च माधवी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 95. —2 One of the Rāginis. —3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition: S. D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three; गोडी being another name for पुरुषा वृत्ति; ओजःप्रकाशकैरैः (वर्णैः) इ पुरुषा (i. e. गोडी) K. P. 7, आजः-प्रकाशकवर्णैश्च आढंवरः पुनः समासचहुला गोडी S. D. 627. —इ Sweetmeats.

गौडिक *a.* Relating to molasses. —कः Sugar-cane. —कं Rum.

गोण *a.* (गी *f.*) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गणी, तत आगत अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. —2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान); गौणे कर्मणि दुहादेः प्रधाने नीहृक्प्रवृत्तौ Sk. —3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). —4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in गौणालक्षणा. —5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. —6 Attributive. —Comp. —पक्षः the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक *a.* 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). —2 Having qualities. —3 Subordinate. —4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kripa, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —Comp. —स-भवा the river Godāvarī.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kripī, wife of Droṇa. —2 An epithet of the Godāvarī. —3 The teaching of Buddha. —4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. —5 Turmeric. —6 A kind of yellow pigment. —7 An epithet of Durgā. —8 N. of the river Gomati.

गौधमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopi or herdaman's wife.

गौपुच्छ *a.* Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक *a.* Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौसेयः The son of a Vaisya woman.

गौर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 White, कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षः R. 2. 35, द्वि-रद्वशनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52; Rs 1. 6. —2 Yellowish, pole-red, गौरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरे Ku. 7. 17, R. 6 65, गौराणि गर्व न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. —3 Reddish. —4 Shining, brilliant —5 Pure, clean, beautiful —र- 1 The white colour. —2 The yellowish colour. —3 The reddish colour. —4 White mustard. —5 The moon. —6 A kind of buffalo. —7 A kind of deer. —8 The planet Jupiter. —9 N. of Chaitanya. —रं 1 The filament of a lotus. —2 Saffron. —3 Gold. —Comp. —अनः N. of (1) Vishnu. (2) Krishna. —आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. —खरः a wild monkey. —सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरव *a.* [गुरोर्मवः कर्म, वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. —न 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); जघन° S. 3. 8; सुरेन्द्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवान् R. 3 11. —2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वचिह्ने गौरवमादधान R. 14. 18, 18. 39, कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5; importance or urgent nature; U 6 7. —3 Respect, regard, consideration; तथापि यन्मव्यपि ते गुरुस्तिरत्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रमु-णां प्रायश्चल गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. —4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness; कोऽर्थी गतो गौ रवे Pt. 1. 146; Ms. 2. 145. —5 Cum- brousness. —6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). —7 Depth (as of meaning); यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7. —Comp. —आसन a seat of honour. —ईरित *a.* praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित *a.* Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. —2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरी-नाथ. —2 A young girl eight years old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. —3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. —4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. —5 The earth. —6 Turmeric. —7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गौरीचन). —8 The wife of Varuṇa. —9 The Mallikā creeper. —10 The Tulasi plant. —11 The Manjishthā plant. —12 Speech. —Comp. —कांतः, —नाथः an epithet of Siva —गुरुः the Himalāya moun- tain; गौरीगुरोर्गङ्गाविवेश R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. —जः N. of Kārttikeya. (—जं) talc. —पटः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva,

symbolizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N. of Kārttikeya. ललितं a yellow orpiment. —सुतः 1 N. of कार्तिकेय. —2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old

गौरुताल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौरुक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिमिकः A single soldier of a troop

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. —2 Spirituous li- quor.

गौमातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौमीनं The site of an old cowpen.

गौसहस्रिक *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

गिधः *f.* Ved. Eating, consuming.

गना Ved. A woman.

गमा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रंथ 1 A. (ग्रथते, ग्रथते) 1 To be crooked. —2 To be wicked. —3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. —2 Stringing together. —3 Composing, writing; (—ना also in these two senses).

ग्रथनः [ग्रंथ वा° नञ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित *p. p.* [ग्रंथ संदर्भे क नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. —2 Compos- ed; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन S. 1. वणः कलिपयरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव Si. 2. 72. —3 Arranged, classed. —4 Thick- ened, coagulated. —5 Knotty. —6 Hardened. —7 Hurt, injured. —8 Seized, taken possession of. —9 Over- come. —त A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ 1, 9 P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रंथति, ग्रथ्नाति, ग्रथयति-ते, also ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; Bk. 7. 105; स्रजो ग्रथयते &c. —2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. —3 To wind round. —4 To write, compose; ग्रथ्नाति काव्यज्ञानिन विततार्थरहिम् K. P. 10. —5 To form, make, produce, ग्रथन्ति बाष्पबिन्दुनिकर पद्मपत्रयः K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रंथ संदर्भे माने यञ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). —2 A work, treatise, composition, li- terary production, book; ग्रथारम्भे ग्रंथ- कृत, ग्रंथसमाप्तिः &c. —3 Wealth, prop- erty —4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushtubh metre —Comp. —कर्तुः *m.* —कारः —कृत् *m.* a writer, an author; ग्रथारम्भे सह- चित्तेष्टदेवता ग्रथकृत्परायुषति K. P. 1. —कुटी, —कूटी 1. a library. —2. a studio.

—विस्तरः, —विस्तर. voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work, (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अन्वयः).

ग्रथनं, —ना [ग्रथं भावे लुट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. —2 Composing, writing.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; स्तनौ मासग्रथी कनककलशावित्युपनिषत् Bh. 3. 20; so नेदाग्रथिः. —2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c.; इदमुपहितसूत्रमग्रथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 18; Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. —3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11—4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. —5 A joint of the body. —6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. —7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —Comp. —डेदकः, —भेदः, —मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket; अगुलीग्रथिभेदस्य डेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277, Y. 2. 274; S. 6. —पर्णः, —ग्री 1 N. of a fragrant tree; न ग्रंथिपर्णमृगयाश्चरति कस्तूरिकापर्णमृगयास्तृणेषु Vikr. 1. 17. —2 a kind of perfume. —ग्रथनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. —2. tying a knot. —3. a ligament. —मूलं garlic. —हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta. —3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रथित See ग्रथित.

ग्रथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —2 Learned, well-read. —3 Relating to books.

ग्रथिन्तु a. Kontty, tied by a knot; Ku. 3. 46.

ग्रंथिल a. [ग्रंथिर्विद्येतस्य सिष्णा° लृच्] Knotted, knotty. —लृ 1 The root of long pepper. —2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस् I. 1 A. [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इमां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रमते पुनः Mb.; Bg. 11. 30. —2 To seize. —3 To eclipse; इतिव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशा-प्राणेश्वरौ भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34. हिमांशुमाद्युग्रसते तन्मदिनः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49. —4 To slur over words. —5 To destroy. —With सं to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयतिने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे लुट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. —2 Seizing. —3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. —4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु a. Accustomed to swallow —m. The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त p. p. [ग्रस् कर्मणि क] Eaten, devoured. —2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रहं, विपद्, जरा° U. 6. 39. —3 Slurred; सुक्तं U. 5. 13; °आमिषं Pt. 1. 193. —4 Eclipsed. —5 Taken, seized. —स्त A word or sentence half uttered or slurred over. —Comp. —अस्त the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रस्तः [ग्रस् कर्मणि क] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful, Ms. 3. 133; 6. 28, Y. 3. 55. —2 Food, nourishment. —3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. —4 The morsel bitten. —5 The act of swallowing. —6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. —7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. —8 An eclipse. —Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing; i. e. bare subsistence. —शल्चं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह I, 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रस्; गृह्णाति, जग्राह, अग्रहीत, ग्रहीतुं, ग्रहीत, caus. ग्रहयति; desid. जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगृह्वतुः पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57; आलाने ग्रहते हस्ती वाजी बल्गास्तु ग्रहते Mk. 1. 50; ते कंठे जग्राह K. 363; पाणिं ग्रहीत्वा, चरणं ग्रहीत्वा &c. —2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव धृत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. —3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; बन्दिग्रहं ग्रहीत्वा V. 1; यांस्तत्र चोरान् ग्रहीत्वात् Ms. 8. 34. —4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35. —5 To captivate, attract; महाराजग्रहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4; हृदये ग्रहते नारी Mk. 1. 50; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतु R. 18. 13. —6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; लुब्धमर्थेन ग्रहीत्वात् Chān 33; Pt. 1. 69, 184. —7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यया सुहृन्महाबुभुक्षु हि नितान्तमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. —8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.) as in पिशाचग्रहीत, वेतालग्रहीत. —9 To assume, take; युतिमग्रहीद्ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. —10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. —11 To regard, consider, believe, take for, मयापि सृष्टिब्रह्मज्ञिना तथैव ग्रहीत S. 6;

परिहासि जल्पितं मखे परमार्थं न ग्रहतां वचः S. 2. 18; एवं जनां गृह्णाति M. 1; Mu. 3. —12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense), ज्यानिनादम्य गृह्णीत तयोः R. 11. 15. —13 To master, grasp, comprehend; R. 18. 46. —14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च ग्रहयतेऽनर्गते मनः Ms. 8. 26. —15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मयान्वस्य नामापि न ग्रहीत K. 305, न तु नामापि गृह्णीयात् पत्यौ भेते परस्परं तु Ms. 5. 157. —16 To buy, purchase; कियता मृत्युनेतत्पु. स्तकं ग्रहीत Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169. Ms. 8. 201. —17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9. 9; 15. 63. —18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. —19 To conceive. —20 To observe (as a fast). —21 To eclipse. —22 To undertake, undergo, begin. —23 To take up, draw (water). —24 To stop, intercept. —25 To withdraw, draw back. —26 To include. —27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. —Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. —2 To give away in marriage; Ku. 1. 52. —3 To teach, make one acquainted with. —4 To make one take, deliver over to. —5 To become familiar with. —With अनुसं to salute humbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अभि to seize forcibly. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्रहयतिने, To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहीत p. p. [ग्रस् कर्मणि-क] 1 Taken, seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of; केशेषु ग्रहीतः. 2 Obtained, acquired, gained. —3 Received, accepted. —4 Robbed. —5 Collected. —6 Agreed, promised. —7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. —8 Worn (see ग्रह). —Comp. —अर्थ a. knowing the meaning or sense; अग्रहीतार्थे आवाम् S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —दिश्र 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. —2. disappeared. —देह a. incarnate. —नामन् a. called by name; U. 1. 48; हु° 'whose name is auspiciously invoked' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. —विद्य a. versed in science, learned. —वेतन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वपद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

ग्रहीतन् a. Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); ग्रहीतो वदस्व नेषु Dk. 120.

ग्रहा a. 1 To be taken or received —2 To be seized. —3 To be observed

perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on; to be honoured. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best -7 Dependent, subservient. -ग्रः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह-अच्.] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure, रुरुषु कच-ग्रहः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing, अंगुलीग्रिभिर्देस्य देवचर्मयने हे Ms. 9. 277; so गोग्रहः. -5 Booty, spoil -6 Eclipse, see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine - सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्च राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नवः ॥) नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकुलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; शुक्रणा स्तनभारेण मुख-चंद्रेण भास्वता ॥ शनिश्चराम्यां पादाभ्यां रंजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातियह त्वेषामभिर्द्रोहिण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving; प्राण Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to planetary influence. -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-ने) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधारः, -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आमयः 1. epilepsy -2. demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces, त्वेनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईशः the sun. -कक्षोलः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -चितक an astrologer. -दृशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. -नियग्रहा (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमिः the moon. -गतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -पंडितं, -पीडा 1. oppression caused by a

planet -2. an eclipse, ग्रहविनाकरं ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91, H. 1. 51; Pt. 2. 19. -युग्म. the sun. -भक्तिः f. division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets -भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. -मंडल, -ह्री the circle of the planets -यज्ञः, -यानः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. -युति- conjunction of planets. -युद्धं opposition of planets. -राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3 Jupiter. -वर्ष the planetary year. -चित्र. an astrologer. -ज्ञाति f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. -शृंगादक triangular position of the planets with reference to one another. -मगम conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहण [ग्रह भवे ल्यट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure, ग्रहा मृगग्रहणेऽनुचिः Ms. 5. 130 -2 Receiving, accepting, taking, आचारधूमग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering. नामग्रहण. -4 Wearing, putting on, सौतरच्छदमध्यास्त नैपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse Y. 1. 218 -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गांचरां N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखे-नेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28 -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रिग्रहणयुक्तमिग-जितेनैतयथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand. -10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment. -14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. -अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, -णी f. 1 An imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines -2 The intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhoea, dysentery -Comp. -हर cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate, न निशाखिलगमि वापिका पससाद् ग्रहिलव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable -2 To be taken

up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतु a. (त्री f.) [ग्रह-तृच् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुण-ग्रहीतु q. v -2 Perceiver, observant -3 Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्रह a (ही f.) [ग्रह भवे वल्] Seizing, clutching, taking, holding, receiving &c. -ह- 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 A crocodile, shark, रागग्रहवती Bh. 3. 45. -3 A prisoner -4 Accepting. -5 Understanding, knowledge. -6 Determination, resolve, Bg. 17. 19. -8 A disease. -9 Any large fish or marine animal. -10 Morbid affection, disease. -11 Beginning, undertaking. -ही A female crocodile.

ग्रह ind. (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; वदीग्रह गृहीता V. 1.

ग्रहक a. (दिका f.) [ग्रह ण्युच्] One who receives, takes &c. -कः 1 A hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison. -3 A purchaser. -4 A Police-officer.

ग्रहकत्व Sensibility, power of feeling; Mā. 1. 41.

ग्रहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A swoon.

ग्रहित a. Made to take or seize.

ग्रहित्व a. [ग्रह णि] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. -2 Picking, gathering. -3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attracting, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining. -6 Searching through, scrutinizing. -7 Choosing. -8 Perceiving, observing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astrigent. -11 Obstructing. -m. The wood-apple tree. -णी Adverse fate (प्रति-कला.).

ग्रहिक a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्रह्य a [ग्रह-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह. -2 To be understood, Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -4 To be received in a hospitable manner. -5 To be admitted in evidence. -ह्र A present.

ग्रामः [ग्र-मन् आदतोद्गः] 1 A village, hamlet, पत्तने विद्यमानाणि ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1.; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थं ग्राम-स्वार्थं कुलं त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थं स्वा-स्वार्थं वृथैर्वी त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44, Me. 30. -2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection (of anything), e. g. गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. -4 A gamut, scale in music -Comp. -अधिकृतः, -अध्यक्षः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. -अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116, 11. 79. -अंतरं another village. -अंतिक the neighbourhood of a village. -अतीथ a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. (-यं) space near a village. -आचारः a village custom. -आधानं hunting. -उपाध्या-

यः the village priest. —कंदकः 1. 'the village pest', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale bearer —काम *a.* 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villages —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. —2. a village-boy. —कुटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Sūdra. —गृह *a.* being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —गोपिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sexual intercourse, (स्त्रीसंयोगः). —वैद्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23. —ज, —जात *a.* 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालः a number of villages, a district. —जीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community —2. a leader or chief in general —3 a barber. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. a libidinous man. (—*f.*) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. —पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village —वेद्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —नङ्गुरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —खुसे a market. —सुगः a dog. —याजकः, —याजिन् *m.* 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. —2. the attendant of an idol. —खुड्डः a riot, fray. —लुडनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामवासः also) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —बंडः an impotent man (क्लीबः). —सकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ *a.* 1. a villager. —2 a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कतिपयग्रामटिकापथेऽन-दुर्बिदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Rural, rustic. —2 (In music) Chromatic. —3 Rude. —कः 1 The headman of a village, Ms 7. 116, 118. —2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् *a.* 1 Rustic, rural. —2 Libidinous. —*m.* 1 A villager, peasant. —2 The head of a village. —जी Indigo plant.

ग्रामीण *a.* [ग्रामे भवन् वल्] 1 Vulgar, rude. —2 Chromatic. —3 Belonging to a village —जः 1 A villager, ग्रामीण-वध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिर इतीनामुपरि व्य-लोकयन् Si. 12. 37, Amara. 11. —2 A dog. —3 A crow. —4 A hog.

ग्रामीय *a.* Belonging to a village. —यः A villager, boor, churl. ग्रामेय *a.* (की *f.*) Village-born, rustic —र्या A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य *a.* [ग्राम-यत्] 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. —2 Living in a village, rural, rustic, अल्पव्ययेन सुदुरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्ट-मश्राति Chand. M. 1. —3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). —4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). —5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word), चुवनं देहि मे भार्यं कामचाडालतुष्ये R. G. or कदिस्ते हरते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. 6 Indecent, obscene. —7 Relating to sexual pleasures. —8 Relating to a musical scale. —ग्र्यः 1 A tame hog. —2 The first two signs of the zodiac, Aries and Taurus. —ग्र्या The indigo plant. —ग्र्य 1 A rustic speech. —2 Food prepared in a village —3 Sexual intercourse. —4 Acceptance. —Comp. —अश्वः an ass —कर्मन् *n.* 1 the occupation of a villager. —2. sexual pleasure. —कुंकुमं safflower. —धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. —2. sexual intercourse, copulation. —3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —गल्लुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि *a.* boorish, clownish, ignorant. —सुगः a dog. —वल्गुभा a harlot, prostitute. —खुसे sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् *a.* Hard, solid. —*m.* 1 A stone or rock, किं हि नामैतदं बुद्धिं नज्ज-त्यलावृत्तिं ग्रावाणः संन्यतं इति Mv 1; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्वपि दलनि वज्रस्य हृदय U. 1. 28, Si. 4. 23. —2 A mountain. —3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरिवन्वा, ग्री-वनिष् निः Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवाभगभिरामं सुहृदुपतति स्वंदने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. —Comp. —धंडा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् *a.* Long-necked, handsome-necked. —*m.* A camel.

ग्रीष्म *a.* [ग्रसेते रसान्, ग्रम्-मनिन् Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. —ग्रमः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Ashāṭha; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. —2 Heat, warmth. —ग्रमी The नवमल्लिका plant —Comp —कालीन *a.* per

taining to summer. —उज्जवा, —जाः —भवा the Navamalīkā creeper (double jasmine)

ग्रु 1 P (ग्रीवति) 1 To steal, rob. —2 To go.

ग्रैव (की *f.*), ग्रैवेय (की *f.*) *a.* [ग्रीवाया भव अण् दृष्ट्वा] Being on or belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10. —व, —च 1 A collar or necklace. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नासमत् करिणां ग्रैवं विपदीच्छन्दिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रैवेयकं [ग्रीवाया वज्रोज्ज्वारः, दृक्] 1 A neck-ornament, *e. g.* अस्माकं माखि वामसी न रुचिरे ग्रैवेयकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्म, ग्रैष्मिक *a.* Relating to summer.

ग्रैष्मिक *a.* (ग्रिष्मा *f.*) 1 Sown in summer. —2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लम् 1 A. (ग्लसते. ग्लस्) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लहयति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. —2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. —2 A stake, wager, bet; व्या-स्तुशीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32. —3 A die. —4 Gambling, playing. —5 A dice-box. —6 Cast of the dice, game at dice —7 A chess man.

ग्लु 1 P (ग्लोचति, ग्लुक) 1 To go, move. —2 To steal, rob. —3 To take away, deprive of, बहुनामग्लुचत् प्राण-नग्लोचीञ्च रणे यज्ञः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लुच 1 P. (ग्लुचति) 1 To rob. —2 To go.

ग्लेष 1 A. (ग्लेषते) 1 To be poor or miserable. —2 To shake, tremble. —3 To move or go.

ग्ले 1 A. (ग्लेवते) To serve, wor-ship.

ग्लेष 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्ले 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). —2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. —3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected. Bk. 19. 17, G. 12. —4 To wane, fade, faint away. —Caus. (ग्ल-ग्लायति, but ग्ल-ग्लायति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up, S. 3. 18, Ku 3. 49. —2, To tire out, exhaust. —3 To injure, trouble, hurt. —4 To emaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29, U. 3. 5.

ग्लपन् 1 Withering, drying up. —2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान *p. p.* [ग्ले कर्तृरि क] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.

devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परः R. 2. 5; 1. 66; Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. -3. diligent (-रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. तत्, त्व 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. —परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. —पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit -2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्वयं बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —पूर्व *a.* 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्ध-या तथा Ku. 5. 10, 7. 20, R. 2. 42, 14. 38. -2. prior, former. —प्रथम *a.* doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. —फल *a.* having that as a fruit or result. (-लः) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. —बलः a kind of arrow. —भावः becoming that. —मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity -2 (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गन्ध.). —मात्रिक *a.* consisting of rudimentary atoms. —राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed अंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अङ्ग —वाचक *a.* denoting or signifying that. —विद् *a.* 1. knowing that. -2. knowing the truth. —विधा *a.* of that kind or sort, R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. —स्य *a.* being on or in that, connected with it. (-स्यः) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित *a.* good for that. (-तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Tad-dhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदापद्यति 'since then,' 'thenceforward,' Ku. 1. 53. —Comp. —सुख *a.* begun, commenced (-खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.

तदानीं तन *a.* Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; त-पोऽस्मि कार्यवशादापोऽस्मि तदानीं तनश्च संवत्सः U. 1.

तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 6. 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of that, as in तद्वानपोह K. P. 2. —*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय *a.* (ची. f.) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन् 1. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते-तान, तेने, अत ता-नीत्, तनिं तत. *pass* तन्यते or तायते *desid.* तितसति. तितासति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91, Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill, स तमोर्भिरभिगम्य ततो Si. 9. 23, Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow, स्वयि विनु-खे मयि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाह Git 4; पितुर्द्वे तेन तान सौभकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3, 39; Māl. 9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषा Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice), इति श्रितोऽशो भवति नवाधिकां महाकृत्स्नां महनीयज्ञासनः । समाकुरुद्वि-मायुषः क्षयं तान सोपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 265. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.), as in नाज्ञां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते दीकां -7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or be propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards [cf. L. *tenulo*]. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तनयति-ते) To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease. -4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत् *p. p.* [तत्-क्त] 1 Extended, spread; Si. 9. 23. 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. -3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see तत्. —तः Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (*n.* also). -5 A son. —ते Any stringed musical instrument.

ततिः *f.* [तत्-क्ति] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विप्रवर्धं क्रियतां वरादततिभिर्दुस्तक्षतिः प-ल्वले S. 2. 6; बलाद्वक्तृतीः S. 4. 54; 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तत् *f.* Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. —ना, —नं. Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति, कुल तन्-क्यन्] 1 A son. — A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar man-

sion —य A daughter; गिरि, कलिद् &c. —यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. —य Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयितु *a.* Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस *m.* Ved. Offspring, posterity.

तनिकार A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् *m.* [तनु इमनिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. —*n.* The liver.

तनिष्ठ *n.* 1 Thinnest, least. -2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् *a.* Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु *a.* (तु, स्त्री *f.*) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limb, mark of beauty), R. 6. 32; च. वगी. -3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1

7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवन्निवमोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9; 3. 2, तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91. 'giving little' &c -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru 27 -6 Shallow (as a river) —*f.* 1 The body, the person -2 Outward form, manifestation, प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रयत्नस्तद्विभिरवतु वस्ताभि-रद्याभिरीक्षाः S. 1. 1, M. 1. 1 -3 Nature, the form or character of anything -4 Skin [cf. L. *tenues*, Eng. *thin*]. —Comp. —अंग *a.* having slender limbs, delicate (—गी) a delicate woman —ऊनः the wind —कूपः a pore of the skin. —छद् (द्) *a.* protecting, clothing. —छद् an armour; R. 9. 51, 12. 86. —ज *a.* born from the body; Pt. 2. 80 (—जः) a son.

—जा a daughter. —त्यज् *a.* 1. risking one's life. -2 giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8 -3. rash, desperate, fool hardy. —त्याग *a.* spending little, sparing, niggardly. —त्रं, —त्राण an armour. —प्रकाश *a.* of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. —भवः a son. (—वर) a daughter.

—मन्त्रा the nose. —भुत् *m.* any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्प स्थितं तनुभूतां तनुभिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. —बीजः the jujube. —सस्य *a.* having a slender waist. —रमः perspiration.

—रह *n.*, —रहं the hair of the body. —वातः a kind of hell. —वारं an armour.

—व्रणः a pimple. —संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. —सरः perspiration. —हृद् the anus.

तनुक *a.* Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुस् *n.* The body.

तन् *f.* The body. —Comp. —उद्भवः, —जः a son. —उद्भवा, —जा a

daughter. —जनिः, —जन्मन् a son
—तल a measure of length equal
to the arms extended, a fathom.
—तापः fatigues or troubles of the
body; U. 1. 23. —नप clarified butter,
ghee. —नपात् m. fire, तनूनपाद्मवितान-
माथिजैः Si. 1. 62; अथःकृतस्यापि तनून-
पातो नाथः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव । H.
2. 67 (-n.) ghee. —नपु m. wind —रुहं
1. the hair of the body (-m. also)
—2. the wing of a bird, a feather.
(—हः) a son. —हृद् the anus, the re-
ctum; cf. तनुहृद्.

तनुकु 8 U. To make thin or fine,
diminish, lessen, as in लज्जां तनुकुत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman;
इयमाधिकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी S 1 20;
नव तन्वि कुचावितौ नियत चक्रवर्तिनौ Udb.

तन्तिः [तन्-कर्मणि क्ति] 1 A cord, line,
string. —2 A row, series. —3 Extension,
expansion. —4 A cow. —5 A weaver.
—Comp. —पालः 1. a guardian of (the
rows of) cows. —2. N. assumed by
Sahadeva when living at the house
of Virāṭa.

तन्तुः [तन्-तु] 1 A thread, cord,
wire, string, line; चित्तासंततित्तु Māl.
5. 10; Me. 70. —2 A cob-web; R. 16.
20. —3 A filament, जिसतंतुगुणस्य कारित
Ku. 4. 29. —4 An offspring, issue,
race. —5 A shark. —6 The Supreme
Being. —Comp. —काष्ठ a piece of wood
or brush used by weavers for clean-
ing threads. —काटः a silk-worm.
—नागः a (large) shark. —निर्यासः the
palmyra tree. —नाभः a spider. —पर्वन्
n. the anniversary of the day of full-
moon in the month of Śrāvana when
Kṛishṇa was invested with the sacred
thread. —भः 1. the mustard seed. —2.
a calf. —वर्धनः 'increasing the race,'
N. of Vishnu, also of Siva. —वाद्यं
any stringed musical instrument.
—वानं weaving. —वापः 1. a weaver.
—2. a loom. —3. weaving. —वायः 1. a
spider. —2. a weaver. —3. weaving.
—वृद्धः a loom. —विग्रहा a plantain.
—साला a weaver's work-shop. —संतव
a. woven, sewn. (—ते) woven cloth.
—संततिः f., —संतानः weaving. —सारः
the betel-nut tree.

तनुकः 1 The mustard seed. —2 (At
the end of comp.) A thread, rope.
—की A vein or any tubular vessel of
the body.

तनुनः —णः A shark.

तनुंरंल The fibrous root of a
lotus.

तन् 10 U. (तन्वयति ते तन्वि) 1 To rule,
control, govern.; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव
तन्वयत्वा S. 5. 5. —2 To perform or
go through in order. —3 To maintain

by discipline, keep in order. —4 (A.)
To support, maintain (as a family).

तन्त्र 1 A loom. —2 A thread. —3 The
warp or threads extended lengthwise
in a loom —4 Posterity. —5 An un-
interrupted series. —6 The regular
order of ceremonies and rites, system,
framework, ritual; कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तन्त्र
Kāty. —7 Main point. —8 Principal
doctrine, rule, theory, science, जित-
मनसिजतन्त्रविचार Git. 2. —9 Subservi-
ence, dependence, as in स्वतन्त्र, परतन्त्र;
दैवातन्त्र दुःखं Dk. 5 —10 A scientific
work. —11 A chapter, section, of a
work; तन्त्रैः पञ्चभिरेतन्त्रकार सुमनोहरं
शास्त्रं Pt. 1. —12 A religious treatise
teaching magical and mystical formu-
laries for the worship of the deities
or the attainment of superhuman
power. —13 The cause of more than
one effect —14 A spell. —15 A chief
remedy or charm. —16 A drug, medi-
cament —17 An oath, ordeal. —18 Raim-
ent —19 The right way of doing any
thing. —20 Royal retinue, train, court.
—21 A realm, country, authority. —22
(a) Government, ruling, administra-
tion; लोकतन्त्राधिकारः S. 5. (b) Arrange-
ment or machinery of government,
सर्वमेव तन्त्रमाकुलीकृतं Mu. 1 ; 2. 1. —23
An army. —24 A heap, multitude. —25
A house. —26 Decoration. —27 Wealth.
—28 Happiness. —29 Model. —30 Sup-
porting a family. —31 Providing for
the security and prosperity of a king-
dom. —Comp —काष्ठ = तनुकाष्ठ q. v.
—वापः, —प 1. weaving. —2. a loom.
—वायः 1. a spider. —2. a weaver.
(तन्त्रवापः also).

तन्त्रकः A new garment (unbleached
cloth).

तन्त्रण Maintenance of order, disci-
pline, government.

तन्त्रता 1 Arranging into a system.
—2 Dependence, subjection.

तन्त्रा Sleepiness cf. तन्त्रा.

तन्त्रिन् a. 1 Having threads, made
of threads. —2 Having chords or
wires (as a lute). —3 Having a Tan-
tra, or following one. —m. 1 A music-
ian. —2 A soldier.

तन्त्रिः, —त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.
4. 38. —2 A bow-string. —3 The wire
of a lute; तन्त्रीमाद्री नयनसलिलैः सारयि-
त्वा कथञ्चित् Me. 86. —4 A sinew. —5 A
tail. —6 A young woman having pe-
culiar qualities. —7 A lute.

तन्त्र a. 1 Tired, fatigued. —2 Lazy.
—इ Ved. A series or row.

तन्त्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue,
exhaustion. —2 Sleepiness, sluggish-
ness; तन्त्रालस्यविचर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv.
7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तन्त्रालु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. —2
Sleepy, slothful.

तन्त्रिः, —त्री f. 1 Sleepiness, drowsi-
ness —2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तन्त्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तन्त्रित a. Lazy; as in अनन्त्रित 'un-
remitting', Ku. 5. 14.

तन्त्रिन् a. Weary, lazy.

तन्त्रुत [तन्-तुत्] 1 Wind —2
Night. —3 Roaring, thundering. —4
A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् I. 1. P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति,
तपति, तप) 1 (Intensively used)
(a) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun)
तमस्तपति धर्मज्ञो कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5.
14, R. 5. 13, U. 6 14; Bg. 9. 19.
(b) To be hot or warm, give out
heat. (c) To suffer pain; तपति न
सा किसलयशयनेन Git. 7. (d) To
mortify the body, undergo penance
(with तप्) ; अगणिततनूनाप तपत्वा
तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. —2 (Transi-
tively used) (a) To make hot, heat,
warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b)
To inflame, burn, consume by heat;
तपति तद्गुणाच्च मदनस्त्वामनिशं मां पुनर्दे-
हत्येव S. 3. 17; अग्रेरनगततैः 3. 7 (c)
To hurt, injure, damage, spoil.
यास्यन् सुतस्तप्यति मां समग्र्यु Bk. 1.
23; Ms. 7. 6. (d) To pain, dis-
tress. (e) To mortify the body,
undergo penance (with तप्).
—Pass. (तप्यते) (regarded by some
as a root of the 4th conjugation).
1 To be heated, suffer pain. —2 To
undergo severe penance (oft. with
तप्). U. 2. 8. —II. 10 U. or Caus.
(तापयति ते तापित) 1 To heat, make
warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिन्धुर्मी Si.
20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांस्तु-
ण्डालक्या H. 1. 86. —2 To torment,
pain, distress; वृद्धा तापितः कंदर्पेण Git.
11, Bk. 8. 13. —With निस् 1. to
heat. —2 to purify. —3 to burnish.
—वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्तप्
q. v.); रविर्वितपतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. —2.
to warm, heat.

तप a. [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning,
warming, consuming by heat. —2
Causing pain or trouble, distressing.
—पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. —2 The
sun. —3 The hot season; Si. 1. 66.
—4 Penance, religious austerities.
—Comp. —अत्ययः —अंतः the end of
the hot season and the beginning of
the rainy season; रविपीतजला तपा-
त्यये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 .
5. 23; S. 3. 12. —आत्मक a. practis-
ing austerities.

तपती 1 The river Tapti. —2 N. of
a daughter of the sun, married to
Samvarana and mother of Kuru.

तपन a. [तप्, यु 1 Warming
heating, burning, shining &c. —2

Causing distress painful. -नः 1 The sun ; प्रतापात्तपनी यथा R. 4. 12 ; ललाटे-तपस्तपति तपनः U 6 ; Māl. 1. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun stone. -4 N of a hell. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The Arka plant -7 N. of Agastya -न 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp -अंशुः, -करः, दीधितिः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugriva. -आत्मजा, -तनया an epithet of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari. -हृद्रे copper. -उपलः, -माणः the sun-stone. -छद्ः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godāvari or the river Tāpū. -2 Heat.

तपनीय a. 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). -यं Gold ; especially gold purified with fire ; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3 ; तपनीयोपानयुगलमार्गः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4 ; अससृशती तपनीयपीठ R. 18. 41 (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.).

तपस् n. [तप्-अधुन्] 1 warmth, heat, fire -2 Pain, suffering -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification ; तपः किलेद् तद्वसिस्तथन Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds ; i. e. the region above the world called जनस् -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The ninth lunar mansion. -m. 1 The month of Māgha ; तपसि मंद्यमस्तिर भीष्मम् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. -m., -n. 1 The cold season ; (शिशिर). -2 The winter (हेमन्त). -3 The hot season (ग्रष्म). -Comp. -अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. -अवटः the Brahmāvarta country. -कर a. undergoing penance ; also तपस्कर -क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. -चरण, -चर्या the practice of penance. -तपः an epithet of Indra. -धन a. 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance. (-नः) 'rich in penance', an ascetic devotee ; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13 ; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7, 4. 1 ; Sh. 1. 23 ; R. 14. 19 ; Ms. 11. 242. -निर्विः an eminently pious man, an ascetic ; R. 1. 56. -निष्ठ a performing penance. -प्रभावः, बलं the power acquired by religious austerities ; efficacy or potency of devotion. -युक्. a. ascetic, pious. -युतिः 1.

an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. -रजः the moon. -राशिः an ascetic. -रजः the region above the world called जनस्. -वन a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance, कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति मेक्षे S. 1 ; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. -वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. -विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. -वृद्ध a. very ascetic or devout. -शील a inclined to practise penance. -समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities ; Ku. 3. 24 ; 5. 6, 18. स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य a. Produced by heat. -स्यः 1 The month of Phālguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -स्या Religious austerity, penance, (also m and n.).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance, सुतासुरसुरः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12 ; R. 13 41, 15. 49, Bk. 18. 21 ; Ku. 3. 17.

तपस्वत् a. Ved 1 Burning, hot. -2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance -2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् a 1 Practising penance, devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable ; सा तपस्विनी निर्धृता भवतु S. 4 ; Māl. 3, N. 1. 135. -m. 1 An ascetic ; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणिया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nārada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -Comp -पत्रः the sun-flower.

तापित a. Heated, burnt &c.

तापिष्णु a Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot.

तपुणी The heat of anger.

तपुस् a [तप्-उत्ति ; cf. Un. 2. 116] Burning hot. -m. 1. Fire. -2 The sun. -3 An enemy.

तपोमय a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout. -यः The Supreme Being.

तप्त p. p. [तप्-क] 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Red-hot, hot. -3 Melted, fused. -4 Distressed, painted, afflicted. -5 Practised (as penance). -Comp. -कांचन gold purified with fire. -कृच्छ्रं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days ; Ms. 11. 214 ; Y. 3. 318. -रूपं, रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप्-वच्] 1 Heat, glow ; अर्क-मयूखतापः S. 4. 10. M. 2. 13 ; Ms. 12.

76, Ku. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony ; इतरताप-शतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. ; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघमसरयोः S. 3. 9, Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world ; i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. -हर a. 1 removing heat, cooling. -2 consoling.

तापक a. [तप्-ण्डुल] Heating, burning, inflaming. -कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [तप्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Distressing. -नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chastising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. -यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

तापयान a. Warming, burning.

तापित p. p. 1 Warmed, heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापित् a. 1 Suffering from a disease (moral or physical). -2 Heating. -3 Hot.

ताप्य Sulphuret of iron.

तप् 4. P. (ताप्यति, तात) 1 To choke, be suffocated. -2 To be exhausted or fatigued ; ललितशिरीषपुष्पहनैरपि ताम्यति यत् Māl. 5. 31 -3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away ; मविशति मुहुः कुंजं संजन्तुर्बुधं ताम्यति Gt. 5 : गाढोक्तेडा ललितलुलितरगेकस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9 33 ; तुगे मुधा ताम्यसि Mu. 3. 1 ; Amaru. 7. -4 To stop, become immoveable. -5 To wish, desire. -Caus. (ताम्यति) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. -मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. -2 The Tamāla tree. -3 Darkness.

तमकः A kind of asthma.

तमत a. [तप्-अतच् Un. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तात p. p. [तप्-क] 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. -2 Troubled, afflicted. -3 Faded, withered ; see तप्.

तमस् n. [तप्-अधुन्] 1 Darkness ; किं वाऽमविष्यदुपगतमसां विभेता तं चेतसहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4 ; V. 1. 7, Me. 37. -2 The gloom or darkness of hell ; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error ; सुनिमुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मयः S. 6. 7. -4 (In Sān. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of

the three qualities or constituents of everything in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्), Ku 6 60 Ms. 12. 24. -5 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -m., -n. An epithet of Rāhu -Comp. -अपह *a.* removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. -अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon -3. fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -गुः an epithet of Rāhu. -गुणः see तमस् above (4). -घ्नः 1. the sun -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Vishnu. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7. a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -उद् *m.* 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. -उद्ः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. the Supreme Being. -यमा a sort of hell. -यवेक्षः 1 groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. -मिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly. -विकारः sickness, disease. -वृत्त *a.* 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. -हन्, -हर *a.* dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1. the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस *a.* Dark coloured. -सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. -सा N. of a river. -सं 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् *a.* Dark, gloomy. -नी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमास्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलचहलोक्षमदं-दुधरा: Māl. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49, Gīt. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead. -2. Tamāla leaf. तमालकः 1 The Tamāla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamāla trees.

तमिः, -मी *f.* 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस् *a.* Dark. -सं 1 Darkness; एतत्तमालवृक्षनीलतमं तमिस् Gīt. 11; कर्चुरणारसि मणिगणभूषणकिरणविभिन्नतमि-सं 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -अः The dark half of the month. -Comp. -पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्ये तप-र्यावरणाय डडेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमि-स्रा R. 5. 13; Si. 6 70; Ki. 9. 18, Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय *a.* 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignorant -चः N. of Rāhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमस्; अश्व Pt. 5. 'the best horse', सुहृत्सन् Mu. 1, सपञ्चित-माम् It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगक. The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin -2 Lead.

तंवा, तंविक्का A cow.

तय 1 A. (तये) 1 To go, move; अध्युवास रथ तये पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमस् It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' e. g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-रि, तरीष &c. See under तृ.

तरक्षः, क्षुः A hyena.

तरंगः [वृ अंग्] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथामालिगार) -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित *a.* [तरंग. संज्ञातोऽस्य, तारं इत्थं] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves, पीडा Māl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अपांमतरंगितानि वागाः Gīt. 3.

तरंगिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतर-निणी.

तरंतः [वृ श्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Rākshasa. -5 A devotee. -ती A boat.

तरल *a.* [वृ अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous, तारा-पतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाम्रद्वेद R. 13. 76, घन इव तरल बलाके Gīt. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरायितारस्तरलाः स्वयं नस्सार-णः परे Si. 2. 115, Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; सुक्तामयोप्यतरलमध्यः Vās. 35; or हारांस्तारास्तरलमुटिकां (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in

Meghadūta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond -6 Iron -7 Thorn-apple. -ल 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A bee. -Comp. -नयना, -लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. -तः, -स Fickleness.

तरलित *a.* Shaking, tremulous, undulating, °तुंगतरंग Gīt. 11; °हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् *a.* [वृ कणादौ अच्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -न. 1 Speed, velocity -2 Vigour, strength, energy कलासनय तरसा जिगीषुः R. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A boat, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् *a.* 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तरांधुः, तराळः A large flat-bot. tomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तृ.

तरिता 1 The fore finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgā.

तरु *a.* [वृ उर् Un. 1. 7] Protecting. -रुः 1 A tree; नवसंरोहणशिथिलस्तरुवि सुकरः सहजं M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -खंडः -हं, -वृद्धः -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवन the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -नखः a thorn. -मुगः a monkey. -रागः 1 a bud or blossom. -2 a young shoot, sprout -राजः the Tāla tree. -राजन् *m.* 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pāriātaka, also °वरः. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Navamallikā creeper. -शायिन् *m.* a bird. -सारः camphor

तरुण *a.* Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण *a.* [वृ उन् Un. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, juvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or

produced, tender, soft, Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun), Ku 3. 54. -3 New, fresh, तरुणं दधि Chand. 64; तरुण सर्षपशाकं नवोदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि । अल्पवयस्येन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमस्नाति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. -णः 1 A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. -णी A young or youthful woman, वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Chāp. 78. -णं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -दधि n coagulated milk five days old. -पित्तिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Mā. 5. 6.

तरुणायते Den. A. To remain young or fresh, तुल्येका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility

तरुतु Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (नारक).

तरुत्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror. -णा Victory. तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुच् n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कित) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer, एवं तावत्कृतमां तर्कयति S. 6; Me. 96 -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातु) त्वं चेदच्छस्फटिकविशदं तर्कयस्तिर्यग्भः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्क भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess, suspect, believe, -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कृतः पुनरस्मिन् च धारिते आगमार्थं तर्कनिमित्तस्यापेक्षया वकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः परिहित्यते S. B.; तर्कोऽपत्तिश्च स्मृतयो विभिन्नाः Mb; Ms. 12. 106. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic यत्कार्यं मधुवर्षि धर्षितपरास्वर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (Particularly one of the six principal darśanas q. v. -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. -कं Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. -आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclu-

sions. -विद्या logic. -शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक' a. [तर्क-कृत्] Inquiring, inquisitive. -कः 1 A sutor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित p. p. Doubled, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क. -तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्कित्व a. [तर्क-णि] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out, तर्कुः कर्तव्यसाधनं -Comp -पिंडः -पीठा, पीठः, पाठा a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1 P., 10 A (often P. also) (तर्जनि, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमंगुल्या तर्जयति S. 1, अहिताननिलोद्धतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुमः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जने, -ना [तर्ज-भावे ल्यट्] 1 threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. -नी The fore finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. -3 Disgraced. -तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्णिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर् 1 P. (तर्ति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108, see तृ also.

तर्दु, -द् f. A wooden ladle.

तर्द्वन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पण See under तृप्.

तर्फितु a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्त् 1 P. (तर्त्ति) To go, move.

तर्त्तः A year.

तर्त्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्त्तः, तर्त्तणं &c. See under तृप्.

तर्हण Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तर् हिँ] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface; भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R. 4. 29, sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth' i.e. the earth itself, छुद्धे तु दर्पण-तले सुलभाचकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c. -2 The palm of the hand, R. 6. 18. -3 The sole of the foot. -4 The forearm. -5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवाराधोक्षि वेतस्ती-तरुतले चेतः ससृत्कण्ठते K. P. 1. -8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कर्णा मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A span. -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. -5 A division of hell. -लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अतले the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईश-णः a hog. -उदर a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied -उदा a river. -वातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -युद्ध a fight with the palms of the hands. -लोकः nether world (पाताल). -सारकं a martingale. -हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. -तं Fried meat.

तलवारण A sword.

तलित्व f. Lightning; cf. तलित्.

तलिन a. [तल्-इन् Up. 2. 53] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. -4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. -न A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन *a.* [तलु-उन् Young. —नः 1 A youth. —2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.

तल्क *A forest.*

तल्पः, लप [तल-पल् Un. 3. 28] 1 A couch, bed, sofa, सपदि विगतनिद्रस्त-लपुञ्जाचकार R. 5. 75. 'left the bed,' 'rose.' —2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरु तल्प q. v.). —3 The seat of a carriage. —4 An upper story, a turret, tower, R. 16. 11. —Comp. —कीटः a bug.

तलपकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back. —2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पलं The back-bone of an elephant (पृष्ठवश); सांद्रत्वकास्तल्पलाश्लिष्ट-कक्षाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लः A reservoir, tank. —ह्री 1 A youthful woman. —2 N. of the wife of Varuna. —3 A boat. —ह्रं A pit, hole.

तल्लज 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. —2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारितल्लजः 'an excellent maiden.'

तल्लिका A key.

तल्ल Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तल्लक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. —2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तल्लराजः A sort of sugar.

तल्ल *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power (बल)

तल्लय *a.* Increasing strength (as an oblation) —स्य Strength.

तल्लिष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —*पः* 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven. —3 Strength. —4 Business (व्यवसाय). —*पी* 1 Power. —2 The earth. —3 A river. —4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तल्लिया Violence, force.

तल्लीयः 1 The ocean. —2 Haaven. —3 Gold.

तल्लय A Krit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तल्ल *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiselled, split. —2 Fashioned; see तल्ल.

तल्ल *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. —2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तल्ल 4 P. (तल्लति 1 To fade away, become exhausted. —2 To throw down. —3 To wane, decay, perish. —4 To reject, cast. [cf. Eng. toss].

तल्लकर 1 A thief, robber, मा संचर मनःपांथ तल्लस्ते स्मरतल्लकरः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. —2 (at the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. —3 The ear. —*सी* A passionate woman.

तल्लकरता 1 Theft. —2 Hearing.

तल्लस्थ *a.* Stationary, immoveable stable.

तल्लक्षयः, तल्लक्षणः The son of a carpenter.

तल्लच्छीलिक N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तल्लच्छील्यं The act of being accustomed to that, तल्लच्छील्ये गितिः

तल्लजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. विरं).

तल्लटकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तल्लटस्थं 1 Proximity. —2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तल्लस्थ.

तल्लड, तल्लडनं &c. see under तल्ल. तल्ल(ट)डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvāmītra. Rāma was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. —2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

तल्लडकेयः [तल्लडकाया अपत्यं डक्] An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tādakā.

तल्लडकः, तल्लडपञ्च See तल्लडक.

तल्लडाग *a.* (गी. f.) Being in or coming from tanks.

तल्लडिः —*डी* f. 1 A kind of palm. —2 A kind of ornament.

तल्लडवः —*वं* 1 Dancing in general; मदतल्लडवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18; ३° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows; 3. 19. —2 Particularly, the frantic of violent dance of Siva; ३° वक्रानदि वस्तल्लडवं देवि ध्रुवादभीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. —3 The art of dancing. —4 A sort of grass. 5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. —Comp. तल्लडिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Shiva. —*शिवः* N. of Shiva.

तल्लडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance; Māl. 2. —2 Moving round in a wild dance; U. 5. 36. —3 Fluttering. —4 Frowning.

तल्लडिः The science of dancing.

तल्लटः [तल्ल-कृ दृक् Un. 3. 90] 1 A father; मुप्यतु लवस्य बालिशतां तल्लटपादाः U. 6; हा तल्लति कंदितमाकर्ण्य निषण्णः R. 9. 75 —2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तल्ल चंद्रापीड K. 106, Māl. 6. 16; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तल्लो वनांतरे Mb. —3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages, द्वेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तल्ल धनुषा धनुर्भुतः R. 11. 40, तल्लमाहृच्ये यथा तल्ल सविधातुं तथार्हसि 1. 72. —4 Any person for whom one feels pity. —Comp. —*गु* *a.* 1. agreeable to a father. —2. paternal. (-*गुः*) a paternal uncle. —*तुल्यः* a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations

तल्लटनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तल्लटल *a.* 1 Paternal. —2 Hot. —*लः* 1 A disease. —2 An iron club or spike. —3 Cooking, maturing. —4 Heat. —5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तल्लतिः Offspring. —*तिः* f. Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

तल्लकालिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Simultaneous. —2 Immediate. —3 Relating to any particular time.

तल्लकाल्यं Simultaneity.

तल्लपर्यं [तल्लपर्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तल्लपर्यं &c. —2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. —3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तल्लपर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. —4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in sentence); वक्तरिच्छा तु तल्लपर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāshh P. 84; तल्लपर्योद्धृपपत्तिः 82. —5 Explanation. —6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तल्लपर्यक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तल्लस्विक *a.* True, real, essential; किं चासीद्वस्तुतस्य भेदविगमः साविस्मिन्ते तल्लस्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तल्लस्विकः संबधः &c.

तल्लदार्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तल्लदार्थ्यं 1 Identity of aim, object. —2 Relation to. —3 Sameness of meaning. —4 Purpose, aim.

तल्लदात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमेभोरुहां Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्वात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तल्लदृक्ष *a.* (की. f.), तल्लदृक्ष *a.*, तल्लदृक्ष *a.* (की. f.) Such like, like him, her or it, like that; तल्लदृक्षणा Ms. 9. 22, 36; Amaru. 46; यादृशस्तादृक्षः any-

body whoever, common or ordinary man ; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशो तादृश जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-वच्] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note ; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119 ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगन्तु Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tãnas is said to be 49). -3 A monotonous tone. -न 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. 1. turning the voice as a preparatory step to singing -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness, ह्रास्य-प्रभा तानवमससाद् Vikr. 1. 106.

तानुरः A whirlpool

तति See under तम्.

तांतव a. (बी. f.) [ततो विकारः अच्] Made of threads. -वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवायिः, तांतवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

तान्त्रिक a. (की. f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras -3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

तापस a. (सी. f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. -सः (सी. f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. इष्टा, -प्रिया a grape. -तृकः, -द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called ईशुदी.

तापस्य Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower (n.) ; प्रकुलतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; व्याघ्रस्तापिच्छयुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लीभिर्विचयेत Māl. 5. 6, (तापिज used in the same sense).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāpti, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunā.

तामः [तम् करणे वच्] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [तामरे जले सस्ति सस् ड Tv.] 1 The red lotus ; Pt. 1. 94 ; B. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37 ; Amaru. 70, 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

तामस a. (सी. f.) [तमोऽस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness ;

Māl. 9 52, U. 5. 12. -2 Affected by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature), Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2, M. 1. 1 ; Ms. 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant -4 Vicious, -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Rāhu. -सं Darkness. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

तामसिक a. (की. f.) [तमसा निर्वृते ङञ्] 1 Dark. -2 Belonging to, derived from or connected with तमस्.

तानिचः 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred. -4 Anger. -5 A demon, Rākshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals, तांबूलभुतगह्वोऽयं भट्टं जल्पति माधुपः K. P. 7 ; रामो न स्व-लितस्तत्राधरपुटे तांबूलसंवधितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box ; Pt. 1. -करकः, -पेटिका a betel-box, (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). -दूः, -धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. -वल्ली the betel-plant ; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् a. Relating to betel. -m. A servant who prepares the Tām-bhūla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant ; तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रञ्जितापानभूयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र a. [तम्-रच् दीर्घः Un. 2. 16]

1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red ; उदेति सवितताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. -प्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. -प्रं 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. -प्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्धः bell-metal. -अहमन् m. a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). -आर्भं red sandal (रक्तचन्दन). -उपजीविन् m. a copper-smith. -ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रौष्ठ) a red or cherry lip ; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः, -कुटः a brazier, copper-smith. -कुम्भिः 1. a kind of red insect (ईदृगोप). -2 the lady bird. -3. cochineal. -गर्भं sulphate of copper. -चूडः a cock. -त्रयुजं brass. -दुः the red sandal-wood. -द्वीपः the island of Ceylon.

-धातुः red chalk. -पट्टः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed, Y. 1. 319. -पर्णी N. of river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls ; R. 4. 50. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -फलक a copper-plate. -मुख a. copper-faced. (-खः) a Frank or European. -वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. -लिप्तः N. of a country. (-स्तः Pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal. -शिखिन् m. a cock. -सारकः a sort of Khadira. (-कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक a. (की. f.) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

ताम्रिमन् m. Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्रयं Redness.

ताय 1 A. (तायते, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create ; Bk. 16. 105.

तायन् 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. -2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार a. [तृ णिच् भावे अच्] 1 High (as a note). -2 Loud, shrill (as a sound) ; Māl. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear ; हारांस्तारांस्तरलयुदिकाञ्च (regarded as in interpolation in Me. by Malli.) ; उरसि निहितस्तारो-हारः Amaru. 28 ; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. -रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतरार-सुरसि दधते Git. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) Siva. -5 The mystical syllable ओम् (प्रणव). -6 Protection. -7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. -रः, -रं 1 A star or planet ; (said to be f. also). -2 The pupil of the eye ; (said to be m. also). -3 A pearl (said to be f. also). -Comp. अम्रः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः the Kunda or jasmine creeper. -वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. -शुद्धिकरं lead. -स्वर a. having a loud or shrill sound. -हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. -2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of demon killed by Kārttikeya. (He was the son of Vajrāṅga and Varāṅgi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one

except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2) But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kartikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth. —Comp. —अरिः, -जित् *m.* an epithet of Kārtikēya. (For other senses, see under तृ).

तारका 1 A star. —2 A meteor, falling star. —3 The pupil of the eye: सद्ये दृष्टुमुदयतारकां R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5, Bh. 1. 11. —4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित *a* [तारकाः अस्मि संजाताः इतच्] Starry, star spangled; studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under तृ.

तारतम्यं [तारतम्योऽर्थः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. —2 Difference, distinction, निधेनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिस्तु चेत्तसां । बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवेजयतिः।। Udb.

तारल *a*. Unsteady. —लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine. —2 The companion of a dissolute man (विट्).

तारल्यं 1 Tremulousness. —2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; इंद्रश्रेणीस्तु तारास्तु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. —2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. —3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कृतान्तप्रमोदादभिसरति मद्भ्रातृतारश्वकोरः Māl. 9. 30, विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. —4 A pearl. —5 (*a*) N. of the wife of Vāli, kind of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Kāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (*b*) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings (*c*) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidāsa, (also called Tārāmātī). —Comp. —अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. —2. Siva. —3. Brihas-

pati. —4. Vāli. —5. Sargiva —आपीडः the moon. —आमः quicksilver. —वलिः 1 the moon, R. 13. 76. —2. Vāli —3. Brihaspati. —4. Siva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —सुषा the night. —मण्डल 1 the starry region, the zodiac —2. the pupil of the eye. —सुगः the constellation नृगतिरम् —सैत्रक 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love, Māl. 7. 4; U. 5 —वर्षे falling stars.

तारायण. The holy fig-tree.

तारुण *a* Youthful young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth youthfulness. —2 Freshness (fig.).

तारियः 1 The planet Mercury.

—2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

तार्किक *a* (वी. f.) Spun, woven.

तार्किक. [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमधीति वा इच्छ्] 1 A dialectician, logician. —2 A philosopher.

तार्क्ष्यः N. of the sage वस्यस.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuda;

त्ररतेन तार्क्ष्यति विल कालिनेन R. 6. 49. —2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruna. —3 A car. —4 A horse. —5 A snake. —6 A bird in general. —7 N. of Siva. —8 Gold. —9 A kind of antidote. —Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuda.

तार्ण *a*. (पूर्ण. f.) [वृणस्वेदं शिवां अण्]

1 Made of grass. —2 Levied from grass (as a tax). —गैः Fire.

तार्तीय *a*. [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third. —2 Belonging to the third. —चं A third part.

तार्तीयिक *a*. The third; तार्तीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमस्य प्रपञ्चे N. 3. 136, तार्तीयिक पुररिस्तद्वत्तु मदनहोषणे लाञ्छनं चः Māl. 1. v. 1.

तालः [तल् एव, अण्] 1 The pal-

myra tree, Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23.

—2 A banner formed of the palm. —3

Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl

5. 23. —4 Flapping in general. —5

Flapping of the ears of an elephant.

—6 Beating time (in music) करकि-

सलयतालैर्हृग्घया नृत्यमानं U. 3. 10,

Me. 79. —7 A musical instrument

made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. —8

The palm of the hand. —9 A lock,

bolt. —10 The hilt of a sword. —11

An epithet of Siva. —12 (In pro-

seidy) A trochee. —13 A particular

measure of height. —14 A short

span. —लं 1 The nut of the palmyra

tree. —2 Yellow orpiment. —Comp.

—अंकः 1. N. of Balarāma. —2. the

palm-leaf used for writing. —3. a

book —4 a saw. —5. N. of Siva. —6. a man endowed with every fortune. ate mark or sign. —अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Bhishma. —क्षीरक, -गर्भः the exudation of the palm —जटा, -मलवः the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः, -ध्वज *m.* an epithet of Balarāma. —पत्र 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. —2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). —वद्ध, -सुद्ध *a.* measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यन्त्र 1. a kind of surgical instrument. —2. a lock, a lock and key. —रचनकः a dancer, an actor. —लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. —वनं a grove of palm trees. —वृत्तं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृत्तकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. —2 The common toddy (*ta'di'*). —3 Fragrant earth. —4 A sort of key. —Comp. —वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 A fragrant earth —3 A bolt, latch. —की The vinous exudation of the palm, *toddy*. —Comp. —आम *a.* green. (—भः) the green colour.

तालकः A kind of ear-ornament, (= तालक q. v.).

तालव्य *a* Relating to the palate, palatal. —Comp —वर्णः a palatal letter, *v. e* इ, ई, उ, ऋ, ॠ, ए, औ, and य. —स्वरः a palatal vowel, *v. e* इ and ई.

तालिक [तालिन विद्वत् टक्] 1 The open palm of the hand. —2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संस्पृश्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चादनीयः कर्तालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेवः N. 3. 7. —3 A tile, seal.

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth. —2 Any musical instrument. —3 A string, tie.

तालित् *m.* N. of Siva.

तालिश A mountain.

तालु 2 [ताल्वेन वर्णाः, वृ-अण् रस्य ल, cf. Un. 1. 5] The palate; तुषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. —Comp. —जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. —2. the uvula. —पाकः an abscess in the palate. —पुच्छः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान *a.* palatal. (—नं) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate. —2 A disease of the palate.

ताडुर A whirlpool, an eddy,

ताडुपकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*); तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वस्ते क च तावक वपुः Ku. 5 4; Ki. 3. 12, Du. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् *q v.*)
1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजा तावत्श्च दृष्टो ज्ञे स ते: R. 12 45, H. 4. 72, Ku. 2. 33 -2 So great, so large, of this extent, यावन्ती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावतीं दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2 46. -3 All (expressing totality), यावद् दत्तं तावद्धुक्ते G. M. —ind. 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्य इतस्तावद्गम्यता S. 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चन्द्रकरश्चन्द्रकात्मिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. -2 On (one's part, in the meanwhile, सखे स्थिरप्रतिबोधो भव। अहं तावत् स्वानिश्चितवृत्तिमनुवर्तिये S. 2, R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now, गच्छ तावत्. -4 Indeed; (to emphasize an expression); त्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu. 1 'thou thyself', त्वमेव तावत्परिचितय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67 -5 Truly, really (to express assent), दृढस्तराङ्घ्रिः H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to. विग्रहस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3, एवं कृते तव तावत्क्षेत्रे विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1 -7 Completely, तावत्प्रकीर्णभिन्नवोपचारं R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्णं = साकल्येन प्रसारितं Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh! what a wonder!) (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्) -Comp. -कृत्वस् ind. so many times. -न. व्र just so much. -वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, तावत्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद्वा ind. 1 In such a number. -2 so often.

तावरं A bow-string.
ताविषः -पी 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven -जी 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

तासक्यं Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A (तेक्ते) To to go or move. -II. 5 A. (तिक्नोति) 1 To go. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge, also written तिप् or तिप् in this sense.

तिक्त *a.* [तिक्-बा० कर्तरि क] 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flatours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. -2 Fragrant; Me. -33. -कृत् 1 Bitter taste, (see under कृत्). -2 The Kutaja tree. -3 Pungency. -4 Fragrance. -Comp.

-गंवा mustard. -तंडुल long pepper. -धातुः bile -फलः, -मरिचः the clearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. -क. 1 The Khadira tree -2 N of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिग्-मृज् जस्य ग Un. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon) -2 Violent -3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate. -ग्ने 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the sun, तिग्माशुरस्त गतः Git 5 -2 fire. -3. N of Siva. -करः -दीधितिः, रहसिः, -रुच् *m* the sun. तेजस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed -2. penetrating. -3 of a violent nature -4. of resplendent lustre. -यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज् I. 1 A. (Strictly *desul.* of तिज्) (तिजिक्ते, तिजिक्ते) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage, तिजिक्मानस्य परेण निंदा M. 1. 17; तास्तिजिक्स्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12, Ki. 13. 68, Ms. 6 47. -II 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-ते, तेजिन) 1 To sharpen, whet, कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभि R. 9. 39. -2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

ततिश्चर Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तिष्ठि *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliancy. -4 Spirit.

तेजनं [तिज्-णिच्-लु] 1 A bamboo. -2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindling. -4 Rendering bright -5 Polishing. -6 A reed -7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. -नी 1 A mat. -2 A tuft -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिल. (नः) 1 The moon. -2 A Rākshasa.

तितडः A sieve. -न. A parasol.

तिजिक्ता &c. See under तिज्.

तिजिभः 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect (इंद्रगीप)

तिजिरः, तिजिरः The francoline partridge.

तिजिरिः [तिजि इति शब्द रोति रु-बा० डि Fv.] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 No of a sage said to be the first teacher of the *Black Yajurveda*.

तिजिरिकः The francoline partridge.

तिजिरीक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time -4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथि. *m.* or *f.* [अन् इथिन् पृषो० वा इपि of Un. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day, तिथिरेव तावत् शुद्धयति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number '15'.

-Comp -ईशः the regent of a lunar day. -शयः 1. the day of new moon. -2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. -पत्री an almanac. -पालन observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. -पृणी; the moon. -वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree; दात्यूहे-स्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्तंभे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9 7.

तितिडः, -डी, तितिडिका, तितिडीकः 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). -क 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तितिरी, तितिलि (ली) का The tamarind tree.

तिदुः, तिदुकः, तिदुलः N. of a tree. तिदुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. -क A kind of measure (कर्ष).

तिप 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिप् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II 4 P. (तिप्सति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित [तिप् कर्तरि क] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size, R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -Comp. -कोषः the ocean. -ज a kind of pearl. -ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile).

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *tuna*; Bv. 1. 55. °अशनः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timingila*; तिमिगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति रावणः।

तिमित See under तिप्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark; विन्य-स्यंतीं ह्यौ तिमिरे पथि Git. 5; वसुड-स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रं 1 Darkness; तन्नेश तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. -2 Blindness. -3 Iron-rust. -Comp. -अरिः, -उद् *m.* -रिपुः the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Rāhu -2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den. A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् m. The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret -2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure ; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40 , वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोद्धम चाप्यपूरः 35 , तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् ind. [तु-अहन् स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry , स तिर्यङ् यस्तिरोच्चति Ak. -2 Without ; apart from. -3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over. -5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ (b) धा, and (c) चू, see below]. -Comp. -कुञ्च, -प्रकार a. looking through a wall. -गत a. vanished, disappeared. -वर्ष a. protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः कृ) 8 V. 1 To despise, contemn ; H. 3. 8, Bk 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse, गीर्तिशून्यं परवाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता याति नरा महत्त्व Bv. 1. 73. -3 To surpass, excel ; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal, R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर a. Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्क(स्का)रिणी 1 A curtain, veil, तिरस्करिणी जलदा भवति Ku. 1. 14, M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of cloths -3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible ; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia*. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some Mantras.

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः f., तिरस्किया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach. -3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत p. p. 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished. -5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish, R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl).

तिरोधान 1 Disappearance, removal. -अथ खलु तिरोधानमधिया G. L. 18. -2

A covering veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित p. p. 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोहू 1 P. To disappear, vanish ; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. -Caus. To dispel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यञ्च a. (तिरश्चि f. rarely तिर्ये ची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry, Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing, -4 Winding -5 Lying in the middle or between. -m., -n 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; वंथाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरामादितपोरुपः स्यात् N. 3. 20 ; Ku. 1. 48 -2 A bird. -3 (with Jānas) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun -ईक्ष a. looking obliquely. -ईक्षः an epithet of Krishna. -गः an animal. -गतिः transmigration of animals. -जनः an animal. -जातिः f. the brute kind (opp man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look -यानः a crab. -योनः an animal. -योनिः f. animal creation or race, तिर्ययोनी च जायते Ms 4. 200. -सूत्र a cross-line. -श्रोतस् m 1 the animal world. -2 an animal, a beast or bird

तिर्यक् ind. Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक्-त्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्चा, तिर्येची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन a [तिर्येग स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry ; गत तिरश्चीनमनुरुतारथेः Si. 1. 2 ; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशाल्यं U 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल I. 1 P (तेलति) To go, move. -II 6 P, 10 U (तिलति, तेलयति) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्-क] 1 The sesamum plant ; नासाभेति तिलप्रसूनपद्वी Gīt. 10. -2 The seed of this plant ; नारुस्माच्छाडिलीमाता चिक्रीणाति तिष्ठेति तिलान् लुचितानितरैरेन कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed, तिले ताल पश्यति 'makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अन्नं rice with sesamum seed. -अंबु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the

dead as a libation ; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223.

-उत्तमा N of a Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a. ish of milk rice and sesamum. -दण्डक, dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2 a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off -किङ्क, -खटिः f., -खली, चूर्ण the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum seed). -तेलं s samum-oil. -वेनुः f. sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brahmana -पर्णः turpentine (-र्ण) स्यादाल-wood. -पर्णी 1 the sandal tree. -2. frankincense. -3. turpentine. -पर्णिका, -पर्णि (णे) क sandal-wood -पिजः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भाविनी jasmune. -रसः, -रसहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल्-कृत्, तिल इवार्थे सत्ये वा कर्त्तु वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers ; आकांता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लीनद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5 ; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकास्तिलकः प्रमदानिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -कः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c. ; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30 कस्तुरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'), जीवलोको Māl. 9. 21 ; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (श्रवक). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a Tilaka-mark.

तिलकित a. 1 Marked with a Tilaka. -2 Freckled, spotted ; also तिलकित.

तिलकुटः An oilman.

तिलकः ind. In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य a. Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -तल्य A field of sesamum.

तिल्वः The lodhra-tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठद् ind. At the time when cows stand to be milked (i. e. after

an hour or an hour and a half after evening); आतिष्ठद्भूमः संख्या Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्भूमः रात्रिः प्रथमनाडिका) .

तिष्ठद्भूमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्ठ्य *a.* [तुष्ट्यस्मिन् तुष्ट्-म्यप् ति०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -पुष्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. -पुष्यः The Kāh Yuga -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिष्ठ्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 *A.* (तीक्ते) To go, move; cf. टीक्.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिक्स्न्, Up. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; St. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious. -अणः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -अणं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). 11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -अंशुः -1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसः steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-*n.*) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तंडुलः long pepper. -तेलं 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sāla tree. -देवः a tiger. -दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. -दारः a sword. -दुष्पं cloves. -दुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -फलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मेजरी the betel-plant. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1. salt petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; शङ्खमुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरस-दायिनां Mu. 1, 2. -लोहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीम् 4 *P.* (तीम्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर 10 *U.* (तीरयति) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 *A.* shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागर-तीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -नदी. 1 *A.*

soot of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -जः a tree near a shore

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -तं 1 Completion of any affair -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः *N.* of Siva.

तीर्ण See under तृ.

तीर्थ [तृथ्] Un. 2 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place. (Mar. वाट) . विषमोपि विगाह्यते नयः दुस्तथैः गयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.) शुचिं मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh 2 55; R 1. 85 -5 A channel, medium, means तदनेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Māl 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U 1; Ms 3. 136, H. 2. 8, R. 5, 15 -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थोद्भिन्नयाविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities. Manes &c -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brāhmana. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चात्वाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (शास्त्र). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; (the number being 15 on one's side and 18 on the enemy's side), cf Pt. 3. 69. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c., e. g. आनेद्वतीर्थ. -Comp. -उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च वद्विश्च नाम्नयतः शुद्धिमहत्तः U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु *m. n.* a pot filled with a water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina *Arhat*, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तीर्थंकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. *N.* of Vishnu. -काकः, -खाक्षः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person (लोढप). -देवः an epithet of Siva.

-रुद्र *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -भूत *a.* sacred, holy -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राजः *N.* of Prayāga. -राजिः -जी *f.* an epithet of Beaures. -वाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as स्नान) -शिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. -सेविन् *a.* a pilgrim. (-*m.*) a crane.

तीर्थक *a.* Holy, sacred, venerable. -कः An ascetic, a Brāhmana.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmana (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीकृ 8 *U.* To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीयुत *a.* Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थे *a.* Relating to a sacred place. -र्थः An ascetic.

तीर 1 *P.* (तीरति) 1 To be large or strong -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलंघिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent effort' &c. U. 3. 5; S. 1 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -अः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. -अं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -अं *ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -आनन्दः an epithet of Shiva. -गति *a.* quick, swift. -गया cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1 daring heroism. -2 heroism (in general). -वेदना acute or sharp pain. -संवेग *a.* 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. *P.* To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 *P.* (तोति and त्वीति 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामते ययौ। एकं तु सुतदुःखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59, विपचये तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 9, (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence.) -2

And now on one's part, and; एक-
टा तु प्रतीहारी ससुपुल्यान्वीत् K. 8;
राजा तु तानार्यां श्रुत्वास्त्रवीत् 12. -3
As to, as regards, as for, प्रवर्त्यता
ब्राह्मणादुद्दिश्य पाकः। चंद्रोपरानं प्रति तु
केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; Māl. 8. 4.
-4 It sometimes marks a difference
(वेद) or superior quality, सुष्टं पयो-
मुष्टतरं तु दुग्ध G. M. -5 Sometimes it
is used as an emphatic particle;
भीमस्तु पांडवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And
sometimes it is used as a mere
expletive, निरर्थक तु हित्यादि पूर्णैक-
प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्सार, तुक्सारः, तुप्पारः N. of a
people inhabiting the Vindhya
mountain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुक्त्वा Ved. Water.

तुङ्ग a. 1 High, elevated, tall,
lofty, prominent, जलनिधिनिव विष्णु-
मंडलदर्शनतरलितुङ्गतरंग Git. 11, तुङ्ग
नगोत्सर्गनिवारोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si.
2. 48; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3
Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5
Strong, passionate. -नः 1 A height,
elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top,
summit. -4 The planet Mercury
-5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut
tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet.
-8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man.
-10 An epithet of Siva. -नं The
stamina of the lotus-blossoms.
-Comp. -बीजः quick silver. -नं the
apsis of a planet. -भद्रः a restive
elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा
N. of a river flowing into the
Krishna. -स्रवः a rhinoceros. -वेगा
N. of a river. -शेखरः a mountain.

तुङ्गि a. High, lofty. -म. A planet
at the apex of its orbit

तुङ्गी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -Comp.
-ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3.
an epithet of Krishna. -ईश्वरः 1. an
epithet of Siva. -2. a temple of Siva.
-पतिः the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring,
children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain,
light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3
Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low,
mean, insignificant, contemptible,
worthless. -5 Poor, miserable,
wretched. -छं Chaff. -Comp. -द्रुः
the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः, -धान्यकः
straw, chaff.

तुच्छक a. Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty
or poor; Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight,
contemn.

तुच्छ्व a. Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt,
injure.

तुज् f. Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure.
-3 Assault.

तुज् 1 P. (तुजति) Ved. 1 To reach,
extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3
To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5
To live. -6 To strike, hit -7
To push. -8 To emit, send forth.
-9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards.
-10 To give.

तुज् a. Ved. Noxious, mischievous,
hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, as-
sault -2 A demon. -3 A thunder-
bolt. -4 Giving.

तुद् 6 P. (तुदति) 1 To dispute,
quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुद्विदः N. of Siva.

तुदुमः A mouse, rat.

तुद् 1, 6 P. (तोदति, तुदति) 1 To
split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3
To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near,
convey.

तुद् 1 P. (तुदति) To disregard,
contemn.

तुर् 6 P. (तुर्गति) 1 To curve,
make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraud-
ulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुङ् 1 A. (तुङ्गे) To press out.

तुङ् [तुङ् अच्] 1 Mouth, face,
beak, snout (of a hog); तुङ्गैरानाग्रकु-
विलैः (तुका.) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk
of an elephant. -3 The point of an
instrument. -ङः N. of Siva.

तुङ्गेरिका The cotton plant.

तुङ्गिः [तुङ्-ङ्] 1 Face, mouth. -2
A beak. -ङिः f. The navel.

तुङ्गिक a. Furnished with a trunk.
-का The navel.

तुङ्गिकरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A
large swelling on the palate.

तुङ्गि m. N. of the bull of Siva.

तुङ्गिभ See तुङ्गिभ.

तुङ्गिल a. [तुङ्-इल्, सिध्मा लच् वा] 1
Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a
prominent navel. -3 Talking severely,
cf. तुङ्गिल.

तुत्थ 10 U. (तुत्थयति-ते) 1 To praise.
-2 To cover, screen, Si. 5, 11. -3 To
spread.

तुत्थः [तुद्-थक्] 1 Fire. -2 A stone.
-त्थं Sulphate of copper, usually
applied to the eyes as a sort of colly-
rium or medical ointment. -त्थर 1
Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo
plant. -Comp. -अंजन blue vitriol
applied to the eyes as a medical oint-
ment.

तुत्थकं Blue-vitriol.

तुद् U. (तुदति-ते, तुक्) 1 To strike,
wound, hit; तुतोद् गदया चारि Bk. 14.
81, 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick
goad. -3 To bruise, hurt. -4 To pain,
vex, torment, afflict; सुनीक्षणारापत-
नोद्यसायकेरुदति चेतः प्रममं प्रवासिनां Bk.
2. 4, 6. 28.

तुद् a. Striking, tormenting &c.
तुक् p. p. [तुद्-क्] 1 Struck, hurt,
wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut,
broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -वायः a
talior, Ms. 4. 214. -सेवनी the suture
of a wound or of a skull.

तोत्रं [तुद्-करणे द्रु] A goad for
driving cattle or elephants. -Comp.
-वेचं a rod borne by Vishnu.

तोदः [तुद्-भावे वच्] 1 Pain, anguish,
torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urg-
ing, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp
pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [तुद्-करणे वच्] 1 Pain, anguish.
-2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth. (तुद्).

तुदं The belly, a corpulent or pro-
tuberant belly. -दः, -दी The navel
-Comp. -कूपिका, -कूपी the cavity of
the navel. -परिमार्ज, -परिवृज्, -परिवृज
a. lazy, sluggish.

तुद्वच् a. Corpulent, fat.

तुदि f. n. The belly. -f. The
navel.

तुदिक, तुदित, तुदिच्, तुदिभ, तुदिल
a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2
Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with;
मकरंदुदिलानामरविद्वानामयं महामान्यः
Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great; N. 2. 89.

तुदिकरी, -तुदिका The navel.

तुप्, -तुप्, -तुप् 1, 6 P. (तोपति, तुपति,
तुप-कति) To injure, hurt.

तुप् 4, 9 P. (तुप्ति, तुप्नाति) To
hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुमुल a. 1 Tumultuous, noisy, Māl.
9. 3; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, rag-
ing; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Per-
plexed, confused; R. 5. 49. -लः-लं
1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2
A confused combat, melee.

तुम् 1. 1 P (तुम्ति) 1 To distress,
trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U.
(तुम्यति ते) To hurt, trouble.

तुम् [तुम्-अच्] A kind of gourd.
-वा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A
milk cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुम्बरः N. of a Gandhanva, see तुम्बर.
-र A kind of musical instrument.

तुम्बि -बी f. A sort of gourd; न
हि तुम्बीफलविकलो बीणावंडः प्रयाति महि-
मान Bv. 1. 80.

तुम्ब(ड)रः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम्भ a. Ved. 1 Destroying, defeat-
ing, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 En-
ergetic, strong.

तुर् 1 6 U. (तुर्ति-ने) 1 To hurry, hasten.-2 To overcome.-3 To injure. -II. 3 P. (तुर्ति) To run.

तुर् अ. 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. -f. Speed.

तुर् अ. Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic. -4 Hurt, wounded. -5 Rich. -6 Abundant. -रः Speed, velocity.

तुर्ण अ. Ved Quick, swift. -गम् Haste, speed.

तुर्ण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुर्ति Ved. Great strength.

तुर्किन् अ. Turkish.

तुर्कः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्गः [तुर्ण गच्छति, गम्-ख] 1 A horse, तुर्गसुहृत्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31 ; R. 1 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -Comp. -आरोहः a horseman. -उपचारकः a groom. -नियः -यं barley. -ब्रह्मचर्य forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society -मेघः a horse-sacrifice. -रक्षः a groom, an (query).

तुर्गिन् m. A horseman, तुर्गिन् also.

तुर्गः [तुर्ण गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम् वा दिव] 1 A horse ; भाट्टः सकृद्युक्ततुर्ग एव S. 5. 5 ; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -2 A name for the number 'seven.' -3 The heart, mind. -गी A mare. -Comp. -अरि 1. A buffalo. -2 fragrant oleander. -आरुहः a horseman. -द्विषणी a she-buffalo. -नियः, -यं barley. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice, R. 13. 61. -याचिन्, -साविन् m. a horseman. -वक्त्रः, -वदनः a Kinnara. -शाला, -स्थानं a horse-stable. -स्कन्धः a troop of horses.

तुर्गकः A horse.

तुर्गमः A horse ; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुर्गायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (अस्य). -2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुर्गासाह m. (Nom. sing. तुर्गासाह) N. of Indra ; Ku. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 40 ; also of Vishnu.

तुर्गि [तर्-इर् डीर्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the wool.-2 A shuttle ; तद्गटचातुर्गि N. 1. 12 -3 A painter's brush.

तुर्गि अ. 1 The fourth. -2 Consisting of four parts. -3 Mighty -यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one

with Branman or the Supreme Spirit. -Comp. -वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sūdra.

तुर्गि अ. A fourth (part).

तुर्ग अ. Fourth, N. 4. 123. -यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुर्गकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्गिरी, तुर्गिरि तुर्गि अ. Ved Killing. (हन्) ; Rv. 10. 106 6.

तुर्गि 1 P. (तुर्गि-ति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill, वृत्तं यादिद् तुर्गि Rv. 8. 99. 6. -2 To excel. -3 To overpower. -2 To save

तुर्गि अ. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. -2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुर्ग 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति तोलयति-ने ; also तुलयति-ने which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure. -2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider -3 To raise, lift up ; कैलासे तुलित Mr. 5. 37 ; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्वैरादधान इव द्विर् 1. 4. 80, 12. 89, Si. 15. 30. -4 To bear up, hold up, support, वृथिवीतले तलितमृष्टुड्यसे Si. 15. 30, 61. -5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.) ; तुगमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31 ; सुखं श्लेष्मानारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20 ; Si. 8. 12. -6 To match, be equal to (with acc.), प्रासादास्त्वां तुलायितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64. -7 To make light of, contempt, despise, अंतःसारं चन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वां Me. 20. (where तुल also means ' to bear up or carry away ') ; Si. 15. 30. -8 To suspect, examine with distrust, कः श्रद्धास्यति धनार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43. (where some editions read तुलायिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). -9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state ; हा अवस्थे तुलयासि Mk. 1. (तुलयति v. 1.) -10 To counter-balance, outweigh. -11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल-लुट्] 1 Weight. -2 Lifting. -3 Comparing, likening, &c. -न 1 Comparison. -2 Weighing. -3 Lifting, raising. -4 Rating, assessing, estimating. -5 Examining.

तुला [तुल-भिदा- अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance ; तुलया घृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal ; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया घृते H. 4. 131. v. 1. -2 A measure, weight. -3 Weighing. -4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen, instr. or in

comp.), किं धूर्जदेरिव तुलाघुषयाति संख्ये Ve 3. 8, तुला यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku 5 34 ; R. 8 15, सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5 68, 19 8, 50. -5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac, जयति तुलामधिरुहो भास्वानपि जलदपडलानि Pt. 1. 330. -6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. -7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 palas. -Comp. -झूटः a false weight. -कोटिः -टी f. 1. an ornament (an anklet or नूपुर) worn on the feet by women, लीलाचलस्त्रीचरणारण्योत्पलस्खलतुलाकोटिनिना दकोमलः Si. 12. 44 -2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद). -कोशः, -कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing. -2 a place where a balance is kept. -दानं the gift to a Brāhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. -घटः 1. the scale of a balance. -2. an oar. -धरः 1. a trader, merchant -2. the sign Libra of the zodiac. -धरः 1 a dealer, trader, or merchant. -2. the string of a balance. -3. the beam. -4 the sign Libra of the zodiac. -परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. -युग्मः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmana as a gift), cf. तुलादान -प्रग्रहः, -प्रग्रहः the string or beam of a balance. -मान, -यष्टिः f. the beam of a balance ; Pt. 1. 150. -बीजं the berry of the Gunja plant. -घृत्तं the string of a balance. -तुलित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised. -2 Compared, likened, equalled, Bh. 3. 36 ; see तुल.

तुल्य n. [तुल्य संमितिं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen, of instr., or in comp.); Ms. 4 86 ; Y. 2. 77, R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38. -2 Fit for. -3 Identical, same. -4 Indifferent. -Comp -दर्शन a. regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. -पानं drinking together, computation. -भावन (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude. -योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant ; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 ; cf. Chāndr. 5. 41. -रूप a. like, similar, analogous. -शुद्धि f. equal subtraction. -शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः, -लं [तुल कर्मणि अङ्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance -2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 māshas or a tola.

तोलनं Faising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्य Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुला सादस्य स्थिति, सोऽक गौराः श्री शङ्करा. Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —Comp. —पत्र (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālakrishna with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Bārttika. —वृंदावनः—नं a square pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

तुलिः—ली *f.*—हुरी (1) and (2) *q v*

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. —2 Beardless, also तुवर. —रः—रं An astringent taste. —री 1 A fragrant earth. —2 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. —2 Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many, Rv. 3. 30 3. —2 Strong, powerful. —विः *f.* A long ground (तुवी).

तुविस *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. —2 Strength. —3 Intellect.

तुव *Ved.* 1 A. (ताजते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To be pressed out or extracted. —3 To trickle.

तुव 4 P. (तुवति, तुव) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.); रत्नमेवाहंस्तुवतुर्न देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55, Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —2 To become clam or quiet. —3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). —Caus. (तोषयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुव *p p.* [तुव कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. —2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. —रः N. of Vishnu.

तुविः *f.* [तुव भवे-किन्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. —2 (In Sān. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोषः [तुव-भावे वञ्च] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight

तोषण *a.* [तुव-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. —ण [भावे ल्युट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. —2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. —णी An epithet of Durgā.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.
तोषित्व *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Pleased with. —2 Gladdening, satisfying.

तुषः [तु-क] The husk or chaff of grain, अजानतयि तत्सर्व (अध्ययनं) तुषाणा कडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn —2. a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal and then setting it on fire. —अंडु *n.* —उदकं, —उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. —ग्रहः, —सारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तु-आर किञ्च Un. 3. 139.] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy, अपा हि तुषार न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93, Si. 9. 7. —रः 1 Frost, cold, Ku. 5. 27. —2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6, Rs. 4. 1. —3 Dew; R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. —4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water, प्रकृतुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9. 68, U. 5. 3. —5 A kind of camphor —Comp. —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the Himalaya mountain; ते तुषाराद्रिवातः Me. 107. —करः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, —रश्मिः the moon, Amaru. 49, Si. 9. 27. —गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. —2. white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m.* pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष, —तुषिः See under तुष.

तुषुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः N. of Siva.

तुक् 1 P. (तोसति) To sound.

तुस = तुष *q. v.*

तुस्तं 1 Dust. —2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह् इन्स् रश्मश्च Un. 2. 52.] Cold, frigid. —नं 1 Snow, ice. —2 Dew or frost; तुणग्रलयेस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. —3 Moonlight. —4 Camphor. —Comp. —अंडुः, —करः, —किरणः, —युः, —युतिः, —रश्मिः 1. the moon; Si. 9. 30. —2. camphor. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —झोलः the Himalaya mountain, R. 8. 54. —कणः 1. a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. —2. a snowflake. —शर्करा ice.

तुह् 1 P. (तुहति) 1 To disrespect, contemn. —2 To split.

तुण I. 10 U. (तुणयति-ते) To contract. —II. 10 A. (तुणयते) To fill, fill up.

तुणः [तुण-कर्मणि वञ्च] A quiver, मिलितशिलीमुखपादलिपटलकृतस्वरतुणवि-लासे Git. 1; R. 7. 57. —णी 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. —2 The indigo plant. —3 A quiver; R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mv.

1 18 —Comp. —धरः धारः an archer.

तुणिः, तुणीरः रं A quiver.

तुतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्र).

तुतुम *a.* Qui k, active; Rv. 10. 50. 6

तुद The cotton tree. —वी N. of a country.

तुपरः Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

तुवर. 1 A beardless man. —2 A bull without horns. —3 Astringent flavour. —4 A eunuch. —री A fragrant earth.

तुय *a.* Ved. Quick. —य Water.

तु 4. A. (तुयते, तुय) 1 To go quickly, make haste. —2 To hurt, kill.

तु *a.* 1 Hastening. —2 A courier. —र Speed.

तुरं A kind of musical instrument. —री A thorn-apple

तुर्ण, तुर्णि &c. See under त्वर.

तुर्यः, —र्यं [तुर्यते ताडयते तुर्यत्] A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225, Ku. 7. 10. —Comp. —ओषः a band of instruments —खंड. a sort of tabor.

तुर्वयाण, तुर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तुल् I 10 A (तुल्यते) To fill. —II. 1 P. (तुलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. —2 To weigh, measure. —3 To drive out.

तुलः—लं [तुल-अच्] Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. —2 A tuft of grass. —3 The mulberry. —4 The panicle of a flower or plant. —5 The thorn-apple. —ल 1 The cotton tree. —2 The wick of a lamp —ली 1 Cotton. —2 The wick of a lamp. —3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. —4 A painter's brush. —5 The Indigo plant. —Comp. —कार्दुकं, —घटुस् *n.* a cotton-bow, *e.* a bow used for cleaning cotton. —नाली (लिः) *f.* —नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. —पिचुः cotton. —शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. —सेचनं the act of spinning.

तुलक Cotton

तुलिः *f.* A painter's brush. —Comp. —फला the silk-cotton tree.

तुलिका 1 A painter's brush, a pencil; उन्मीलितं तुलीकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. —3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. —4 A boring instrument, probing-rod. —5 An ingot mould.

तुलिनी = तुलिफला.

तुवर = तुवर *q. v.*

तुवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.

तृष 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 To satisfy.

तृषः Ved. The border of a garment.

तृष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तृष्णीम् *ind.* [तृष्णां नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; किं भवांस्तृष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न योत्स्य इति गोविंदसुक्ता तृष्णीं चक्षुः इ Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शील *a.* silent, taciturn.

तृस्तं [तृष्णां तस् दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृह 6 P. (तृहति) To kill, hurt; see तृह.

तृहणं Hurting, killing.

तृह *a.* Hurt, injured, killed; see तृह.

तृक्ष 1 P. (तृक्षति) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तृखं Nutmeg.

तृष् 8 U. (तृषोति-तृषुते or तृषोति-तृषुते) To eat grass, graze.

तृष् [तृह-न् हलोपश्च Un. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तृष्मत्तं सानमहतामश्रयः केसरौ Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness; तृष्मिन् लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान्तरुणाद्धि Bh. 2. 17; see तृष्णीक also. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अदवी a forest abounding in grass. -अक्षं rice growing wild. -अक्ष *n.*, -कुक्षुम्, -गौर a variety of perfume. -आवतः a whirlwind. -इन्द्रः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -ओकस् *n.* a hut of straw. -काढः, -ढं a heap of grass. -कुटी, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कुट्टा a heap of straw. -केतुः 1. palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्रहच *m.* a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem (गोविंद). -जलाकुका, -जलका a caterpillar. -जम्ब *a.* feeding on grass. -जगतिः *f.* grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस् *n.* the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -द्रुमः 1. the palm tree -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Kataka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धान्य grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वज 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -खिहं hand-to-hand fighting. -पूली a mat, seat made of

reeds. -नाय *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant -विडुः N. of a sage, R. 8. 19. -मणिः a sort of gem (amber) -मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमत्कुण). -राज *m.* the vine palm. -राजः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2 the bamboo -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -3. the date-tree. -3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4. the areca-nut tree. -इति a kind of fragrant grass -द्वयं N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -इम्बः a house of straw.

तृष्कं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृष्कीया A grassy place.

तृष्णीक 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt, U. 6 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगाद् वक्ष्येण तृष्णीक-तेडुः N. 3. 54.

तृष्णा A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* the third. -चं A third part -Comp. -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक *a.* 1 Recurring every third day, tertain (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -Comp. -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः *m.*, *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् *a.* 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृह 1 P., 7 U. (तृहति, तृषति, तृषुते) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108. 15 36, 44. -3 To set free. -4 To disregard.

तृष I. 4, 5, 6 P. (तृषति, तृषोति, तृषुते, तृषति) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented : अद्य तृष्यति नांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राचीनं चातृषत् कूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr. ; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न तृष्यति विजेन II. 2. 174. तृप्तस्तस्मिन्निजेन Bh. 2. 84; नास्ति तृष्यति काष्ठानां नापगनां महोदधिः नांतकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसो वामलोचना Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्निह तृषुर्देवास्तते यजे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तृष्यति, तृष्यति -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तृषति, तृष्यति) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4

To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2

तृषण *a.* [तृप्-णिच् वा लृट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -जं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fullness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of deceased ancestors (तृष्यन्). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तृप्ति *a.* Pleased, gratified.

तृप्ति *a.* 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृप्त *m.* Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त *a.* [तृप्-क्] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -तं Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः *f.* [तृप्-क्तिर्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment, R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृप्त *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. -यः A sacrificial cake (पुरोडाश) -यं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृप्त The moon.

तृप्त *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. -लः A stone. -लः A creeper.

तृप्तः Ved. A thief.

तृप्तः *f.* The serpent race.

तृप्त or तृप्त = तृप्त q. v.

तृष् 4 P. (तृष्यति, तृषति) 1 To be thirsty. Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30, 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृषः [तृष्-भावे वच्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तृषण [तृष्-भावे लृट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तृषित, तृषुल *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष् *f.* [तृष्-संपां क्तिर्] (nom. sing. तृष्-इ) 1 Thirst; तृष्णा ह्युपस्थास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभिः Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kāma.

तृष्णा See तृष्. -Comp. आर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -रू *f.* the bladder. -हं water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghat. 9; Ra. 1. 18 -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. -तं Thirst, desire.

तृषु *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णा *n.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृष्णा [तृ-न् किञ्च] 1 Thirst (lit and fig.). तृष्णा छिनत्त्यासन H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां छिद्वि Bk. 2. 77, 3 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -अयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.

तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired. -त्य Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृणेदि, तर्हयति-ते, तृहति, तृह, desid. निवृथति, नितर्हयति, नितर्हयति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike, न तृणेद्गीति लोकांस्यं चित्ति मां निष्पराकम् Bk. 5. 39; (तानि) तृणेदु रामः सह लक्षणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 P. (तरति, ततार, अतारीन्, तरि-थि-यति, तर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोद्धेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिशं R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिलार तरिष्यत्युद्धके न पर्णे Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि तर्त्यापद् K. 175; कृच्छं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58, Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely, ll. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); देवास्तीर्णप्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षमयास्तीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महानयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period) -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -Pass. (तीर्थते) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तारयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -Desid. (तितीर्थति, नितरिषति, नितरिषति) To wish to cross &c.; दोभ्यां नितरिषति तरंगवतीसुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तृ-ञिच्-अप्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दुस्तर. -रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; वृषोद्वनि यथा देवं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -Comp. -पय freight. -एयिकः one who receives the freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

61

तरण [तृ-ञुद्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -ण 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 An oar

तरणि *a.* [तृ-ञि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick, energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arisa plant. -4 Copper. -णिः, -णी *f.* A raft, boat. -Comp. -यत्यः an epithet of Siva. -येटकः an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, -ङ्गा, -ङ्गी, -ङ्गे [तृ-अञ्च्] A boat. -ङ्गः, -ङ्गे 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Den. P. To cross over. तरङ्ग *f.* [तृ-करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारङ्क).

तरनी A boat. तरि-रीः *f.* [तृ-करणे इ] 1 A boat, जीर्ण तरिः सरिदतीव गभीरनारा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -री 1 A small wooden baling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -रयः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तराय तरणाय हिव बा० टन] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -का 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तरिचं, तरिची, तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरीवः [तृ-ईप्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry cow-dung. -वी N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिक्ता *f.*) [तृ-णिच्-प्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -कः, -कं A boat, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयत्येन तृ-ञुद्] 1 Enabling to cross -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -णः 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -णं 1 Crossing. -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating. तारणिः, -णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Freight.

तारिन् *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *o.* [तृ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तृ-कर्मणि-यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated -यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [तृ-क] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज् 1 P (नेत्रनि) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजने See under निच्.

तेजकः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n.* [तिञ्-भावे कणादो अयन्] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अग्नि, वायु and आकाश) -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15 -8 Fire of energy, S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजनि शम्भय U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तजन्ना हि न वयः समश्चिते R. 11. 1 Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजविभाषामुमिता (राज-लक्ष्मी) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed semen virile; स्याद्दक्षणीयं यदि तेन तेजः R. 14. 65; 2. 75; दुष्य-तेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भुतये दुष्यः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (पित्त). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -तार *a.* R. illu-

minating. -2 granting vital power or strength. -कीर्ज marrow. -भगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2. depression, discouragement. -महलं a halo of light. -वृत्तिः the sun. -रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. -वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्वि *a*. (नी *f*.) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6 14; Ki. 16. 16 -2 Dignified, noble -4 Famous, illustrious -5 Violent -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a*. 1 Sharpened, whetted -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय *a* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg 11 47 -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेजः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 *A* (तेप) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine

तेमः [तिम्र-वह] Becoming wet or moist, moisture

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening 2 Moisture -3 *A* sauce, condiment -नी *A* fire-place

तेव् 1 *A* (तेवे) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament

तेवनं 1 play, pastime -2 *A* pleasure-garden, play-ground

तेक्ष्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness -2 Pungency -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty

तेजस *a*. (नी *f*.) [तेजनी विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous, U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light; तजमस्य धनुषः धनुस्तये R. 11. 45. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic -6 Powerful, intense. -सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedānta phil.). -सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. -आवतनी *a* crucible.

तेतिक्ष *a*. (नी *f*.) Patient, enduring.

तेतिरः *A* partridge.

तेतिलः 1 *A* rhinoceros -2 *A* god -सं *N* of the fourth astronomical period or *युग*.

तेतिरः 1 *A* partridge. -2 *A* rhinoceros. -रः *A* flock of partridges.

तेतिरिः One who catches partridges.

तेतिरिय *m* pl The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -य. The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कुञ्जयजुर्वेद)

तेतिरीक *a*. (नी *f*.) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds

तेमिरः *A* disease of the eyes (dimness)

तेर्य *a*. (नी *f*.) Relating to a sacred place.

तेर्यिक *a* 1 Sacred, holy -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines.

-कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine -कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तेल [तिलस्य तत्त्व-शब्द वा विकारः अण्]

1 Oil, लभत भिन्नानाम् तेलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh 2 5; Y 1 284; R 8. 38.

-2 Benzoin -Comp -अटी *a* wasp -अभ्येगः anointing the body with oil -कलकजः oil-cake. -कारः an oilman -किट्टं oil-cake. -चौरिका *a* cockroach -टोणी an oil-tub. पार्णिका, पर्णी

1 sandal. -2. incense. -3 turpentine -पायिन् *m* 1 a kind of cockroach -2. a sword -पिञ्जः the white sesamum -पिपीलिका the small red ant -पीत *a* one who has drunk oil.

-फलः 1 the Igudi tree -2. the sesamum plant -मविनी *A* jasmine -माली the wick of a lamp -यंत्र an oil-mill -रुद्रिक *a* kind of gem.

तेलकं *A* small quantity of oil.

तेलपाता Oblation to fire (स्वभा), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire, cf. इत्येनपाता and P. IV 2 58 and VI 3 71.

तेलिकः, तेलि *m* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तेलीनी The wick of a lamp.

तेलीनं *A* field of sesamum

तेलंगः *N*. of a country the modern Telangana or Carnatic -गाः (*pl*.) The people of this country.

तेषः *N*. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोक् *An* offspring, a child; व्याकरणे शकद्वयं च तोक् Nir.

तोक्कः The Chātaka bird.

तोक्मः 1 *A* young green blade of corn, green barley. -2 Green colour. 3 *A* cloud. -सं The wax of the ear.

तोद् 1 *P*. (तोदति) To disrespect.

तोडन 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोद्वं, तोदः, तोद्वं See under तुद्.

तोमरः -रं 1 *An* iron club. 2 *A* javolin. -Comp. -घरः 1 fire (consider-

ed as a deity). -2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका *A* fragrant oath.

नौयं 1 Water, *S*. 1. 12. -2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent.

-Comp. -अधिवाजिनी trumpet flower

-आनन् *m*. the Supreme Being.

-आधार, -आशयः *a* lake, well, any reservoir of water, नौयाधारपथाश्च

वल्कलशिखानिष्यन्दरेखाकिताः *S*. 1. 14. -अनन्तरः the ocean, sea -ईशः 'lord of waters' an epithet of Varuna.

(-जं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37. -उत्सर्गः 1 ablations of various parts of the body performed with water -2. libations of water to the deceased. -हाम *a*.

1 fond of water. -2 *pl* नभ्यः (-नः) a sort of crane. -कुच्छः, -च्छः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. -क्रीडा

sporting in water, Me. 33. -गर्भः the cocoanut. -चरः an aquatic animal.

-द्विजः, -द्विजः bail. -दुः *a* cloud, R. 6. 65, V. 1. 14. -द्विजः the autumn.

-द्विजः *a* cloud. -द्विजः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. -धि, -निधिः 1. the ocean -2. the number 'four', 'मित्रं' clove. -नीचः the earth. -पा

पाणजमलं oxide of zinc -गुप्ती, -गुप्ता trumpet-flower. -प्रसादन the clearing nut tree or its nut, see अवप्रसादन

or कनक. -मल sea-foun. -सुच्छ *m*, *a* cloud. -यंत्रं 1. a water clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water.

-रसः moisture. -राज *m* 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna, the regent of waters. -राशिः the ocean. -वेला the edge of water, shore. -व्यतिकरः

confluence (as of rivers), R. 8. 95. -शुक्तिका *An* oyster. -सर्पिका. -सूचकः *a* frog.

तोरणः -णं [त्र-युट् आवारे ल्युट् Tv.]

1 *An* arched doorway, a portal. -2 *An* outer door or gateway गणा नृपा-

गामथ तोरणाद् बहिः Si. 12 1 दुराहस्य सुरपतिधनुश्चाकणा नोद्येन Me. 75. -3

Any temporary and ornamental arch. Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4

An elevated place near a bathing-place. -णं The neck, throat. -णः *N*. of Siva.

तोल्, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

नौय, नौयण &c. See under तुष्.

नौयलं *A* club (सुसल).

नौयिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

नौयिकः The pearl-oyster. -कं *A* pearl.

नौय [त्र-युट् अण्] The sound of musical instruments -Comp. -त्रिक

the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; त्रयविध वृथाद्या का कामजां दशकां गणः Ms. 7. 47, U 4

तोल A balance.

तोलिक. तौलिक A painter.

तोलिन m 1 A weigher. -2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

तोल्य 1 Weight -2 Equality, similarity.

तौवार a. (री. f.) Snowy. -र Snow, cold.

त्वम् m. Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self; cf. आत्मन्.

त्वञ्ज 1 P. (त्वजति, त्वज्ज. अश्वजि-
त, त्वज्जति, त्वज्ज) 1 To leave (in all
senses), abandon, quit, go away
from: वत्स भानस्यजाशु Ms. 39; Ms.
6. 77, 9. 177; S 5. 26 -2 To let go,
dismiss, discharge; Bk 8. 122. -3
To give up, renounce, resign; sur-
render; Bh. 3. 16, Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33;
Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid.
-5 To get rid of, free oneself from;
Bg. 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard;
त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणस्त्वक्त्वा प्रनानि
च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To
distribute, give away; कृतं (सच्चय)
आश्वयुजं त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47, Ms. 6. 15.
-9 To shoot off. -Caus. 1 To cause
to give up &c., to deprive (a person)
of anything. -2 To expel, turn out.
-3 To quit. -Desid. (तित्यजति) To
wish to leave &c

त्वक्त p. p. [त्वक्त-कर्मण-क] 1 Abandon-
ed, forsaken, left, quitted. -2
Resigned, surrendered -3 Shunned,
avoided; see. त्वज्ज -Comp. -आशिः a
Brāhmana who has given up house-
hold fire. -जीविन-दान a. ready to
abandon life, willing to run any
risk. मदर्थं त्वक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9.
-लज्ज a. shameless.

त्वक्तु a. Abandoning, leaving, &c.

त्वजन् 1 Leaving, quitting. -2
Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्वजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment -2
Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrange-
ment, dislike, envy. -5 A weapon
causing abandonment. -m. -f. -n.
Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज्-भावे वज्] 1 Leaving, for-
saking, abandoning, deserting, se-
paration; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्र-
स्स्यामर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2
Giving up, resigning, renouncing;
Ms. 10. 112; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift,
donation, giving away as charity.
करे श्लाघ्यस्यागः Bh. 2. 65, H. 1. 154;
त्यागय संभृतयानि R. 1. 17, Pt. 1.
169. -4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1.
22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dis-

missing, discharging -7 Sacrificing
oneself -8 A sage. -Comp. -एवं a
bill of divorcement. -युत, -शील a.
liberal, generous, munificent

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning,
giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a
donor -3 Heroic, brave -4 Liberal.
-5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not
look to any reward or result from
the performance of ceremonial rites,
यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यानेधीचन
Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p p 1 Made to leave or
abandon. -2 Caused to be disre-
garded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or
expelled. -2 To be given up or re-
linquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4
To be excluded. -उय A part of an
asterism or its duration considered
to be unlucky.

त्रंस 1 P., 10 U. (त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ने)
To speak or shine.

त्रंक् 1 A. (त्रंक्ते) To go, so also
त्रंख 1 P., त्रंख 1 P.

त्रंद् 1 P. (त्रंदि) 1 To act, per-
form some function. -2 To try,
strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be
ashamed or abashed, be embarrass-
ed; त्रपते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्ध-
तिविधौ G. L. 28. -With अप to
turn away or retire through shame;
तस्माद्द्वैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84; येनापत्रपते
साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [त्रप् भावे अङ्] 1 Bashfulness,
modesty; मद्वज्रपात्रर Git. 12. -2
Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3
A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4
Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity.
-Comp. -निरस्त, -हीन a. shameless,
impudent. -रंदा a harlot.

त्रपित a. Modest, bashful.

त्रपु n. (अग्निं द्रुपु त्रपते लज्जते इत, त्रप्-उत्
Tv.) 1 Tin; यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते
Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.

त्रपुल-वं, त्रपुस् n., त्रपुसं Tin. -वं
Cucumber.

त्रप्स्य Diluted curds.

त्रपिष्ट a. (superl. of त्र) Highly
satisfied.

त्रपीयस् a. (सी. f.) compar. of
तृप्) More satisfied.

त्रय a. (त्रो. f.) Triple, three-fold,
treble, divided into three parts, of
three kinds; त्रयी वै विद्या कश्चो
यजुषि सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23.
-त्रै A triad, a group or collection
of three; अद्वयमासीत्त्रयमेव रूपतेः जशि-
प्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16,
लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, enter-
ing into comp. with some numerals)

Three -Comp. -त्रयारिन् a. forty-
third -त्रयारिन् a. or f. forty-
three. -त्रिन् a. thirty-third. -त्रिन्तु
a. or f. thirty-three पति an epithet
of (a) Indra, (7) आपति. -दश
a. 1. thirteenth -2 having thirteen
added, त्रयोदश शत one hundred
and thirteen. -दशम a. p⁷. thirteen.
-दशक a. consisting of thirteen.
(-कं) the number thirteen. -दशम
a thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth
day of a lunar fortnight. -नवतिः
f. ninety-three. -पञ्चाशत् / fifty-three.
-विज a. 1. twenty-third. -2 Consist-
ing of twenty-three. -विंशतिः f.
twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three.
-सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken
collectively (कथ्यन्ते नामानि); त्रयीम-
याव ऋगुणात्मन नमः K. 1; तौ त्रयी-
वर्जितरा विद्याः परिपाठिता U. 2, Ms.
4. 125. -2 A trial, triplet, त्रयोविष्ट
स भावेयामसां वरणिश्वित्रयी St. 2. 3. -3
A matron or married woman whose
husband and children are living.
-4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp.
-तदः 1. an epithet of the sun; so
त्रयीमय. -2 an epithet of Śiva. -धर्मः
the duty enjoined by the three Vedas,
Bg. 9. 21. -मुखः a Brāhmana.

त्रस् I. 1, 4 P. (त्रसति, त्रसति, त्रस्त) 1
To quake, tremble, shake, start with
fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of
(with abl, sometimes with gen.
or instr.); प्रमद्वचनात्त्रस्तस्य K. 255;
कपेरजानिषुनादात् Bk 9. 11, 5. 75, 14.
48, 15. 58; St. 8. 24, Ki. 8. 7. -3
To run away, run from. -Caus.
(त्रासयति-ने) To frighten, terrify.
-II. 10 U. (त्रासयति-ने) 1 To go,
move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize.
-4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. [त्रस-वजर्थे क] Moveable,
locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1
A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The
aggregate of moving or living beings.
-4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणुः
1. an atom, the mote or atom of
dust which is seen moving in a sun-
beam; cf. जालातरगते भानो सूक्ष्मं
यद्दृश्यते रजः प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्रसरं
प्रचक्षते Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1.
361. -2 N. of one of the wives of
the sun.

त्रसनं [त्रस्-भावे लृट्] 1 Alarm, fear.
-2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रसु a. [त्रस्-उत्] Fearful,
trembling, timid; अत्रस्तुभिर्भुक्तपुरं
तुरंगैः R. 14. 47, मीनां भूमिचिणायक्या
सभीर्ची त्रसुनेकिका Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. [त्रस्त-क] 1 Frightened,
terrified, alarmed अन्तेकहायनकुर्म-

विलोलहृदि: Mā. 1. 3. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास *a.* [त्रस् भवे यञ्] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm, अतः कंचुकि-कंचुकस्य विजाति त्रासादयं आसन्नः Rain. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58 -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन *a.* [त्रस्-णिच् भावे ल्यप्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming -त 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm

त्रामित *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (तने ; To protect ; see also त्रै.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रै.

त्रि *num. a.* [Un. 5. 66.] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः *m.*, त्रिः *f.* त्रिणि *n.*) Three, त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 229, प्रियत-माभिरसौ तिमृन्विर्भो R. 9 18; त्रिणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्युतुमता सती Ms. 9 90. [Cf. L. *tres*, Gr. *treis*, A. S., *Zend thri*; Eng. *three*.] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part, -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष *a.* triocular. -अक्षः, अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or चटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-रि) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. -अंकदं, -अंगदं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium (-रः) N. of Siva. -अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium; *i. e.* कालांजन, रत्नांजन and पुष्पांजन. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-नं) spirit, life. (चेतन्य). -अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्त्मगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds) -अनीक *a.* having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंचकः (also त्रिचक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva, त्रिचकं संयमिनं दृदर्श Ku. 3. 44; जडोक्तुनस्य चकवीक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -सखः an epithet of Kubera. -अंबका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अवट *a.* three years old. (-वट) three years taken collectively. -अशीत *a.* eighty-third. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-three. -अष्ट *a.* twenty-four. -अथ, अथ *a.* triangular. (-सं)

a triangle. -अहः 1. a period of three days -2. a festival lasting three days. -आहिक *a.* 1. performed or produced in three days. -2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. -कचं (तृचं also) three *Riks* taken collectively; Ms. 8 106 -ऐहिक *a.* having provision for three days. -ककद *m.* 1 N. of the mountain Trikāta. -2 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -3 the highest, chief -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. -ककम् *m.* Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -कर्मन् *a.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmana, *i. e.* sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-म्.) one who engages in three duties (as a Brāhmana). -कायः N. of Buddha. -कालं 1. the three times, the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) *ind.* three times, thrice. -ज्ञ, -दक्षिण *a.* omniscient (*m.*) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. -विद् *m.* 1 a Buddha. -2. an Arhat (with the Jains). -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Ravana; Si. 2. 5 -कूचक *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2. a cucumber. -खट्वं-खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively -गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिगण below -गत *a.* 1. tripled -2. done in three days. -गर्तः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a country, also called -जलधर, in the north-west of India -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्वा 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket -गुण *a.* 1. consisting of three threads, त्रयाय मौर्जी त्रिगुणां बभार यं Ku. 5 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple, सप्त व्यतीयास्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. -3. containing the three Gunas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् (-ण) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (-*ind.*) three times, in three ways. (-णाः *m. pl.*) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (-णा) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). -2 an epithet of Durgā. -चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -चतुर *a.* (*pl.*) three or four; गत्वा जवालचिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. -जगत् *n.*, -जगती the three worlds, (1

the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. -जरः an epithet of Siva -जर N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasa attendants kept by Ravana to watch over Sitā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sitā and induced her companions to do the same. -ज्या, ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. -ज्यात *a.* a bow. -जव, -जवन् *a.* (*pl.*) threetimes nine, *i. e.* 27. -गाविकेतः a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). -गीता a wife (' thrice married '), it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband) -तक्ष, -तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. -दंष्ट्रं 1. the three staves of a Samyāsīn (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-ष्ट्रः) the state of a religious ascetic. -दंडिन् *m.* 1 a religious mendicant or Samyāsīn who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2 one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed) cf.; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च। यस्मैति निहिता बुद्धी वि-दंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ma. 12. 10. -दृशाः (*p.*) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-ज्ञः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. -अंकुशः, -आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. -आयुधं rain-
bow. -अधिपः, -ईश्वरः, -पतिः epithets of Indra. -अधिपतिः N. of Siva. -अध्वक्षः, -अध्वनः an epithet of Vishnu. -अरिः a demon. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आलयः, -आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. -आहारः ' the food of the gods ', nectar. -इन्द्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -3. Brāhmana. -गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इन्द्रगोप), अद्भुते त्रिविशगोपमात्र-के दाहशक्तिमिव कुण्डवर्त्मनि R. 11. 12. -दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. -मंजरी the holy basil. -वधू, -वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel, कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितावर्णस्यातिथिः स्वाः Me. 58. -वर्त्मन् the sky. -अग्निः 1. Agni. -2. Brāhmana. -दिनं three days collectively. -स्फुट *m.* concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. -दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिादिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. -2. sky, atmosphere -3. paradise. -4.

happiness.-(त्र) cardamoms. °अधीशः, ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्गवा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् *m.* a god. -इक्षु *m.* an epithet of Siva. -दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ -धातुः an epithet of Ganesa. -धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. 2. of Vyāsa -3. of Siva -4 of Agni. -5. death. -धारा the Ganges. -धनः (नयनः), -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva, R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. -नवत *a.* ninety-third -नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. -नयना Pārvatī. -नामः Vishnu. -नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. -पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. -पंचाश *a.* fifty-third -पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -पटुः glass (काच) -पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. -पत्रकः the Palāsa tree. -पथ 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-य) an epithet of Mathurā. °ग an epithet of the Ganges, घृत-सत्यप्रतिपदगममितः स तमारोहं पुरुहूत-मुतः Ki 6. 1; Amaru. 99. -पद्-पाद्, -पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). -पद् *a.* three-footed. (द्व) a tripod. -पादिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. -पद्मी 1. the girth of an elephant; नागसत्क-रिणां यैव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gāyatrī metre. -3. a tripod. -4 the plant गोधापदी. -परिक्रांत *a.* one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. -पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. -पादः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure) -2. the figure formed by such intersection. -पादित्व *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitā, Pada and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. -पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. -पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-fourths, R., 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. -पुट *a.* triangular. (-त्रः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4 a bank or shore. -पुटकः a triangle. -पुटा an epithet of Durgā. -पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. -पुट्ट, -पुट्टकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cow-dung ashes. -पुर 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya,

(those cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods), Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56, Dh. 2. 123. (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. °अधिपति N. of Maya. °अतकः, °अरिः, °हः, °दहनः, °द्विप *m.* °हरः &c. epithets of Siva, Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14 °दाहः burning of the three cities, Ki 5. 14. (-री) 1. N. of a place near Jibbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi -2. N. of a country. -पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-प) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. -पृष्ठ the highest heaven. -पौरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). -प्रसूतः an elephant in rut. -कला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आंजकाली). -वैधनः the individual soul. -वलिः, -वली, -वलिः, -वली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रि-वलीलताना Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. -वलीक the anus. -बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. -भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. -भद्रं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. -भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. -भुजं a triangle. -भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं वायास्त्रिभुवनयुरोर्ध्वम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °भुजः Siva. °पतिः Vishnu. -भूतः a palace with three floors. -मधु *n.* -मधुर sugar, honey, and ghee. -मार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. -मुकुटः the Trikuṭa mountain. -मुखः an epithet of Buddha. -मुनि *ind.* having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतञ्जलि; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्. -मूर्तिः 1. the united form of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. -मूर्धन् *m.* a demon; U. 2. 15. -यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. -यामक sin. -यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *praharas* being excluded); संक्षिप्यैत क्षण इव कथं दर्वियामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2 turmeric. -3 the Indigo plant. -4 the river Yamunā. -युग an epithet of Siva. -योजिः a law suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). -रसक spirituous liquor. -रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (-त्रः) a festival lasting for three

nights. (-त्र) a period of three nights -रथ, a conch-shell -रिग *a.* 1. having three genders. -रिग *a.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Gunas. (-यः) the country called Telanga. (-यि) the three genders taken collectively. -लोकं the three worlds. (-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being. °ईशः the sun °नयः lord of the three worlds an epithet (1) of Indra, R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva; Ku. 5. 77 -लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe. सन्धानेन त्रिलोकीसरिति हरश्चिरेच्छुविनीविच्छेदया Bh. 3. 95; Śān. ti. 4. 22. -लोचनः Siva. (न) 1. an unchaste woman. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -लोहकं the three metals: gold, silver and copper. -वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. 38. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. 3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -4 the three higher castes -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. -वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. -वर्ष *a.* three years old. -वर्ष *ind.* three times, thrice. -विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. -विद्यः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. -विद्य *a.* of three kinds, three-fold -विष्टप, -विष्टप 1. the world of Indra, heaven. -विष्टपस्यैव पति जयंतः R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. -वृत् *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts (-*m.*) 1 a sacrifice. -2 a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (-*f.*) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करणं combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire. -वेणिः, -णी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. -वेदः a Brāhmaṇa versed in three Vedas. -संकुः 1. N. of as celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chāṇḍāla.

While he was in this state of confusion, Visvamitra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine and under deep obligations undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, had invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined, whereupon the enraged Visvamitra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvamitra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशङ्करिचतुराले निष्ठः S. 2. -2. the Chātaka bird. -3 a cat. -4. a grass-hopper -5. a flea fly. -जः an epithet of Harischandra. -यात्रिन् *m.* an epithet of Visvamitra. -स्रत *a.* three hundred. (-न्) 1. one hundred and three. -2 three hundred. -शरणः a Buddha. -शाल a house with three halls or chambers. -शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् *m.* 1. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. -शीर्षः Siva. -शीर्षकं, -शूलं a trident. -अक्रः, -धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -शृङ्गः 1. the Trikūta mountain. -2. a triangle -शोकः the soul. -षट्तिः *f.* sixty-three. -मध्य, -सयसि the three periods of the day. *a.* dawn, noon, and sunset. -संयं *ind.* at the time of the three Sādhyas. -सप्तत *a.* seventy-third. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-three. -सप्तन, -सप्त *a.* pl. three times 7, *a.* 21. -सम *a.* (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral -साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). -साली the three sacred places शशी, यमुना, and गंगा. -स्रोतस् *f.* an epithet of the Ganges, त्रिश्रोतस नहति यं गमनमतिता S. 7. 6, R. 10. 63, Ku. 7. 15. -स्रोत्य, -हल्य *a.* ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण *a.* three years old.

त्रिंश *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Thirtieth -2 Joined with thirty. *a.* g. त्रिंशं one hundred and thirty -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 *pl.* of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिंशक *a.* 1. Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् *f.* Thirty. -Comp. -पञ्चः A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्कं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिशङ्कः Trishanku

त्रिक *a.* [त्रिकोणं त्रयं क्व] 1 Triple, three-fold -2 Forming a triad -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time -कृ 1 A triad -2 A place where three roads meet -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips, त्रिक स्थूलना Pl. 1. 190 कश्चिद्विद्वत्तत्रिकमिन्द्रः R. 6. 16 -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. -कृ 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -यं A triad, a group of three, अद्वा त्रितयं विविधं त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29, R. 8. 71, Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा *ind.* In three ways, or in three parts. Ku. 7. 44 Bg. 18 19 त्रिम् *ind.* Thrice, three times

वृ 4, 6 P. [वृद्धति. वृद्धति, वृद्धति] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also), गद्गदगलत्तुवृद्धिर्लीलाशरं Bn 3 8, 1 96 अयं ते वाग्वायं वृद्धति इव मुक्तमणिशरः U. 1. 29

वृद्धिः, -वृद्धिः *f.* [वृद्धि-इत् वा वृद्धि] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom -3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kashana* or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Laca*. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction -6 Small cardamoms (the plant)

वृद्धिः *p. p.* Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

वृद्धिः *f.*, -वृद्धिः A bill, beak -Comp. -हस्तः a bird.

वृद्धिः (क्र), वृद्धिः (क्र) 1. P. (नोपति- &c.) To hurt, kill.

वृत्ता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively Ms. 2. 931; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; वृत्ताहतसर्वम्बः Mk. 2 8 -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus : see युग.

वृद्धि *ind.* Trebly, in three ways or parts, तदेकं सत्त्वधारणायते Sat. Br., (नम.) तुभ्यं वृद्धि स्थितात्मने R. 10. 16.

वृत्ते 1 A. (वायते, वात or वाण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल वायत इत्युद्धः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो ध्वनेषु रुद्धः R. 2. 53 Bg. 2 40, Ms. 9. 138, Bk. 5 54. 15. 120. -With परि to save &c. परिवायस्व, परिवायस्व (in dramas).

वाण *p. p.* [वृत्तमणि क, भावे ल्युट् वा] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -णं 1 Protection, defence, preserva-

tion आनयन्वा ७. त्रयं च दत्तं त्रयं वा S. 1 11, 15 5, MV. 9 26 -2 Shelter, refuge, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving -4 An armour

वृद्धिः *a.* preserved, saved protect *a.* Protection.

वृद्धिः *a.* 1 A guardian, defender protector. -2 Protection, defending.

वृद्धिः *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three times, *a.* e. past, present, and future.

वृद्धिः 1 The three times—past, present, and future or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

वृद्धिः *a.* (की *f.*) Triple, three-fold.

वृद्धिः 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplcity. -3 The three Gunas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; वृद्धिः त्रयम् लोकचरित नानारस इत्येते M. 1 4. वृत्तं Ved. A triad

वृद्धिः *a.* Divine. -कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

वृद्धिः *a.* Threefold, triple

वृद्धिः *a.* Worth three muskas.

वृद्धिः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

वृद्धिः *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Extending to the three male generations.

वृद्धिः An epithet of Lakshmana.

वृद्धिः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly

वृद्धिः A period of three months.

वृद्धिः The rule of three (in math)

वृद्धिः An epithet of Indra

वृद्धिः The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10 53.

वृद्धिः *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three objects of life; of त्रिवर्ग

वृद्धिः *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first three castes —कः A member of the first three castes

वृद्धिः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c, also त्रिवर्षिक.

वृद्धिः *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu : R. 7. 35. -नं The three steps of Vishnu

वृद्धिः 1 The three Vedas -2 The study of the three Vedas -3 An assembly of Brāhmanas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences —तः A Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. Bg. 9. 20.

a musical instrument

द.

द. a. (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing ; as धनद, अन्नद, गरुद, अनलद &c. —दः 1 A gift, donation —2 A mountain. —दा 1 wife. —दा 1 Heat —2 Repentance.

दंश I. 1 P. (दशति, दृष्ट, desid. दि-दंशति) To bite, sting, Dk. 15. 4, 16. 19 ; सुणालिका अदशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c. —II. 1 P. 10 U. (दशति, दंशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश-अन् भाव वञ्च् वा] 1 Biting, stinging ; सुग्धे निधोह मयि निर्दयदतदंश Gft. 10.—2 The sting of a snake. —3 A bite, the spot bitten, छिदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4 ; U. 3 35. —4 Cutting, tearing. —5 A gad-fly ; R. 2. 5 ; Ms. 1. 40 ; Y. 3. 215. —6 A flaw, fault, defect (in jewel). —7 A tooth. —8 Pungency. —9 An armour —10 A joint, limb.—Comp. —भीरु. —भीरुकः a buffalo. —वदनः a heron.

दंशक a. [दंश-कृत्] Biting, stinging. —कः 1 A dog. —2 A gad-fly. —3 A fly.

दंशनं [दंश-भावे ल्यट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging, c. g. दृष्टाश्च दंशनैः कांतं दासिकुर्वन्ति योषितः S. D. —2 An armour, mail ; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित a. 1 Bitten —2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.—3 Protected. —4 Fitting closely (as an armour). —ते A bite.

दंशित् m. See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly

दंशेर a. 1 Biting. —2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंष्ट्रा [दंश-दृष्ट् दा] A large tooth, tusk, fang, प्रमल मणिलुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रा-दंष्ट्राकुर्वत् Bh. 2. 4, R. 2. 46 ; दंष्ट्रा-भग सुमानामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलगा नाज्ञाभगं सहते हवर दृपतयस्त्वाङ्गुलाः सार्व-भौमाः Mu. 3. 22. —Comp. —अन्नः, —आशुयः a wild boar. —कराल a. having terrible tusks. —विषः a kind of snake.

दंष्ट्राल a. Having large tusks.

दंष्ट्रिक a. Tuskeed. —का = दंष्ट्र / १. ४

दंष्ट्रिण a. 1 Tusked, having large teeth. —2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. —3 Carnivorous. —m. 1 A wild boar. —2 A snake. —3 A hyena. —4 Any animal with tusks.

दशनः, -नं [दंश भावे कर्णादो वा ल्युट् नि-नलोपः] 1 A tooth ; सुहृदं दशनविखंडि-तोष्ठया Si. 17. 2, शिखरिदशना Me. 82 ; Bg. 11. 27 —2 Biting.—नः The peak of a mountain. —न An armour ; (also m). —Comp. —अंशुः brightness of the teeth ; Ku. 6 25. —अकः a tooth mark, bite. —उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip. —2. a kiss.—3 a sigh —छदः, —वासच् n. 1. a lip. —2. a kiss. —पदं a bite, tooth-mark, दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि सदैव Gt 8. —बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशेर a. 1 Biting. —2 Noxious, hurtful —रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे (से) रकः A young camel

दृष्ट p. p. Bitten, stung ; see दंश.

दसनं-ना, दसच्, दंभिः Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water ; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष 1 A. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. —2 To do, go or act quickly. —3 To hurt, kill —4 To act conformably to another (Paras) —5 To be competent or able —6 To go, move.

दक्ष a. [दक्ष-कर्तारि अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful, नाट्ये-च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6 ; मेरौ स्थिते दो-ग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 12. 11 —2 Fit, suitable.—3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt ; Y. 1. 76.—4 Honest, upright.—क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahman, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals ; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati,

nor her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished ; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo ! a powerful demon, started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice ; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] —2 A cock —3 Fire. —4 The bull of Siva. —5 A lover attached to many mistresses.—6 An epithet of Siva. —7 Mental power, ability, capacity. —8 An epithet of Vishnu —9 The right side of part ; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्ष-भागे च लक्ष्मणः. —10 Ability, power, fitness. —11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. —12 Strength, power.—13 Bad disposition, wickedness. —क्षः 1 The earth —2 An epithet of the Ganges —क्षः Strength, vigour. —Comp. —अध्वरध्वंसक, —क सुध्वंसिन m. epithets of Siva.—कन्या, —जा, —सनया 1. an epithet of Durgā. —2. a lunar mansion.—जापतिः 1. the moon.—2. Siva.—सुतः a god (-ता) a lunar mansion

दक्षायः 1 A vulture.—2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. [दक्ष-दन्त् Un 2. 50] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever.—2 Right (opp. वाम). —3 Situated on the right side. —4 South, southern ; as in दक्षिणवायुः, दक्षिणदिक्. —5 Situated to the south. —6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.

-7 Pleasing, amiable -8 Courteous, civil -9 Compliant, submissive -10 Dependent -गः 1 The right hand or sin. -2 A civil or courteous reason, applied in poetic comparisons to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. -गः, -ग 1 The right side -2 The Deccan. -ज The highest doctrine of the Sakhyas. -अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards, also called अन्वाहार्यपचन q. v. -अग्र a pointing to the south -अचलः the southern mountain, i. e. Malaya -अस्थः a dweller in the south. -अपर a. south-western -अभिमुख a. facing the south, directed towards the south -अयन the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice -अर्थः 1. the right hand -2 the right or southern side. -आचार a. 1. honest, well-behaved. -2 a worshipper of Sakhi according to the right hand (of purer) ritual. -आज्ञा the south. पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2 The planet Mars. -हृत्तर a. 1. left (as hand or foot), Ku. 4. 19. -2 northern (-रा) the north. -उत्तर a. turned or lying to the south and the north. -दृत्त the meridian line. -पश्चात् ind. to the south-west. -पश्चिम a. south-western. (-मा) the south-west. -पूर्व. -प्राक् a. south-east. -पूर्वा, प्राची the south-eastern quarter. -भागः the southern hemisphere. -समुद्रः, सागरः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः ind 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southwards (with gen.).

दक्षिणा ind. 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl). -जा 1 A present or gift to Brahmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीद्वरस्येव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, शुक्रदक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined: - या गौरवं मयं प्रेम सद्भाव पूर्वनायके । न सुचरित्यसकपि सा ज्ञेया दक्षिणा दुर्वैः ॥ -9 Completion of any rite. -Comp. -अर्द्ध

a. deserving or worthy of a gift. -अर्द्धतः a. 1 curved to the right. -2, turned towards the south. (-र्द्धः) the Deccan. -दक्षः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇa. -दक्षः 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan, अस्ति दक्षिणापथ दिग्भेदेषु पश्चिमं नाम दक्षरं Mā. 1. -2 'the path of the dākṣiṇa', i. e. the cow constituting the sacrificial cow. -प्रवण a. inclining to the south -वचः (in Sāṅkhya a phil.) the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. -दुग्धः the right yoke-horse.

दक्षिणात् ind. On the right, from the south, southward

दक्षिणादि ind. 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl), दक्षिणादि प्रागन् S.

दक्षिणीक 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. प्रक्षिण.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य a. Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift such as a Brāhmana. -दक्षिणां देवी दक्षिण्यः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दक्षिणम् ind. On the right side of (with acc. or gen.). -दक्षिणेन दक्षवाटिकानालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दग्धा (का) गेलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्धः, दक्षिका See under दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा I. 5 P. (दृष्ट्वाति) 1 To kill, hunt -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect, -I. 4 P. (दृष्ट्वाति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दृष्ट्वा a. (धी) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुद्वेन पयसोत्तीर्य K; कीलालव्यतिकरमुल्लङ्घयकः (मार्गः) Mā. 3. 17; 5. 14. Y. 2. 108.

दृष्ट्वा 1 P. (दृष्ट्वाति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दृष्ट्वा 10 U. (दृष्ट्वाति, दृष्ट्वाति) To punish, fine, chastise (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान् सहस्रच दृष्ट्वेत् Ms. 9. 234; 8. 123, Y. 2. 269; स्थित्य दृष्ट्वतो दृष्ट्वात् R. 1. 25.

दृष्ट्वा, -दंड [दृष्ट्वा] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पशु शिरःस्पर्कादयमदंड इवैव शुक्रः Mā. 5. 31, काष्ठदंडः -2 The sceptre of a king; the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आचदंडः S. 5. 8.

-3 The staff given to a twice born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread, cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a मन्त्रसिन् or seer. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus tree &c.; U. 1. 31. Mā. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्माद्वचः &c. Dh. 1 (opening verse), राज्यं स्वदत्तपुनः दक्षिणात्पत्रं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कामदंड &c. -7 The ear of a locust. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The head of a plough. -11 The cross bar of a lute or a stringed instrument -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 229. Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6, एव राजापर्यकारिणु दक्षिणदंडो राजा Mu. 1, दंड दंडच्यु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे दृष्ट्वाः सतां गति R. 15. 53 -16 Imprisonment -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients, see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; cf. S. 2. 54 -18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहाच्च व्याज्यत R. 17. 62, Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्येति निहिता दृष्ट्वा त्रिदंडाति न उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10 -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas -22 The penis. -23 Pride -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama -26 N. of Vishnu. -27 N. of Siva -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse (said to be m. only in this and the preceding four senses) -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. -Comp. -अजिनं 1. staff and hie (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate -अनीक a detachment or division of an army, तव हस्तवतो दंडानीकैर्विद्वंषतः अथ M. 5. 2 -अप- (च) तानकाः tetanus, lock-jaw. -अपुप-न्यायः see under नाय. -अर्द्ध a. fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अल्लिका cholera -आरुह्य a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east -आज्ञा जुष्टा sentence. -आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. -आश्रमिन् m. a devotee, an ascetic. -आहत butter-milk -कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. -ग्र-

दुःक्षः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Dakṣa given in marriage to Kaśyapa and mother of the *Duṣma-vas*. — *m.* N. of a monster, son of Śrī, cursed by Indra and killed by Rāma and Lakṣhmaṇa. He had a headless trunk, and hence called दुक्षन्त्रं — *Comp.* — *जः*, — *पुत्रः*, *संभवः*, — *सुतः* a demon. *अरिः* *द्विप* *m.* a god.

दुर्नमि N. of the daughter of Bhima,
king of the Vindhya [She was so
called because of her machless beauty
she succeeded the pious of all lovely
women, cf. N. 2. 10:—
दुर्नमि कन्यया नन्दे । उदिष्य वरस्य विद्या
दुर्नमि तदोद्दिष्टा दत्ता । A golden swan
next described to her the beauty and
virtues of king Nala, and through
him she communicated her love to
Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara
she chose Nala for her husband from
out of a host of competitors among
whom were the four gods Indra,
Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves,
and the lovely pair spent some years
very happily. But their happiness
was not destined to last long. Kali,

envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also.]

दमयितृ *a.* [दम्-विच्-भृत्] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 A punisher, chastiser.

-3 An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva. दमिन *a.* 1 Tamed, cowed, tranquillized. -2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दम्बि *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued -2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

दम्ब *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. -2 To be punished, punishable. -स्वः 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience). नाहति ततः कुप-ववारिणाया एरि दम्बं निषेजयितु V. 5, शर्वा धुरं यो सुवनस्व पिवा धुर्यं दम्बः स-दुष्ट विमर्ति R. 6. 75, Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दांत *p. p.* [दम्-कृति क] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled, see दम् -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self-possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. -4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished, U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Dental. -8 Partial of bodily mortifications or austerities &c. -तः 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree (दमनक).

दमिः *p.* [दम्-किन्] 1 Self-restraint, subjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

दुह (दु) नस् *m.* Fire. दुपती *m. du.* (comp. of जाया and पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ma. 3. 116.

दुम् I. 5 P. See दम्. -II. Caus. or 10 U. (दम्-यति-ते) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दम् [दम्-वञ्] 1 Decent, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. -3 Arrogance, pride, ostenta-

tion. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra. -6 An epithet of Siva.

दुष्का *a.* Cheating, deceiving. दुष्कृत [दम्-कृति ल्युट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दुष्कि *a.* [दम्-गिति] 1 Wicked, proud. -2 Hypocritical. -म. *a.* hypocrite, an impostor, Y. 1. 130 Bg. 13. 7.

इन्दोलिः 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

दुः 1 A (दुष्ने, दूषित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for. pity, sympathy with (with gen.). दम्ब्य-दम्ब-नागेऽस्तवध्वनि तव लक्षणः Bk. 8. 113; तेषां दुष्ते न कामात् 2. 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of; दुष्मानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4; Bk. 10. 9. -3 To protect, नञ्जा न गजा दुषिता दुषिताः Bk. 10. 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot -6 To hurt.

दुया [दु-निदा-नेति अच्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; रिमुण्डदि गच्छेत् दुया लुवति साधनः H. 1. 60, R. 2. 11. यत्नादपि परकुलं हर्षं वा दुदि जायते। इच्छा भूमिदुरश्च स दुया परिचितता ॥ -Comp. -ऊर *a.* kind, sympathetic. (-रः) an epithet of Siva. -दुष्टः, -दुर्चः epithets of Buddha. -दुः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion, e. g. Jimūtavahana's remark to Garuda in Nāg. -शिराद्वे. स्वयं एव रक्तमद्य पि देहे मम मांसमास्मि। दुषि न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणाय विरतो गरुडम्॥ cf. also B. G. under दुष्यति.

दुयालु *a.* [दु-आलुङ्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यज्ञाः शरीरे भव मे दुयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दुषित *p. p.* [दु-कृत्] Beloved, loved, liked Bk. 10. 9. -तः A husband, lover, a beloved person, V. 3. 5, Bv. 2. 182. -ता A wife, one's beloved woman; दुषिताजीवितः वनरा श्री Me. 4, R. 2. 3, Bv. 2. 182. Ki. 6. 13, दुषिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दुषितु *a.* Kind, compassionate.

दुः *a.* [दु-अप्] 1 Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -2 Little, small. -रः, -रि 1 A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. -रः 1 Fear, terror, dread, सा दुर्-पुतना निन्य हीय-माना रसादुरे St. 19. 23, न जातहर्षेन न विद्विषा दुः Ki. 1. 33. -2 A stream -रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.), दुर्भीलक्ष्यना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7, दुर्बलितमल्लीवलिचचारयाम् &c. Git. 1; so दुर्दलित-विकसित U. 4, Māl. 3. -Comp. -तिसिर the darkness of fear; हरति दुर्तनिरमतिचोरे Git. 10. -द *a.*

causing fear. -दः, -द्व *vermillion* -वरः -द्वः Vi. hnu's conch (वाचज्य).

दुष्क *a.* Timid, cowardly.

दुष्क *a.* Cheating, spitting.

दुर्ग *m. f.*, दुर्गणी [दु-अप्] 1 An eddy. 2 A current. -3 Surf. -4 Poking.

दुः 1 A cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fleeing away, taking flight. -3 Over-running the country for forage.

दुर्द *f.* 1 The heart. -2 Terror, fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. -5 A bank or mound.

दुर्दः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāśmīra. -दुः Fear, terror. -दुः Red lead.

दुः, -रि *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दुःरिह Kn. 1. 10, एका भार्या दुर्दरी वा दूरी वा Bh. 3. 120. -Comp. -धुत् *m.* a mountain

दुर्दित *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Toin, rent.

दुर्दिता 2 P. (दुर्दिताति, दुर्दित, caus. दुर्दियति, desid. दिदुर्दितासति, दिदुर्दिषति) 1 To be poor or needy, अथोऽय. पश्यतः कस्य महिना नोपजायते। उपधुपरि पश्यतः सर्वा एव दुर्दिता ॥ H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress, दुर्दं मनैव किं वक्तुं दुर्दिता यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. -3 To be comethin or sparse, दुर्दिताति विषदुर्दने कुलसकायतराकारः Vikr. 11. 74

दुर्दिता *a.* [दुर्दिता-क] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances, स तु भवतु दुर्दिता यस्य दुष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दुर्दिताः Bh. 3. 56. ता Poverty, सकनीया वि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्पतापा दुर्दिता Mk. 3. 24

दुर्दितां Poverty.

दुर्दितायक *a.* Poor, needy. दुर्दितायक *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

दुर्दोदः 1 A gamester. -2 A stake at play. -र 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice, see दुर्दोद.

दुर्द *a.* Cracked, broken. -रः 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly broken.

दुर्दरीकः 1 A frog. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -कः A musical instrument in general.

दुर्दूरः [दुर्दूरति कर्णौ शब्देन उरत् नि. Tv.] 1 A frog, एकच्छिन्नदुर्दूरः पिबेति सलिलं धाराहता दुर्दूरः Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. -4 A mountain. -5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya). -स्तनाविद्विगस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदुर्दूरौ R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of a drum. -7 A sort of rice. -रा, -री N. of Durgā. -र 1 A group or assem-

bly of villages, district, province.

-Comp. —युः the mouth of a pipe.

द्वुः (द्वुः) f. A kind of leprosy.

द्वुः (द्वुः) n. Herpetie.

द्वुः, दर्पण, दृष्टि &c. See under द्वुः.

द्वुः [द्वु-वज्र अञ्वा] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c. , S. 1. 7 , R. 11. 31 , Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36. -Comp. -अञ्जुः a pointed blade of darbha grass , S. 2. 12. -अञ्जुः a watery place full of darbha grass. -आञ्जुः the Munja grass. -पञ्च a kind of grass (काश). -संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

द्वुः A private apartment, a retired room.

द्वुः a. Ved. 1 Destroying.-2 Tearing, rending asunder.

द्वुः [द्वु-न] 1 A mischievous or harmful person (द्विज). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

द्वुः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

द्वुः 1 An epithet of Indra.-2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

द्वुः-का A ladle, spoon.

द्वुः (वि.) f. [द्वु-वि-वा वीर] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake ; Si. 20. 42. -Comp. -करः a snake, serpent. -होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

द्वुः, दर्शक, दर्शन &c. See under द्वुः.

द्वुः 1 P. (द्वुति, द्वुति) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack ; द्वुति हृद-यं गाढाद्विगं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31 , अपि यावा रोदित्यपि द्वुति वज्रस्य हृद-यं i. 28 , Mā. 9. 12, 20 , द्वुति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Git. 7 ; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower) ; द्वुल्लवनीलोत्पल U. 1 ; र-च्छदं द्वुल्लविवद ते मरुदं विद्वतो विद्वतुं शु-जितं मिलिदाः Bv. 1. 15 ; Si. 6. 23 ; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. (द्वु-ल्यति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away , Mā. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -With उद् (caus.) to tear up. -वि 1. to break, split, crack ; स्वदिपुभिर्वद्वुल्लव्यद्वावापि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

द्वुः-लं [द्वु-अञ्] 1 (a) A piece, portion, part, fragment ; Si. 4. 44. (b) A piece torn or split off. (c) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scab-berd. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf ; R. 4. 42 ; S. 3. 21, 22.

-6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Al-loy or adulteration -Comp. -आदकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5 red chalk. -6 wild sesa-mum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Sūdra -9. the headman of a village. -10 an elephant's ear. -आल्यं mud on the banks of a river. -कपादः a folded leaf. -कोमलं a lotus. -कोषः the Kunda creeper. -निर्नाकः the Bhūrja tree. -पुष्पा the Kataka plant. -सूचिः, ची f. a thorn. -स्नसा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

द्वुः [द्वु-करणे ल्युट्] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crush-ing, grinding, splitting ; सत्तेभकुभ-द्वुः सुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

द्वुः, द्वुः m. A clod of earth. द्वुः and By pieces, in frag-ments.

द्वुः Timber, a piece of wood. द्वुः p. p. [द्वु-क] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

द्वुः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Śāstra.

द्वुः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dis-honesty. -3 Sin.

द्वुः 1 An epithet of Śiva -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

द्वुः 1 wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration ; वितर वारि-द्वुः चारि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. -3 Fire-heat. -4 Fever, pain. -Comp. -अग्निः -दहनः a forest conflagration , यस्य न सविधि द्युतिता द्वुदहनस्तुहिनदीधितस्त-स्य । यस्य च सविधि द्युतिता द्वुदहनस्तुहि-नदीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9 ; Bv. 1. 36 ; Me. 53 ; शशांश वृष्ट्यापि विना द्वाग्निः R. 2. 14.

द्वुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, an-xiety, distress -3 Inflammation of the eye.

द्वुयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

द्वुयि a. (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

द्वुयस्य a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far be-yond or removed from ; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां द्वुयः Bv. 1. 69.

द्वुयन् num. a. (pl.) Ten ; स धूमि विश्वतो ब्रुत्वा अत्यतिष्ठद्वायुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp. -अङ्गुल a. ten fingers long. (-लं) a water-melon. -अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. -अर्ध a. five. (-र्ध) five. (-र्ध) an epithet

of Buddha. -अर्धः 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -2. Buddha. -अवताराः m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu , see under अवतार. -अवर a. consisting of at least ten. -अश्वः the moon. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Rāvana ; R. 10. 75. -आमय an epithet of Rudra -ईशः a superin-tendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return . s. e. who lends money at ten pe. cent. -कण्टः, -कथरः epithets of Rāvana , मत्तलोकिकवीरस्य दशकण्टकुल-द्विषः U. 4. 27. -अरिः, -जित् m., रिः epithets of Rāma , R. 8. 29. -कर्मन् n. the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice born classes. -कुमार-चरितं a prose work by Dandin. -गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्राम-पतिः, -ग्रामिकः, -ग्रामिन् m. -ग्रः a su-perintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. -ग्रीवः दशकण्ठ q v. -पार-मिताश्वरः 'possessing the ten perfec-tions,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरं N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva , Me. 47. -चयः a tenth part. -चलः, -धूमिगः epithet of Buddha. -बाहुः an epithet of Śiva. -युजा, -महाविद्या N. of Durgā -ना-लिकाः pl. 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -सास्य a. 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth) -सुखः an epithet of Rāvana. °रिः an epithet of Rāma ; R. 14. 87. -मूल a tonic medicine pre-pared from the roots of ten plants. -रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhya, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was there-fore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he success-fully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satraghna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite--' his life, his very soul '. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instiga-tion of Manthara demanded the ful-filment of the two boons he had pre-viously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and fail-ing these, by the most servile sup-plications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart]. -रश्मिः the sun ; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten

nights. (—त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days — दशभुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. — लक्षपञ्चः religion; of दृतिः क्षमा धर्मोत्सव जग-चर्मिष्ठियनिष्ठः । वोदिया मन्त्रमन्त्रोदो दशक वमे-लक्षपञ्च ॥ — वक्षः. — दहनः see दशहन्. — वाजिन् *m.* the moon. — वाजिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. — विध *a.* of ten kinds. — शतं 1. a thousand. — 2. one hundred and ten. — रश्मिः the sun. — अक्षः, नयन Indra — शती a thousand. — न (स) दशं ten thousand. — हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. — 2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha — 3. a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āsvina.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, ten-fold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. — कं A group of ten, decad.

—Comp. — मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. — 2 In ten parts

दशम *a.* (मी *f.*) Tenth. — नं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. — 2 The tenth day of the human life — 3 The last ten years of a century. —Comp. — स्थ, दशमिन्त *a.* above ninety years old

दशिन् *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts — 2 Having ten. — *m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशान, दृष्ट See under दृष्ट.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment, रक्षांशुकं पवनलो-लदशं वहती Mk. 1. 20, छिन्ना हवांवर-पदस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. — 2 The wick of a lamp; Rh 3. 129 Ku. 4. 30. — 3 Age or time of life; see दशांत below. — 4 A period or stage of life, as वाल्य, यौवन, &c., R 5. 40. — 5 A period in general. — 6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्भच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; विषमा हि दशा प्राप्य देव गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3. — 7 State or condition of mind. — 8 The result of actions, fate. — 9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). — 10 The mind, understanding. —Comp. — अविपतिः, दशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दश). — अंतः 1. the end of a wick. — 2. the end of life; निविष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपे-

विषात् R 12. 1. (where the wind is used in both senses). — अन्तरं different states, vicissitudes of life, S 4. 1. — अन्तरः a lamp — अन्तरः, कश्चित् *m.* 1. the end of a garment — 2. a lamp. — अन्तरः, — विपतिः 1. the fulfillment of fate. — 2. a changed condition of life. — विपतिः ill luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m. pl.* 1 N. of a country; संवत्सरे कतिपयादेनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. — 2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दश.

दशे (स) रकः A young camel.

दश I. 4 P. (दशति) 1 To throw up, toss. — 2 To decay, waste away, perish. — II. 1. P., 10 U. (दशति, ईमयति) 1 To hit, destroy, overpower — 2 To see. — 3 To shine. —Caus. To exhaust, weary.

दशन 1 Wasting, perishing. — 2 Throwing. — 3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. — 2 Thrown, tossed. — 3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्मन्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. — 2 Beautiful. — 3 Wonderful, extraordinary — स्म 1 A sacrificer. — 2 A thief, rogue. — 3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्म्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्युज्] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense) — 2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites, cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10 45 — 3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रकिलो दस्युरिवास्ति येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53, Me. 7 143. — 4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 21. — 5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्य *a.* [दस्यति पाह्य दस्यरक्] Savage, fierce, destructive — सौ (*m.* du.) 1 The two Āsvins, the physicians of the gods. — 2 The number 'two'. — सः 1 An ass. — 2 A robber. — सः 1 The cold season. — 2 The lunar mansion Āsvini. —Comp. — देवता the constellation Āsvini. — सः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Āsvins, — सज्ञा q. v

दह 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अपाक्षीत्, व-श्यति, दग्धुं, दग्ध *desid.* दिव्यसति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः Ve 3 6 5. 20; सपादिमदनानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10; S 3. 17. — 2 To consume, destroy completely. — 3 To pain, torment, afflict, disress, grieve; इत्थमात्मकृतमपतिहतं

चापलं दहति S 5; तत्सविषमिव जलं दहति नो 6 8, एतत् नो दहति यद् गृह-रुक्मदीय दीपार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Ms 1 12, R 8 85 U. 4 14. — 4 To cauterize (in medicine) — With विश्व 1 to burn, consume. — 2 to torment, distress, pain — परि to burn, scorch, दिशि दिशि परिदग्धवा धू-मयः पातकेन Rs. 1 24; Bg 1. 30. — न 1. to burn. — 2. to burn completely. — 3 to pain, torment — 4 to trouble, tease. — न् to burn. अभिजनः संद-हता वह्निना Bh. 2, 29

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दहन्त्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. — 2 Destructive, injurious. — नः 1 Fire. — 2 A pigeon — 3 The number 'three' — 4 A bad man. — 5 The Bhalla'ika plant. — 6 Lead-wort. (चिह्नक) — 7 The constellation कृत्तिका. — न 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. — 2 Cauteriz- ing. — 3 Sour gruel. —Comp. — अरातिः water — उपलः the sun-stone. — उत्का a fire brand — केतनः smoke. — विषा Svāhā, wife of Agni. — सारथिः wind. दहनीय *a.* 1 To be Burnt. — 2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दहन्] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire — 2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. — 3 Famished. — 4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग — 5 Dry, tasteless, insipid — 6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्व दग्धो-दस्वार्थकः कुर्वत्पातकं महत् H 1. 68; so दग्धजटरस्वार्थे Bh 3. 8. — 7 Cunn- ing (विदग्ध). — धर 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. — 2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. — रय 1 Burning. — 2 Cauterizing. —Comp. — काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दहन्ति-वच्] 1 Burning, con- flagration; दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 12; छेदो दशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. — 2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). — 3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. — 4 Feverish or morbid heat. —Comp. — अशुभ *n.*, काष्ठं *a.* kind of agallochum. — आत्मक *a.* des- tructive, having power to burn, com- bustible, S. 2. 7. — ज्वरः inflammatory fever. — सरः, सरस् *n.*, स्थलं *a.* place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. — हर, हरण *a.* allaying heat. (—र, —ण) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिक् *f.*) [दहन्त्यु] 1 Burning, kindling. — 2 Incendiary, inflammatory. — 3 Cauterizing. — कः 1 Fire. — 2 The Chitraka plant.

दाहन् 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन a [दह-गिति] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, burning, distressing.

दाहिक a. Burning &c

दाह्य a. [दह-कर्मणि ण्यन्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible

दहर a. [दह-अर] Small, subtle, fire, thin. -3 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. -रः 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal -3 A younger brother -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself -5 A mouse or rat.

दह्य a. Small, fine, thin. -हः 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. [यच्छति, दत्] To give, grant. -With प्रति to exchange, ति-लेभ्यः प्रतिपद्यति माषान् Sk. -II 2 P. (दाति) To cut, ददाति द्विषन् धुरि दाति दारिद्र्यमर्थिना K R. -III. 4 P. (दायति) To bind (). -IV. 3 U. (दाति दत्ते; ददी-ददे, अदात्-अदिन, दास्यानिते, दातुं, दत्; but with आ the p. p is आत्, with उप, उपात्; with नि, निदत् or नीत्, and with प्र, प्रदत् or प्रत्) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं कि-लोद्वान् रामायाम्ययितो ददौ R. 4 58; सेचनवदेः बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एवा-भिवर्तते S. 1, Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथ-मस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or de- liver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्रा- णात् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आ- त्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददा- ति &c -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता स्त्वेन Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usu- ally with inf.); वाप्यस्तु न ददात्येनां ददुं चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The mean- ings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतो मनो दीयते Mu 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश), कर्णे दा to give ear to or listen, दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise, तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble, आतपे दा to expose to the sun's heat, आज्ञा, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command, आशिर्षं दा to pronounce a blessing, चक्षुः दाति दा to cast a glance, see,

वाचं दा to address a speech to, प्रति- वचः, -दत्ता or प्रत्युदत्ता दा 1 give re- ply. शोकं दा to cause grief दाति दा to perform a Śraद्धa. दाति दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way, दरे दा to grant a boon संघर्षं दा to fight. दर्मल दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter, सं- केतं दा to make an appointment, दार्य दा to curse, वृत्ति दा to enclose, fence in, अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. -Caus. (दायतिने) To cause to give, grant, &c. -Dvand (दिमानिते) To wish to give, &c

दत्त p. p [दाकर्मणि क] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretch- ed forth. -4 Preserved, guarded, see दत्त. -सः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law, (also called दत्तम), यथा पिता वा दद्याता य- मग्निः पुत्रमायति । सद्गुणं प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्तमः सुतः || Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas. of the quotation under सुत. -3 N. of a son of Attri and Anasuya, see दत्तात्रेय below. -सं Gift, donation. -Comp. -अनप(पा)-कर्मन्, -अप्रदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान a. attentive. -आत्मन् m. an orphan or a son who being desert- ed by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him, दत्ता- त्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Attri and Anasuya, considered as an incarnation of Bra- hma, Vishnu and Mahesa. -आदत्त a. given and received. -आदृत् a. 1. showing respect, respectful. -2. treat- ed with respect. -दृष्टि a. looking at, S. 1. 7. -दृष्ट्योपहार a. presented with the offering of a dance, s. e. compli- mented with a dance, Me. 32 -दु- ल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त a. having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of, संयुक्तं दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 'lead- ing on Samhu's arm', स कामरूपेश्वर- दत्तहस्तः R. 7. 17, (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted, देवेनेत्यं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1 8, वास्या खेदं कुशांग्यः गुचिरमवयवैर्द- त्तहस्ता करोति Ve 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130, see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation

दत्तं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्तम a Received by gift. -न. One of the twelve kinds of sons, see दत्त, Ms. 8. 415, 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Clean- ing, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An in- strument of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests)

दात a. 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified -3 Reaped

दातव्य a. 1 To be given. -2 Pay- able. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः f. 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, de- stroying. -3 Distribution.

दानु a (की f.) [दा-नुन्] 1 Giving, offering, granting, presenting, be- stowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. -m (त्र) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, dona- tion.

दात्वः A donor. -त्वं 1 The per- formance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrifi- cial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युद्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching. &c (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over -3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, cha- rity, giving away as charity, muni- ficence; R. 1. 69, Dh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9, V. 4. 25, Pt. 2 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pas- ture. -11 Adding. -नः Ved. 1 Dis- tribution (of food), meal, espe- cially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, pos- session, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. -काम a. liberal. -कुल्या the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -प्रतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2 Akūra, a friend of Krishna. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पार्थ 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmana fit to receive gifts. -प्रतिभास्य security for payment of a debt -भिन्न a. made hostile by bribes. -वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. -वारि n. -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. -वीरः 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chival- rous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance

given in R. G. under दानपीर —किंवदित्त-
मविकं मे वदद्विजायर्गये कवचमरमणी कुडलं
चपयामि । अकरुणमवकृत्य द्राक्षुणागेन निर्वृद्धक-
विरधार मोल्लिमावेदयामि ॥ —शील, दूर, शौड
a. exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.
दानिन् a. 1 Liberal, munificent. -2
Having gifts.

दानीय a. 1 Due, best owable, fit to
be given -2 Receiving gifts. —य A
gift, donation.

दातु a. [दा-तु] 1 Valiant. -2 Con-
quering, destroying. —तुः 1 A donor
-2 Prosperity. -3 Satisfaction -4
Air, wind. -5 A demon. —n. 1 A
gift. -2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to
pay or give.

दापित p. p. [दा-पित् कर्मणि-क्त] 1
Caused to be given. -2 Condemned
to pay fine, fined. -3 Adjudged. -4
Assigned, awarded.

दिक्ता Desire of giving; Bv 1
125.

दिक्षु a. Wishing to give &c.

देय a. [दा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be given,
offered or presented; R. 3. 16. -2
Fit to be given, proper for a gift. -3
To be returned or restored; विभाचितेक-
देशेन देयं यदाभियुज्यते V. 4. 17, Ms. 8.
139, 185. -4 To be shown. -5 To be
given in marriage -6 To be paid (as
a debt &c.). -7 To be placed, put,
applied, laid &c.; see दा above —य
A gift, donation.

दाक्ष a. (की f.) Relating to
Daksha. —क्ष The south.

दाक्षायण a. (जी f.) Coming from
the Daksha family. —णः A son of
Daksha. —ज Gold or a golden orna-
ment.

दाक्षायणिन् m. A Brāhmaṇa student
wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [दक्षस्यापत्य स्त्री इति कक्-क्रीप्]
1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions
(they being mythologically regarded
as so many daughters of Daksha).
-2 N. of Diti, wife of Kaśyapa and
mother of the demons. -3 N. of
Pārvati. -4 The lunar constellation
called Revati. -5 N. of Kadrū or
Vinatā. -6 N. of Aditi, mother of the
gods. -7 The Dantī plant. -Comp.
—पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva -2. the
moon. —पुत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षायण्यः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Daksha.

दाक्षिण a. (जी f.) [दक्षिणा प्रयोजनम-
स्य-अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial
gift or to a gift in general. -2 Relat-
ing to the south. —ज A collection of
sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणाय a. Belonging to or living
in the south, southern. अस्ति दाक्षि-
णाय जगद्वन्द्वं महिलारोप्य नाम नगरं Pt 1
—त्यः 4 southerner, a native of the
Deccan, आरंभशराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः.
-2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक a. (की f.) Connected
with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य a [दक्षिण्य भावः अण्] Re-
lating to a sacrificial gift. —ज्य 1 (a)
Politeness, civility, courtesy, तस्य
दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R 1. 31.
(b) Kindness V. 1 2, Bh 2 22,
Māl. 1 8. -2 Insincere or over-courte-
ous conduct of a lover (towards his
beloved), S. 6. 4; it is thus de-
fined —दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्ताह-
वर्तनम्. -3 The state of relating to or
coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्य-
योयौगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V 2. 4.
(where the word has sense 1 or 2
also). -4 Concord, harmony, agree-
ment. -5 Honesty, candour -6 Talent,
cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. -2 N of
the mother of Pānini. -Comp. —पुत्रः
N. of Pānini.

दाक्षेयः A metonymic of Pānini.

दाक्ष्य [दक्ष्य भावः अण्] 1 Cleverness,
skill, fitness, dexterity, ability,
Bg. 18. 43. -2 Probity, integrity,
honesty.

दाघः Burning

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि(लि):मः —मा 1 The pome-
granate tree; पाकारुणस्कृष्टिताडिम-
कांति वक्त्रं Māl. 9. 31, Amar. 13. -2
Small cardamoms —मं The fruit of
the pomegranate tree. -Comp. —त्रियः,
—भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिबः The pomegranate tree.

दाढा 1 A large tooth or tusk. -2
A multitude. -3 Wish, desire.

दाढिका The beard; Ms. 8-283.
(Kull श्मश्रु).

दाडि a. (की f.) Relating to a
stick or punishment. —डा A kind of
game with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक a. (की f.) Carrying
a staff and hide (as mere outward
signs of religious devotion). —कः
A cheat, hypocrite, imposter.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाक, दाति, दातु, दानं, दाह्य, &c. See
under दा.

दातृहः 1 The gallinule; दातृहैस्ति-
निशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl.
9. 7. -2 The Chātaka bird. -3 A
cloud. -4 A water-crow. (Written
also दातृहै).

दादः [दद-वच्] A gift, donation.
-Comp. दः A donor.

दाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Made of or
from, or mixed or sprinkled with,
coagulated milk -2 Carrying about
or selling coagulated milk. -3 Eat-
ing anything with coagulated milk.
—क A kind of broth.

दान् 1 U. (दाननि-ते) To cut, divide.
—Desid (दीदासति-ते) To make
straight, (desid in form, but not in
sense).

दानवः [दनोरपत्य अण्] A demon,
Rākshasa : त्रिदिवसुद्रुतदानवकंदकं S.
7. 3. -Comp. —अरिः 1. a god -2. an
epithet of Vishnu. —गुरुः an epithet
of Sukra.

दानवेयः = दानव q v.

दांत, दांतिः See under दम्.

दांतिक a. (की f.) Made of ivory.

दापन, दापित See under दा.

दामन् n. [दो-मन्ति] 1 A string
thread, fillet, rope. -2 A chaplet, a
garland in general, आद्ये वज्रा विरह-
दिवसे या शिखा दामं हित्वा Mc. 22. कनक-
चपकदामगोरीं Ch. P. 1, St. 4. 50. -3
A line, streak (as of lightning);
विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विध्वं M. 3. 20,
Me. 27. -4 A large bandage. -5 Ved.
A gift. -6 A portion, share. -7 A
girdle. -Comp. —अचलं, —अंजनं a
foot-rope for horses, &c., St. 5. 61.
—उदरः an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimo-
nial relation.

दांभिक a. (की f.) [दंभेन चरति धर्म-
-उक्] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. -2
Proud, imperious. -3 Ostentatious;
sanctimonious. —कः 1 A cheat. -2
A hypocrite.

दायः [दा-भावे वच्] 1 A gift, pre-
sent, donation, रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं
ददात्यहवर्तते Māl. 3. 2, प्रतिदायः Māl.
4; Ms. 8. 199. -2 A nuptial present
(given to the bride or the bride-
groom) -3 Share, portion, inheri-
tance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य
माता दायमवामुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164,
203 -4 A part or share in general. -5
Delivering, handing over. -6 Divid-
ing, distributing. -7 Loss, destruc-
tion. -8 Irony. -9 Site, place. -10
Alms given to a student at his
initiation, &c. -Comp. —अपवर्तन
forfeiture of inheritance; Ms.
9. 79. —अहं a. claiming inheri-
tance. —आदः [दायमादत्ते-आदा-क] 1
one entitled to a share of patrimony,
an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽद्यादा स्त्री Nir,
Y. 2. 118, Ms. 8. 160. -2. a son. -3.

a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general, गवां गोपु वा दायकः Sk. -आदा, दी 1. an heir. -2. a daughter. -आद्य 1 inheritance. -2 the state of being an inheritor. -कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. -बंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. -भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [दा-प्रुक्] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.), उत्तर, पित्र, &c. -कः 1 An heir, inheritor -2 A donor.

दायिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting -2 Causing, producing, as in क्लेशदायिन् &c.

दारः 1 a rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field -राः [दायति (आन् इति दार cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vārt.) (*m.* pl.) A wife; एते वयममी दाराः कश्येयं कुलजीवित Ku. 6 33, दशरथदारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100, Ms. 1. 112. 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29 -Comp -अधीन *a.* dependent on a wife. -उपसग्रहः, -ग्रहः -परिग्रहः, -ग्रहण marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1 19 -कर्म *n.*, -क्रिया marriage, R. 5 40. -यलिमुञ्च *m.* a crane.

दारक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [दा-प्रुक्] Breaking, tearing, splitting, दारिका हृदय-दारिका पितुः -कः 1 A boy, a son. -2 A child, infant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. -Comp. -आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारण [दा-णिच् युच्] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving -2 The fruit of the clearing nut plant. -गी N. of Durgā.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. -Comp -दान the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव *a.* (वी *f.*) Wooden, made of wood.

दारी *f.* Tearing, cutting.

दारित *p.* *p.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिव *m.* 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 1 A cleft. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. -2 The ocean. -दः, -दं Vermilion.

दारिद्र्य, दारिद्र्य [द्विद्वय भावः दृक्] Poverty, indigence, दारिद्र्यदोषो गुण-राशिवासी Subhāsh.

दारु *a.* [दृश्ये दृ उच्] 1 Tearing, reading. -2 Liberal -3 Kind. -कः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist. -क *n.* (said to be

m. also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber -2 A block -3 A lever -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadāru tree -6 Ore -7 Brass -Comp -अंडः the peacock. -आवाहः the wood-pecker -कृत्य wood-work. Pt. 1. 95. -गर्भा a wooden puppet. -जः a kind of drum. -पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -पुष्टिका, -पुत्री a wooden doll. -सुखाह्वया, -सुखाह्वार a lizard -यंत्र 1 a wooden puppet moved by strings. -2. any machinery of wood -वधूः a wooden doll. -सरः sandal. -हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadāru tree -2 N. of Krishna's charoteer. उत्कर्ष दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18 -का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण *a.* [दा-णिच् उन्न Un 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough, U. 3 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless. मध्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23, पशुमारण-कर्मदारुणः 6. 1. दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5 19, Ms. 8. 270 -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful. S. 6 28. -4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain, &c.) हृदयकुसुमशोषो दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3 5 -5 Sharp, severe (as words) -6 Atrocious, shocking. -जः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक) -2 N. of Vishnu -ज Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्य 1 Harshness -2 Cruelty -3 Dreadfulness.

दारुण्य [दृढस्य भावः दृक्] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness -2 Confirmation, corroboration -3 Strength, energy दारुणः-र 1 A couch shell the valve of which opens to the right -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्य *a.* (भी *f.*) Made of *darbhu* grass. दार्यं संचरुदजपदले वीतनिष्ठो मयूरः S. 4 v 1.

दार्य *a.* (वी *f.*) Wooden

दार्यदंडः A council house, court; (a word derived from the Persian)

दारशनिकः One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy

दार्यद *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्त &c.)

दार्यदंत *a.* (वी *f.*), दार्यदंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दंत q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय), रत्नापस्थ दार्यदंतिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara

दाले A kind of wild honey

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाहिम *p.* v

दालिनः N. of Indra.

दासः [दासति दृ कर्त्तरि ण] = दस q. v. -Comp -अग्निः, -अनलः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; आनेवसुगदावाग्निः गीताश्विनद्विः ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं स्वयंभुवनः Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दासि *a.* Pāned. troubled, Māl. 6. दासि 1. 1 10 U. (दासति-ते, दासयति-त) 1 To give grant. -2 To offer an oblation. -3 P. (दासति) To hurt, kill.

दासि 1 A fisherman, Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10 2 -2 A servant, (दान q. v.) -Comp -ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen -नंदिनी an epithet of Sāyavati, mother of Vyāsa

दासि-पुत्रः The son of a fisherman's wife -यि An epithet of Sāyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दासपुत्रः, -दानपुत्रः 1 A son of Dasa in general; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma; R. 12. 45.

दासपुत्रीः (*m.* pl.) The descendants of Dāsārha, the Yādavas; Si. 2. 64. -ईः An epithet of Krishna.

दासपुत्र 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दासपुत्रः The Mālava country. -कः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country See दास also.

दास्य *a.* Liberal, giving.

दास्य 1 U, 5 P. = दास q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general, गृहकर्मदासः Bh. 1. 1; गृह, कर्म &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Śūdra, a man of the fourth caste. -4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Vitrāsura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian (opp. आर्य) -8 A worthy recipient (दानपात्र). -9 A word added to the name of a Śūdra; cf. पुत्र. -Comp. -अश्वदासः 'a slave of a slave', the humblest of the servants; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -जनः a servant of slave, कमपराधलवं मायि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानानं दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29; (दास-स्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people') -भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave.

दासि 1 A female servant or slave.

-2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Śūdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. -श्रोत्रियः a Brāhmana (knowing the Vedas) attached to a female slave. -समं a collection of female slaves. (The gen sing. दास्याः enters into some

compounds, but loses its literal sense e. g. दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whole-son', used as a term of abuse, दास्याःपुत्रः शुनिलुब्धकैः S. 2; but दास्याः मृदुनी 'like a female slave'.

दासेयः The son of a female slave. दासेयः-रकः 1 'he son of a female slave -2 A Śūdra. -3 A fisherman -4 A camel; Si. 12 32, 5. 66.

दास्ये Servitude, slavery, service, bondage, पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षम S. 5. 27; Ms 8 410.

दास्ये The first of the 27 lunar mansions

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह

दिकः A young elephant (करम) twenty years old.

दिग्ध See under दिह.

दिङ्गिः, दिङ्गिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित a. [द्रो-क इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality -3 N of a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Kaśyapa and mother of the demons or *dātyas* -m. A king -Comp -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Rākṣasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्यः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability.

दिधिपात्र्य a. Supporting. -रयं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिपुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि (धी)पुः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठया यद्यबुद्ध्या कस्यायादुह्यतेऽहजा । सा चाग्नेदिधिपूजेया पूर्वा च दिधिपुः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); शत्रुघ्नस्य भार्यायां योऽहुरज्येत कामतः । धर्मणापि निडुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिपुपतिः Ms. 3 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support; दिङ्गिजराः कुरुत तत्त्वितये दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48.

दिनः-न [यति तमः, दो दी वा नक् इत्थः Up. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp रात्रि), दिनान्ते निहिते तेजः सवित्रेव ह्युताशनः R. 4 1; यमिनयति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनासि K. P. 10; दिनान्ते निलयाय गतुं B. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the

night), a period of hours; दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku. 1. 25, सप्त द्यौः-युक्त्रिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. -अंशः any portion of a day, २८८ an hour, a watch, &c. -अहं darkness -अययः -अंतः, -अवसानं evening, sunset, R 2 15 45 -अधीशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon -अतक darkness -अगनः -आदिः, -आरंभः daybreak, morning -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugriva -करः -कर्तुं, -कृत् m the sun, तुर्ययोगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1 दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8, R 9 23. -तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugriva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. -तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunā, (2) the river Tapti. -केसरः -वः darkness. -क्षयः -पातः evening. -चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. -ज्योतिस् m. sunshine. -दुःखिनः the Chakravāka bird. -पः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -मणीः, -मणिः, -मयूखः; -रत्न the sun -चलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं a month -मुखं morning, R 9. 25 -मृद्वन् m. the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन् 1 P. (दिवति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिप् 10 A. (दिप्यते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिप्.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of भगीरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Śudakṣiṇā, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasiṣṭha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandina. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दिव 1. 4 P. (दीवति, द्यूत or द्यूत; desid द्यूति, दिद्विषति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षैरक्ष-

न्वा दीव्यति Sk; Si. 8. 32, Ve. 1 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अद्वि-इंधुभागानां Bk 8 122, (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition); शतं शतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.) -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -It. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयतिने) 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A (देवते) To suffer pain, lament, mourn. -With परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिव f. [दीव्यत्यन् दिव् वा० आबारे दिवि Tv.] (Nom. sing द्यौः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Ms. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compounds with दिव् as first member are mostly irregular; e. g. दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीया दिवस्पतिराज्ञा S. 6 दिवस्पृष्टिर्व्यो heaven and earth दिविजः दिदिष्टः दिविस्थः दिविम- (व) इ m, दिवोकस् m. दिवोकस्, -सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S 7; R 3. 19, 47, दिविषद्भुवैः Gt. 7. दिवस्पृष्ट m. the Supreme Being. स्पृष्ट a. reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamoms. दिवोल्का a meteor दिवोकस् m. 1. a god, -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिव [दीव्यत्यन् वजर्थे आबारे क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A fo eat, wood, thicket.

दिवन् n. The heaven. -m. A day.

दिवसः-स [दीव्यते दिव् असच् क्चिच् cf. Un 3. 121] A day; दिवस इवाश्र-इयानस्तपायये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the sun, Rs. 3. 22 -मुखं morning, daybreak. -सुप्ता a day's wages. -विगमः evening, sunset; Ms. 99.

दिवा ind By day, in the daytime; दिवाभू 'to become day' -Comp. -अद नः a crow. -अंध a. blind by day. (-घः) an owl. -अधकी, -अधिक a musk-rat. -अवसानं 'close of day', evening. -करः 1. the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 5 48 -2. a crow. -3 the sun flower. -कीर्तिः 1. a Chāndāla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl -चरः 1. a Chāndāla. -2. a kind of bird (श्यामा). -निर्ज ind. day and night. -पुष्टः, -मणिः the sun. -मदीपः 'a lamp by day', an obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1 an owl; दिवाकरा-वृक्षति यो गृहासु लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकार Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house

breaker. —मध्यं mid day. —रात्रं and. day and night. —वसुः the sun. —शय a. sleeping by day, R. 19. 34. —स्वपः, —स्वापः sleep during day time. (—पः) an owl.

दिवातन a. (नी f) [दिवा भवः दृष्टु त्त्] Of or belonging to the day, Kn. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65

दिविः The Chāsha bird, (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial —2 Supernatural, wonderful, परदेवैक्षणदिव्यचक्षुषः St. 16. 29; Bg. 11. 8 —3 Brilliant, splendid. —4 Charming, beautiful. —अयः 1 A superhuman or celestial being, दिव्यानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् St. 8. 64. —2 Barley. —3 An epithet of Yama. —4 A fragrant resin, bdellium. —5 A philosopher. —अयं 1 Celestial nature, divinity. —2 The sky. —3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2. 22, 95. —4 An oath, a solemn declaration. —5 Cloves. —6 A kind of sandal. —7 A kind of water. —Comp —अंशुः the sun. —अगना, —नारी, —स्त्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras* —अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). —उदकं rain-water. —उपपादुकः a god. —ओषधिः f. a herb of great supernatural efficacy, i. e. curing snake-poison; Mu. 1. 21. —करिन् a. 1. taking an oath. —2. undergoing an ordeal. —अयः sulphur. (—यः) large cardamoms, (—यः) cloves. —गायनः a Gandharva. —चक्षुर् a. 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45 —2. blind. (—m.) monkey. (—n) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं super, natural knowledge —दृष्टु m. an astrologer. —दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —पुष्पः the Karavira tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मातुषः a demi god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिन्तामणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रसः 1. quicksilver. —2. heavenly water or love; V. 2. —वस्त्रः a. divinely dressed. (—स्त्रः) 1. sun-shine. —2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —श्रोत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् f. the celestial Ganges. —सलः N. of one of the Visvedevas. —सारः the Sāla tree.

दिष्ट 6 U (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट, *desul* दिष्टि-ति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness), साक्षिणः संति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशत्युक्तो दिशति यः Ms. 8. 57, 52, 53 —2 To assign, allot. इष्टा गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशति Mb. —3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to, वाणमन्त्रभवते निजे दिशन् Ki 13. 68, R. 5. 50, 11. 2, 16. 72. —4 To pay (as tribute) —5 To consent to; l. 11. 49. —6 To direct, order, command. —7 To allow, permit, स्मर्तुं दिशति न दिवः सुरसुदीर्यः Ki 5. 25 —Caus (देशयति-ते) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. —2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform —3 To direct, order. —4 To confer, bestow.

दिश f [दिशति दशत्यवकाशं दिश-क्षि] (Nom sing. दिश-ग्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मन्त्रो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14, दिशि दिशि निरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. —2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines), इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.), इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिङ्मात्रमिह दक्षितं Sk. (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; सुते पाठो कदिशा S. D. दिगिर्ग्यं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दक्षीसंभं वृषसंभं रक्षःसंभमिना दिशः Ak. —3 Region, space, place in general. —4 A foreign or distant region —5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. —6 A precept, order —7 The number 'ten'. —8 A side or party —9 The mark of a bite. (N B In comp. दिश becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक् before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्गज, दिक्पथ, दिक्किरि, &c.) —Comp. —अतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2, Māl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगतागता राजानः &c. —अतर 1. another direction. —2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. —3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. —अवर a. having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed, दिग्बरस्त्रेन निवेदित ववु Ku 5. 72. (—रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect). —2. a mendicant, an ascetic. —3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. —4. darkness. (—रि) an epithet of Durgā. —अवरकः a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —इशः, —इश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 3. 53, see अष्टदिक्पाल. —कक्ष्वा, —काता, कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin). —करः 1. a youth, youthful man. —2. an epithet

of Siva. —करिका, —करी a young girl or woman. —करिन्, —गजः, —दंतिन्, —वारणः m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points, (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिग्दंतिशपाः कुकुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहण observation of the quarters of the compass. —चक्रं 1. the horizon. —2. the whole world —जयः, विजयः 'conquest of the directions', the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world, सदिग्गजयमस्याजवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. —तटे the horizon. —दर्शः 1 showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner —2. a general outline or survey. —3. a compass —दृष्टः preternatural keenness of the horizon. —नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass, see दिग्गज. —2. N. of a post said to be a contemporary of Kalidāsa (This interpretation is based on M. l. l. nātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पालः, —पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96, 7. 303. also). —पथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; इरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः this taking the way or direction. —वस्त्रं a stark naked, unclothed. (—स्त्रः) 1. a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant of the दिग्बर class. —2. an epithet of Siva. —विभावित a. renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. —Comp. —गजः, —पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाक् m One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य a. [दिशि भव दिगा यत्] Be longing to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट p. p. [दिष्ट कर्षि-क] 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. —2. Described, referred to. —3. Fixed, settled —4. Directed, ordered &c. —अः Time. —अ 1 Assignment, allotment. —2. Fate, destiny, good or ill luck, भां दिष्टं S 2. —3. Order, direction, command. —4. Aim, object —Comp —अतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death, दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवानपि कुजशोकात् R. 3. 79.

दिष्टिः f. [दिष्ट भवि किन्, संज्ञाया कर्षि किञ्च वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. —2. Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. —3. Fate, fortune,

destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son), दिष्टिद्विनिष्ठश्चाव K. 55, दिष्टिद्विनिष्ठो महानृत् K. 70 -5 A sort or measure of length.

दिष्ट्या ind. (Strictly the int. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, happily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo, (an exclamation of joy or gratulation), दिष्ट्या प्रतिहृतं दुर्जातं Māl. 4, दिष्ट्या सोमं ह्यनारुजनां दुर्वर्धनः U. 1. 32, Ve 2. 12, दिष्ट्या वृष्ट means 'to be originated upon'; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्न्यानामनेन एवमुत्पद्यमानेन चावृण्मन्वर्धते S. 7).

दिष्टुः A giver, donor.

दिह 2 U. (देहि दिवे, दिह; *accus.* दिष्टिस्ति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over, Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54 -2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15 -3 To increase, augment

दिह्य f. 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिश्य p. p. [दिह्य-क] 1 Smeared, anointed, doubted, हस्तावगृष्टिर्वा Mā. 3. 132; R. 16. 15, दिष्ट्याऽपुनश्च निवेण च पक्ष्मलाक्ष्या गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कदाहः Māl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted -3 Poisoned, envenomed, Ku. 4. 25. -गघः 1 O.I., ointment -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned a row 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दी 1 4 A. (दीयते, दीत्) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -II. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved.). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दीः f. Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः f. Splendour, lustre. दीन a. [दी-क तस्य न] 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad, सा विरहे तव दीना Gīt. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48, दीनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. -न Distress, wretchedness. -ना The female of a mouse or shrew. -Comp. -दयालुः, -वत्सल a. kind to the poor. -बन्धुः a friend of the poor. -लोचनः a cat.

दीनक a. Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite, see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred

thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षण [दीक्ष् भावे लृट्] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 (a) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general, R. 3. 44; 65 (b) Receiving the initiatory mantra. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general, विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33, Ku. 7. 1, 8. 24 -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one. -पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित p. p. [दीक्ष् कर्त्तरि क्, दीक्षा जातस्य तारो इत्यच् वा] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony). एते विवाहदीक्षिता युव U. 1, Pt. 1. 167, आपन्नभयसन्नेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16, R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 35 -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67 -4 Crowned, R. 4. 5 -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony) -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. -2 A pupil -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिषम.

दीक्षितु m. A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि a. 1 Shining -2 Risen (as a star). -विः 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation

दीधितिः f. 1 A ray of light, R. 3. 22, 17. 48, N. 2. 69 U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness -3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29 -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितित्तु a. Brilliant. -m. The sun, Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70

दीधी 2. A. (दीधीते) 1 To shine -2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्र्वासा मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणि Dk. -2 A coin in general -3 A gold ornament. -4 A seal. -5 A weight of gold, [cf. Gr. *denarius*].

दिद्यु 4 A. (दीद्यते, द्यात, *freg.* दीद्यते) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वरुक्षैः समग्रेस्त्वन्निव द्युपशुर्दीद्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13, तरुणीस्तन एव दीद्यते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44, Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; U. Pr. 46 -2 To burn, be lighted, यथा यथा चैव चरलादीद्यते K. 105

-3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also), R. 5. 47, Bk. 15. 88, St. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. -5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति ने) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate, वेदावनत-रमदीपयद्गुजालैः (इन्द्रः) Gīt. 7; U. 1. 42 -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace, Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [दीप्-णिच् अच्] A lamp, light, द्युपदीपो धनस्नेहे प्रजाभ्यः मंदरक्ष-पि अंतरधर्तुर्गैः सुप्रेलक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् Pt. 1. 221, नहि दीपो परस्परस्वोपकृतः S. B., सोज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अन्विता 1. the day of new moon (अमा). -2. = दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -उत्सवः 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Divali* held on the night of new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किट्टं lamp-black, soot. -क्षी, -क्षीरी the wick of a lamp. -क्ष्वजः 1. lamp-black. -2. lamp-stand. -गुण्यः the Champaka tree -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -वृक्षः 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light, -3 a lantern. -4. the tree called *devadaru* q. v. -शत्रुः a moth. -शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक a. (पिका f.) [दीप्-ण्वल्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense, St. 2. 55, Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful in managing a lamp. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तवदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निमलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kāmadeva, (also दीपक) -कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some *pravṛtta* 'relevant' and some *apṛavṛtta* 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सकृद्विस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतार्थानां । सैव क्रियाद्य बह्विध कारक-स्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. वदति वप्यो-वप्योनां धर्मैर्कथं दीपकं युवाः । मन्दं माति कलम-प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन a. [दीप्-णिच् ल्यु ल्यट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Māl. 9. 46. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.

-4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated -4 Relating to tonic medicines. -यः An aromatic seed (यवानी). -य A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch, R. 1. 75. 9. 70. -2 (at the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपित्व *a.* Indaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p.* [दीप्त] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). -तः 1 A lion -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. -तं Gold. -Comp. -अशुः the sun. -अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1 blazing fire. -2 N. of अमृत्य. -अगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1. the sun-stone. -2. a crystalline lens. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः, वर्णः, शक्तिः epithets of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a vixen, (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विगलः a lion. -मूर्तिः Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. -कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप भावे-क्ति] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. -2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness, (for the difference between दीप्ति and कान्ति see under कान्ति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The flash-like light of an arrow.

दीप्तिमत् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. -त्त White cummin seed.

दीप्य *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent; U. 6. 18. -यः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (Compar. द्राघीयन्, Superl. द्राघिष्ठ) 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far; दीर्घाक्ष इरदिदुकाति वदन् M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कदाश्चान् Me. 35; दीर्घापां &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घयामा त्रिषामा Me. 108, V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. -3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru, 11;

दीर्घसुखं च नि-वस्य. -4 Long (as a vowel), as the अ in कान्. -5 Lofty, high, tall -6 Dilated, expanded, U. 3. 46. -र्ध. 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed. -र्ध A long lake or oblong tank. -र्ध and 1 long, for a long time. -2 Deeply -3 Far. -Comp. -अश्वगः

1 a messenger, an express -2 a camel -अहन *m.* summer (शरित). -आकार *a.* oblong -आयु *a.* long-lived -अयुस्, -आयुष्य *a.* long-lived (-*m.*) 1. a crow -2 N. of Mārkanḍeya -आयुध 1 a spear. -2 any long weapon -3 a hog. -आस्यः an elephant -कणा white cummin -कठः, -कंठकः, -कधर. the (Indian) crane -काय *a.* tall (in stature) -काष्ठ a beam -केशः a bear -कोशः, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle -गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -चाटिका a camel -छद्ः sugar-cane -जयः 1 camel 2 a crane -जिह्वा a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyā; R. 11 33 -तस्, -तुः the palm tree -तुङ्गी musk-rat -द्वंद्वः 1 the palm tree -2 the castor-oil tree -दक्षिन् *a.* 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3 167 -2. sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1 a vulture -2 a bear. -3 an owl -दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted, shrewd, prudent -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise (-दः) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3 a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death, R. 12. 81. -पक्षः the fork tailed shrike. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्वन् *m.* a sugar-cane. -पवनः an elephant. -पादः, -प (पा) इ *m.* a heron. -पादपः 1. the cocoa-nut tree -2 the areca nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पुष्टः a snake. -प्रज्ञ *a.* far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. -बाह्य *a.* kind of deer (चर्मर) of whose tails chowries are made -सारुतः an elephant. -सुखी the musk-rat. -रंसा turmeric. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog -रसनः a snake. -रामन् *m.* a bear -लोहितयष्टिका the red variety of sugar cane. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सक्य *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रे a long continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1 80. -सुरतः a dog. -सूत्र, सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घ-सूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4 -स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घीकु 8 U To lengthen, prolong; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घीचू 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13. R. 13. 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण See under दू.

दु 1. 5. P. (दुनोति, दुन or दुन) 1 To burn, consume with fire Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress; उज्जालीनि जलजाति दुर्बन्धयित् जन्म Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98. 17, 99; (सुखं) तव विश्रांत-कथं दुनोति मा R. 3. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow. वर्णप्रकर्षं नति कश्चिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया रसं चेतः Ku. 3. 28. -4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained, वेदि सुदरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Git. 3. -Pass. (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c; नायातः साखि निर्दयो यदि शठस्त्वं इति किं दूयसे Git. 7 Ku. 5. 12, 48 R. 1. 70, 16. 21 -II. 1 P. (द्वति) To go, move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -4 Agitated, see दु and दू.

दुःख 10 U. (दुःखयतिने) To pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुष्टानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं ख-नति खन्-ड, दुःख अद् वा Tv.] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant. सिंहानां निनदा दुःखाः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वन्तं Rām. -2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; सुखं हि दुःखान्यसुखं शोभते Mk. 1. 10, यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तदसवचरं V. 3 21, so दुःखसुखं समदुःखसुखं &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty; S. Til. 12; Pt. 1. 163 (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13, Bg. 12. 5 Ku. 4. 13; Pt. 1., R. 19. 49. H. 1. 158). -Comp -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अतः final emancipation. -आति, -आन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, distressed -कर *a.* painful, troublesome -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -छिन्न *a.* 1. tough, hard -2 pained, distressed. -छेद्य *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. -जात *a.* feeling pain. -दोह्या (a cow) difficult to be milked -प्राय, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief -मात्र *a.* unhappy. -भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable, R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of, कानिक्पत्नीवतः दुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaste life. -संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhap-

pily. -2 impassable. -सागर the sea of troubles', , worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Als) दुःखति Den. P.).

दुःखित a. [दुःख तात्=हतच] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. -त Trouble, distress.

दुःखिन् a. 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed, दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः को-मूः सेवकादन्यः H. 2. 27.

दुःकुले Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; इयामलदुःकुलेवरमेहनमधिगतगौरदुःकुल Git 11; Ku. 5 67, 78, Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुःख, दुःख &c. See under दुः.

दुडि. f. A small tortoise.

दुडुक a. Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुडुभः = दुडुभ q. v.

दुडुमः A green onion.

दुडुमः A kind of drum, see दुडुभि.

दुष्ट 1 P. (दोषति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुष्टि a. Ved. Injurious, hurtful, R. v. 6. 36. 2.

दुष्टित a. Troubled, perplexed.

दुष्ट्र a. Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (=दुष्टि q. v.)

दुडुः 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुडुभः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva.

दुडुभिः m. f. A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुडुभितं यशुरणवाः R. 9. 11. -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Krishna. -3 A kind of poison. -4 N. of a demon slain by Vāli (When Sugriva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuna.

दुडुभिकः A kind of poisonous insect.

दुडुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुडुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुडुमायितं Drum-sound, U. 6. 2.

दुडुमारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुर् ind. (A prefix substituted for दुर् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in

the sense of 'bad', 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing', for compounds with दुर् as first member see दुर् s v.). -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 weak-eyed. -2 evil eyed (-क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. -अतिक्रम a. 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable, स्वभावो दुर्तिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed', स्वजातिदुर्तिक्रम Pt 1. -2. insurmountable -3 inevitable. (-मः) an epithet of Vishnu -अत्यय a. 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदृष्ट ill-luck, misfortune. -अधिगम, -अधिगम a. 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt 1. 330 -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed (-त) improper stay at a place. -अधीत a. badly learnt or read. -अध्यय a. 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. -अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अध्वः a bad road. -अत a 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite, संकर्षणाय सुहृन्नाय दुर्तरयांकाय च Bhāg -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy. अहो दुर्तरा चलवद्विरोधिता Ki. 1 23, दृश्यति युवतिजनेन समं साखि विरहिजनस्य दुस्ते (वसन्ति) Git 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4 insurmountable. -अतक a. =दुस्त q. v. (-कः) an epithet of Siva. -अन्वय a 1 difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood (-यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premisses. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. -अभिग्रह a. difficult to be caught. -अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अवगम a. incomprehensible. -अवग्रह a. 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2 disagreeable. -अवबोध a. unintelligible. -अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a wretched or miserable state. -अवाप a. difficult to be gained or fulfilled, S. 1. -अवेक्षितं an improper look. -आकृति a ugly, misshaped. -आकृष्ट a. crying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4. 29. -आक्रम a. 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed. -आक्रमण 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach -आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. -आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. -आचर a. 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). -आचार a. 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved.

-2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved, Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill conduct, wickedness. -आत्म-ता vileness, baseness, wickedness. -आत्मन् a. evil natured low, wicked, v. le, base, mean, Pt. 1. 39 (-तः) a rascal, villain, scoundrel -आवर a. difficult to be withstood or overpowered, irresistible -आवर्य a 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable -2 not to be attacked with impunity -3. haughty (-रः) white mustard -आवारः an epithet of Siva. -आधी a Ved. malignant, thinking ill of -आनम a. difficult to bend or draw, R. 11 38 -आप a. 1. difficult to be obtained, अिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् S 3 14, R. 1. 72, 6 62. -2 difficult to be approached, Pt. 1. 67. -3 hard to be overcome. -आवाय a hard to be molested. (-यः) N. of Siva -आराधय a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated, Pt. 1 38. -आरुह a. difficult to be mounted. (-हः) 1 the Bilva tree -2 the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the date tree. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa nut tree -2. the palm tree. -3 the date tree. -आलापः 1. a curse, imprecation. -2 foul or abusive language. -आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived. -2 painfully bright, dazzling, दुरालोकः सप्तमे निदावांनररत्नवत् K. P 10. (-कः) dazzling splendour. -आवार a. 1. difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. -आवाय a. 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. -आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. -आसद् a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable, R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4 hard to be borne, insupportable. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. -इत a. 1. difficult. -2. sinful. (-तः) 1. a bad course, evil, sin, दुर्दिशाणां दैव्यं दुर्दिशमथ दुर्दिशनहदा दुर्दिशं इ-शिकुर्वन् G. L. 2; R. 8 2; Amaru. 2, Mv. 3. 43. -2 a difficulty, danger -3 a calamity, evil, U. 4. 3. -इतिः f. Ved. 1. a bad course. -2. difficulty. -इष्टं 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. -ईशः a bad lord or master. -ईषण, -ईषणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2 an evileye. -उक्त a. harshly uttered Pt. 1. 89. -उक्तं, -उक्तिः f. offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. -उच्छेद a. difficult to be destroyed. -उत्तर a. unanswerable. -उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced or composed, अञ्जितार्थ-

संयथः प्रबधो दुःखदाहरः Si 2. 73. —उद्ध *a.* burdensome, unbearable. —उद्द *a.* abstruse —एव *a.* 1. having evil ways -2 irresistible, unassailable. (-नः) *a.* wicked person. —ओषस् *a.* Ved. slow, lazy. —ग *a.* 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, impassable. -2. unattainable. -3. in comprehensible. (-गः, -गं) 1. a difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass -2. a citadel, fortress, castle. -3. rough ground -4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तरयति दुर्गच्छ Ms 3. 98, 11. 43. Bg. 18. 58 (-नः) 1. bdellium. -2. the Supreme Being -3. N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgā (thus receiving her name from him) °अवसः, °पतिः, °पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. °कर्न *n.* fortification. °कारक *a.* making difficult. (-कः) the birch tree. °नी N. of Durgā. °रणी an epithet of Sāvitrī °मार्गः a defile, gorge. °लेचनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. °संचरः 1. a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. °स्यसन्नं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (-र्गः) an epithet of Pārvatī, wife of Siva —गत *a.* 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances, Bk. 18. 10. -2. indigent, poor. -3. distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-luck, poverty, misery, Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः *f.* 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. -2. a difficult situation or path. -3. hell. —गंध *a.* ill-smelling. (-घः) 1. bad odour, stink, -2. any ill-smelling substance. -3. an onion. -4. the mango tree. (-घं) sochal salt. —गंधि, —गंधिन् *a.* ill-smelling. —गम *a.* 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतरे कुचपर्वतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. -2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. -3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, —गात्र, —गाह्य *a.* difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be gained or accomplished. -2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R 17 52 -3. hard to be understood (-हः) a clasp, spasm. —ग्रह *a.* 1. difficult. -2. impossible. —घण *a.* closely packed together, very compact —वोषः 1. a harsh cry -2. a bear. —जन *a.* 1. wicked, bad, vile -2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous, U. 1. 6 (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain, दुर्जनः नियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Chān. 24. 25; शास्त्रेयस्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40 (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked, Pt. 1. 5). —जय *a.*

invincible (-यः) N. of Vishnu. —जर *a.* 1. ever youthful. -2. bald (as food), indigestible. -3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जान *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched. -2. bad tempered, bad, wicked. -3. false, not genuine (-जं) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty, त्व तावद्जति मेत्यतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जानबंधुः R. 13 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' -2. impropriety —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96 -2. outcast, (-तिः *f.*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible (-यः) N. of Siva —जयः, —नीतिः 1. bad conduct -2. impropriety -3. injustice. —णामन्, —नामन् *a.* having a bad name. —णीता 1. ill-behaved. -2. impolitic -3. forward. (-त) misconduct —दम, —दमन, —दम्य *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen. -2. dazzling, Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.* ugly, ill-looking, Māl. 2 8. —दशा a misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable, Si. 12 22 -2. intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वयते Mv. 3 34 (-तः) 1. a calf. -2. a strife, quarrel. -3. N. of Siva. —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy (-नं) 1. a bad day in general. -2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather, उन्नमत्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk 5, Ku. 6 43; Mv. 4. 57 -3. a shower (of anything); R 4 41. 82; 5 47, U 5 5 -4. thick darkness (दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to become cloudy) —दिवसः a dark or rainy day, Pt 1 173 —दुःखः an unbeliever. —दृश *a.* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting —दृष्ट *a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —द्वैज *a.* ill-luck, misfortune —यून an unfair game. —दूमः onion —धर *a.* 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. -2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मदनेन साद्यते Ghat 11; Ms 7. 28 -3. difficult to be accomplished. (-रः) quicksilver —धर्ष *a.* 1. inviolable, unassailable. -2. inaccessible; H Pr 5 -3. fearful, dreadful. -4. haughty. —धी *a.* stupid, silly. —नामक piles —नामन् *m.* *f.* a cockle (-ना) piles. —निग्रह *a.* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं चल Bg 6 35 —निमित्त *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलेति R 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R 14. 50 -2. a bad pretext —निवार, —निवार्य *a.* difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible —नीति 1. misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour, Pt 2 20; H. 1 39 -2. ill-luck —नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —बल *a.* 1.

weak, feeble. -2. enfeebled, spiritless, U. 1. 24. -3. thin, lean, emaciated, U. 3. -4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. —बाल *a.* 1. bald-headed -2. void of prepuce. -3. having crooked hair. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly, foolish, stupid. -2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg 1. 23. —बोध *a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधयिष्कृवाः कृष्णतीना चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. -2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. —भगा 1. a wife disliked by her husband. -2. an ill tempered woman a shrew —भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. —भारय *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (-र्यं) ill-luck. —भावना 1. an evil thought. -2. a bad tendency. —भिक्ष 1. scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine, Y. 2. 147, Ms. 8. 22, II. 1 73, Pt. 2 -2. want in general. —भिद्, —भेद्, —भेद्य *a.* firm. —भृत्यः a bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. —मति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. -2. wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. —मद् *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. —मनस् *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dissipated, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मेनावृते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Māl. 3.] —मदुष्यः a bad or wicked man. —मंत्रः, —मंत्रितं, —मंत्रण evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —मरं a hard or difficult death. —मरणं violent or unnatural death. —मर्ष *a.* 1. unbearable. -2. obstinate, hostile. —मर्षणः N. of Vishnu. —मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. —मल्लिका, —मल्ली a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad friend -2. an enemy. —मुख *a.* 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90 -2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2 69. (-खः) 1. a horse -2. N. of Siva —मुल्य *a.* highly priced, dear —मेघस् *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt 1 (-म) a dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead. —ग्रंथानधीत्य व्यास दुर्मिति दुर्मेरसे द्यवल Si 2 26. —यशस् *n.* ill-repute, dishonour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. -2. a bad combination. —यौव, —यौवन *a.* invincible, unconquerable (-नः) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhritāśhtia and Gāndhārī [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pāndavas, but particularly Bhāma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-

apparent, Duryodhan did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pāṇḍavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pāṇḍavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha and Yudhishtira performed the Rajasuya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pāṇḍavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharat war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.]—*योनि* *a.* of a low birth. —*लक्ष्य* *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. —*लभ* *a.* 1 difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70. Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. —2. difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare, *सुद्विगतुल्यं* S. 1. 16. —3. best, excellent, eminent. —4. dear, beloved. —5. costly. —*ललित* *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please, *हा मर्दकदुर्ललित* Ve. 4, V. 2. 8. Mā. 9. —2. (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly, *सुहृदामि खलु दुर्ललितायस्मि* S. 7. (—ते) waywardness, rudeness. —*लेख्य* *a.* forged document. —*वच* *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. —2. not to be talked about. —3. speaking improperly, abusing. (—च) abuse;

censure, foul language —*वच* *a.* abuse, censure —*वर्ण* *a.* bad-coloured. (—वर्ण) 1 silver. —2 a kind of leprosy. —*वसति* *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. —*वह* *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne, U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11. —*वाच* *a.* speaking ill. (—*f.*) 1. evil words, abuse. —2. inelegant language or speech. —*वाच्य* *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. —2. abusive, scurrilous —3. harsh, cruel (as words). (—च) 1. censure, abuse. —2. scandal, ill-repute. —*वाद*: slander, defamation, calumny. —*वार*, —*वारण* *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87, Ku. 2. 21. —*वासना* 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. —2. a chimera. —*वासस* *a.* 1. ill-dressed. —2. naked. (—*m.*) N. of a very irascible saint or Kishi, son of Atri and Anasuya. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —*वाहित* *a.* heavy burden. —*विगाह*, —*विगाह्य* *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —*विचित्य* inconceivable inscrutable, —*विदग्ध* 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. —2. wholly ignorant. —3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; *दुष्प्राज्ञग्रहणदुर्विदग्ध* Ve. 3, *ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि न न रंजयति* Bb. 2. 3. —*विद्य* *a.* uneducated. —*विध* *a.* 1. mean, base, low. —2. wicked, vile. —3. poor, indigent; *विद्ययाते रुचिगर्वदुर्विधं* N. 2. 23. —4. stupid, foolish, silly. —*विनय*: misconduct, imprudence. —*विनीत* *a.* 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; *ज्ञासितरि दुर्विनीतानां* S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. —2. stubborn, obstinate. (—तः) 1. a restive or untrained horse. —2. a wayward person, reprobate. —*विपाक* *a.* producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (—कः) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. 6. 7. —2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —*विभाव्य* *a.* inconceivable. —*विलसित* *a.* wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —*विलास*: a bad or evil turn of fate, U. 1. —*विष* *a.* ill-natured, malignant (वः) N. of Siva —*विशह* *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irresistible. (—हः) N. of Siva. —*वृत्त* *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill behaved. —2. roguish. (—च) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —*वृत्ति*: *f.* 1. misconduct. —2. misery, want, distress. —3. fraud. —*वृष्टि*: *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —*वेद* *a.* difficult to be known or ascertained. —*व्यसनं* *a.* fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3. —*व्यवहार*: a wrong

judgment in law. —*व्रत* *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —*हुते* a badly offered sacrifice. —*हृद्* *a.* wicked hearted, ill disposed, inimical. (—*m.*) an enemy. —*हृद्व* *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —*हृषीक* *a.* having defective organs of sense.

दुरोदरः 1. A gamester —2 A dice-box. —3 A stake —**दुर** 1 Gambling, playing at dice, *दुरोदरच्छसजितां समीहते नयनं जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः* Ki. 1. 7, R. 9. 7. —2 A die.

दुर्व 1 P. (दुर्वन्ति) To hurt, kill.

दुल 10. U. (दोलयति, दोति) '1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about: *कटिं चेद्वीलयेदाद्यु* Ratimanjari; *दोलयन्द्वाविवाक्षो* Bh. 3. 39 —2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; *दोलयति धूलिं वायुः* Sabdak.

दुलिः *f.* A small or female tortoise

दुवस *a.* Active —*n* 1 Wealth. —2 An offering —3 Worship, honour.

दुवस्यति Den. P. 1 To honour, worship —2 To reward.

दुवसन *a.* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवस्यन् *a.* 1 Worshipping —2 Enjoying worship.

दुवस्यु *a.* Honouring, worshipping.

दुष् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, to be spoiled or suffer damage. —2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. —3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong, —4 To be unobscure or faithless. —*Caus.* (दुषयति-ते, but दुषयति-ते or दुषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit and fig), न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषयित यज्ञः Mk. 10. 27; *पुरा दुषयति स्थलीं* R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहाव्रतं Mu. 3. 8 'shall not sully, violate or break &c' —2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. —3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife), Ms. 8. 364, 368 —4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. —5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse, *दुषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादः त्वं गमिष्यति* Rām; Y. 1. 66. —6 To adulterate. —7 To falsify. —8 To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट *p. p.* [दुष्कृत] 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. —2 Defiled,

tainted, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked, as दुष्टवृत्तः -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. -हृ 1 A bad or unchaste woman. -2 A harlot. -दं 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -आत्मा *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -गजः a vicious elephant. -चारिन् *a.* wicked, sinful. -चेतस्, -धी, -दुष्टि *a.* evil minded, malevolent, wicked. -वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox -व्रणः 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दूष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* पंक्तिदूष.

दूषक *a.* (विका.) [दू-णिच्-प्वल्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण *a.* [दू-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see दूष् -2 Dishonouring, violating. -3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, counteracting. -ज 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). -4 Abuse, censure, blame, R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement. -6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime, नैष्ठिकोपबलोक्ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93, हाहा किं परगृहवासदूषणं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213, H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. -णः *N.* of a demon, one of the generals of Ravana, slain by Rāma. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -आवह *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दूषणीय *a.* Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c.; see दूष्य.

दूषयित् *m.* A corrupter, violator.

दूषिः *पी. f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दूषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

दूषित *a.* [दू-णिच्-क्] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (*a.*) Hurt, injured. (*b.*) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (*c.*) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4. 8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. -ता A girl who has been violated. -वं A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

दुष्का—दूषि *q. v.*

दुष्य *a.* [दू-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -उयं 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent, St. 12. 65. -स्यः Leather girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दू-भावे करणे वा षत्] 1 (*a.*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point. पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242, नात्र कुलपतिदोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3 'will not find fault or take exception', so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9 (*b.*) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायमानदोषास्तु नरजाति R. 14. 34 Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality as in-आहारदोष -4 Harm, evil danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शिरीरे Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3 अद्विता वज्रदोषेण कर्मदोषाद्विरता Chān. 48, Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state -8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition. (*i. e.* अय्याति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदाश्रयोप, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. -12 Evening, dusk; cf. दोषः. -Comp. -आकर *a.* faulty. -आरोपः charge, accusation. -एकदुष्ट *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. -ऊर, कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* causing evil, hurtful. -ग्रस्त *a.* 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects -ग्रहिन् *a.* 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician. -त्रयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body. (*i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ). -हाटे *a.* censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाज *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong. -भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

दोषणं A charge, an accusation.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, defective, bad. -कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् *a.* (पी *f.*) [दू-णिच्] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्टु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यंतः *N.* cf. a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kauva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the Gāndhārva form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the Mahabharata. The story told by Kālidāsa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā."]

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (*N. B.* The स् of दुस् is changed to र before vowels and soft consonants; (see दुर्), to विसर्ग before sibilants, to ज before द and ड and to ब before क and ख) -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं दुस्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1; Ms. 7. 55. (-रः) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. -कालः 1. bad times; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3 an epithet of Siva. -कुलं a bad or low family; (आदृष्टी) खीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. -कुलीय *a.* low-born. -कृत् *m.* a wicked person. -कृतं, -कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. -क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. -क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. -चर *a.* 1. hard to be performed or accomplished; arduous,

difficult; R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly, (-रः) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. -चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. -चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-म) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -चिदितं misconduct, error. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यवः an epithet of Siva. -छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. -तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतन 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द) -परिश्रद् *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (-हः) a bad wife. -पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. -पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. -प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (-तं) impolitic conduct. -प्रपथ, -प्रपथ्य *a.* 1. unassailable; see दुर्धर्ष; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible. -प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report, R. 12. 51. -प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 53. प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48, Bg. 6. 36. -प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. -शंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -शक्तः, -शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. -शकुनं a bad omen. -शला N. of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (-जः) N. of one of the 101 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame

and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. -शलि (दुःशलि) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. -शुगो a disloyal wife. -संचार *a.* difficult to be passed; Pt. 1. 173. -षम (दुःषम or दुष्षम), -सन (दुःसन or दुस्सन) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. -षमं, -समं *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सखं an evil being. -सधान, सधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed. -2. difficult to be cured -3. difficult to be conquered. -सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep). -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थं *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. -सुष्टं (दुःसुष्टं) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य, र, ल् and वृ. -स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; U. 6. 34. -स्वप्नः a bad dream.

दुह 1. 2 U. (दोहि, दुग्ने, दुरोह, दुदुहे, अधुस्त or अधुग, दोक्षयिते, दोक्षुं, दुग्) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथुपदिशं दुदुहर्धरिणी Ku. 1. 2, यः पयो दोग्धि पाषाण स रामाद्भुतिमायुगात् Bk. 8. 12; पयो घडोघनीरपि गा दुहेति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निनाम्नानं शोकं चित्तमवारुयत् Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय नचवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुग्धे विमर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. -5 To enjoy. -Caus. (दोक्षयिते) To cause to milk; -Desid. (दुक्षयिते) To wish to milk. राजन् दुदुक्षसि यदि क्षितिधेनुतेः Bh. 2. 46. -II. 1 P. (दोहति) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह-क] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full. -ग्वं 1 Milk.

-2 The milky juice of plants -3 Milking. -Comp. -अग्र, -तालोरं the skim of milk, cream. -दा a milch cow. -पाचन a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -फेनः cream -वध, -वधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. -वीजा rice mixed with milk. -समुद्रः, -अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुघ q. v. -वा A milch-cow.

दोग्ध *m.* [दुह-वृ] 1 A cowherd, a milkman, मेरो स्थिते दोग्धरि दोग्धक्षे Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

दोग्धो 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse (having much milk). -3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. -वः Milking.

दोहः [दुह भावे वृ] 1 Milking; अश्वयं गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 28, 17. 19. -2 Milk. -3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -Comp. -अपनयः, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह भावे ल्युट् वा] 1 Milking. -2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). -नं 1 Milking -2 A milk-pail. -नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be milked, milkable. -ह्य Milk. -ह्या A cow.

दुहितु *f.* [दुह दह वा तुच्] A daughter. -Comp. -पतिः a son-in-law (also दुहितुः पतिः).

दू 4 P. (दूयते, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सात्वतीसुख्यं नमहामपराधयति Si. 2. 11; कथमथ वच्यसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूने Git. 8. 'afflicted or distressed &c' (see दु pass.). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, -दूतकः [cf. Up. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; Chān. 106 -Comp. -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go between, procuress -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (N. B. The स्त्री of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूत्ये 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.

दू See under दु.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूरीयस् *superl.* दूरीयः) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long, किं दूरं व्ययसायिना Chān. 73, न योजनशतं दूरं बाह्यमानस्य तुष्ण्या H. 1. 146, 49. — *r* Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows — (*a*) दूरं 1 To a distance, far way, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.), ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. — 2 High above. — 3 Deeply, far below. — 4 Highly, in a high degree, very much; नेत्रे दूरमनजने S. D. — 5 Entirely, completely; निमग्ना दूरभासि Ki. 10. 29; दूरमुद्धतपापः Me. 55. (*b*) दूरेण 1 Far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः कापट्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विमुच्यते Bv. 1. 78. — 2 by far, in a high degree, दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनं जय Bg. 2. 49, R. 10. 30. v. l. (*c*) दूरात् 1 From a distance, from afar, प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादप्यसौ वरः; दूरादागतः 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभितो... दूरात्परित्यज्यत Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. — 2 In a remote degree. — 3 From a remote period. (*d*) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9; भोः श्रेष्ठिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तत्पतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88] (*दूरीकृ* means 1 To remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्रमे Dk. 5, Bv. 1. 122. — 2 To deprive (one) of, separate, Mk. 9. 4. — 3 To prevent, ward off — 4 To surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीभू to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीतिविका Me. 83.) — *Comp.* — अंतरित *a.* separated by a long distance. — आपातः shooting from afar. — आद्वाव *a.* jumping or leaping far. — आरुढः 1. mounted high. — 2 far advanced, intense, vehement, दूरारुढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4 — ईरितक्षण *a.* squint-eyed. — गत *a.* 1. far removed, distant. — 2. gone far, far advanced, grown intense, दूरगतमन्मथाऽक्षमेयं कालहरणस्य S. 3 — ग्रहणं the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. — दर्शन, दूरश *a.* far seeing. (—नः). — *m.* 1. a vulture. — 2. a learned man, a Pandit. (—ने) prudence, foresight. — दर्शिन *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (—*m.*) 1. a vulture. — 2. a learned man. — 3. a seer, prophet, sage. — दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness. — 2. prudence, foresight. — पातः 1. a long fall. — 2. a long flight. — 3. falling from a great height. — पात्र *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). — पार *a.* 1. very broad (as a

river). — 2 difficult to be crossed (—रः) a broad river (—रः) an epithet of the Ganges — वधु *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen, Me. 6 — भाज *a.* distant, remote. — भिज *a.* wounded deeply. — वतिन् *a.* being in the distance, far removed, remote, distant. — वस्त्रक *a.* naked. — वासिन् *a.* outlandish. — विलिन् *a.* hanging far down. — वेधिन् *a.* piercing from afar — संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कंठाऽलेषमपायिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. — स्थ, स्थित *a.* remote, far off.

दूरतः *ind* 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वाज्यं दूरतस्त्वजेत् Pt. 5. 69, वहति च परितपं दीपं विमुञ्चति दूरतः Git. 2. — 2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरित्य *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूयं Feces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). — *Comp.* — अंकुरः a soft blade of Dūrvā grass, V. 5. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दूद्यं A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूष्य &c. See under दूष्.

दृ I. 6 A. (द्रियते, दृत्, desid. दिदृशिषते) (rarely used by itself, usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honour, worship, reverence, द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7, Mv. 7. 3, Bk. 6 55. — 2 To care for, mind; usually with न. — 3 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for; दूरि क्षुत शान्धतमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5 — 4 To desire. — II. 5 P. ५ (दृणोति) To hurt, kill.

दृत *a.* Respected, honoured. — तत् Cumin.

दृष्ट्यं Respect.

दृढ I. 1 P. (दृढति, दृढित) 1 To make firm, strengthen. — 2 To make fast, fasten. — 3 To fortify. — II. 1 A. (दृढते) 1 To be firm. — 2 To grow or increase.

दृढण Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृढित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. — 2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* [दृढक नि० नलोपः] 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15 3, Il. 3 65, R. 13. 18. — 2 Solid, massive. — 3 Confirmed, established. — 4 Steady, persevering, Bg. 7. 28. — 5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. — 6 Compact. — 7 Tight, close, dense. — 8 Strong, intense, great, excessive,

mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यामि दृढास्तुतः Ku. 3. 8; R. 11. 46. — 9 Tough. — 10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). — 11 Durable. — 12 Reliable. — 13 Certain, sure. — 14 Hard-hearted, cruel; U. 4. — 15 Secure. — 16 (In Math.) Reduced to the smallest number by a common divisor. — दृढ 1 Iron. — 2 A stronghold, fortress. — 3 Excess, abundance, high degree. — 4 Anything fixed or firm or solid. — दृढ 1 Firmly, fast. — 2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. — 3 Thoroughly. — *Comp.* — अंग *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (—नः) a diamond. — आयुषः an epithet of Śiva. — दृषुधि *a.* having a strong quiver. — कांडः, प्राथिः, पत्रः a bamboo. — कारिन् *a.* resolute. — गात्रिका granulated sugar. — ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, resolute — दंशकः a shark. — द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secured. — धनः an epithet of Buddha. — धन्वन्, धन्विन् *m.* a good archer. — निश्चय *a.* 1. of firm resolve, resolute, firm. — 2. confirmed. — नीरः, कलः the cocoa-nut tree. — पाद *a.* resolute. (—दः) an epithet of Brahmā. — प्रतिज्ञा *a.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. — प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled conviction. — प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree. — प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. striking hard. — 2. hitting firmly, shooting surely. — भक्ति *a.* faithful, devoted. — मति *a.* resolute, strong-willed, firm. — मुष्टि *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (—धिः) a sword. — मूलः, दृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. — लोमन् *m.* a wild hog. — वेरिन् *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. — व्रत *a.* 1. firm in religious austerity. — 2. firm, faithful — 3. persevering, persistent. — संधि *a.* 1. firmly united, closely joined. — 2. close, compact. — 3. thick set. — सौहृद् *a.* firm in friendship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, confirm, strengthen; cf. दृढयति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong. — 2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, कारः Confirmation, corroboration.

दृतिः *m. f.* [दृ विदारणं तिक्त्वा ह्रस्वश्च] 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. — 2 A fish. — 3 A skin, hide. — 4 A pair of bellows. — 5 Ved. A cloud. — 6 A bull's dewlap. — *Comp.* — हरिः a dog. — हारः a water-carrier.

दृधं Ved. An obstruction to the egress or door of a cow-pen.

दृक्: f. 1 A snake. -2 Thunder-bolt. -3 A wheel. -m. The sun.

दृक्: m. 1 The thunderbolt. (of Indra) -2 The sun -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अनक).

दृप् I 1 P, 10 U. (दृप्ति, दृपयति) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (दृपयति, दृप) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent, स किल नात्मना दृपयति U. 5; दृपयमानवदृपमानद्विविदुर्वारदुःखापदात् Git. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be mad or foolish. -III 6 P. (दृपति) To pain, torture.

दृप्: [दृप् भावे वच् कर्तृ अच् वा] 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 217; Bg 16 4. -2 Rashness. -3 Vanity, conceit -4 Sullenness, sulkeness. -5 Heat. -6 Musk. -Comp. -आधमात् a. inflated or puffed up with pride. -कल a. uttering a proud and agreeable sound; Ku. 1. 56. -छिद्, -च्छिद्, -हर a. humbling, humiliating -दृ: -हन् m. N. of Vishnu. दृप्क a. Making proud, inflaming. -क: N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दृपण: [दृप्-लु] 1 A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनाभायां विहीनस्य दृपणः किं करिष्यति Chān. 109; Ku. 7. 26, R. 10. 10; 14. 37. -2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. -ज 1 The eye. -2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

दृपित, दृपित् a. (जी. f.) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

दृव a. [दृ-क्] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantic. -त: N. of Vishnu.

दृव a. 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Strong, powerful.

दृ I. 1, 6 P., 10 U. (दृमति, दृमति, दृमयति) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दृमयति) To fear, be afraid of.

दृश्य p. p. 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. -द्व 1 A string. -2 Fear.

दृजि: f. Stringing together, arranging.

दृप् (क्) 6 P. (दृप्-क-ति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

दृक् f. A snake in general; cf. दृक्.

दृश 1 P. (पश्यति, दृश, अदृश, अद्राक्षी-त्, दृश्यति, दृष्ट, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; दृश्यसि ब्राह्मजाया Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्स्ववृत्तेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः Chān. 5; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्युद्यौ सुनि द्रष्टुं ब्रह्मा-यमिव वासव. Ram. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 25. -5 in-

spect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305 -7 To see by divine intuition; अपिर्दृशनात्स्तेनान् दृश Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). -Pass. (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested, तत्रतच्चक्षुः वपुः दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3, R. 3. 40, Bk. 3. 19, Me 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look, R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयाद्रेडितातेषु ततोऽप्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; इति प्रयोगा भाग्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded; सान्नायप्रतिपात्तिपूर्वकमिदं दृष्टेः दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. -Caus. (दृशयति) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. gen.) to see anything (acc.) to show, point out, दृश्यते चौरसिंहं Pt. 1; दृशयति भक्तान् हरिं Sk., प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायदृशयच्छुक्ती R. 12. 6, 1. 47, 13. 24, Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate, Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display, make visible. तदेव मे दृशय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice), Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence), अत्र दृष्टि दृशयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself भवो भक्तान् दृशयते Sk. (i. e. स्वयमेव), स्वा दृष्टेऽपि बलिता कथामास्य ह्रीनिमीलि खलु दृशयिताहे N. 5. 71; स संततं दृश्यते गतस्मयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु वंधुता Ki. 1. 10; Ku. 4. 25. -Desid. (दृश्यते) To wish or desire to see.

दृश a. [दृप् भावे वच्] Seeing, looking. -शः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.); दुर्दृशः, श्रियदृशः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof. -3 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या); एकात्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दृश उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. -यः a god. -यामिनी the night of the new moon. -विपद् m. the moon.

दृशक a. (शका or शिका f.) [दृश-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing out, Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दृशत a. [दृश कर्मणि अत्] Ved. 1 Visible. -2 Beautiful. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

दृशन a. [दृश् लुट्] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.), देव, धर्म,

&c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. -न 1 Looking at, seeing, observing R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing, R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision; चिन्ताजड दृशनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देव-दृशनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मारीचस्ते दृशनं वितरति S. 7, राजदृशनं मे कार्य &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance, Bg 11. 10; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vision, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy, as in सर्वज्ञसं-ग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. -ईच्छु a. anxious to see. -उज्ज्वला the great-white jasmine. -यथः the range of sight or vision, horizon, मम दृशनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. 'crossed my sight.' -प्रतिभुः प्रातिभार्य a bail or surety for appearance.

दृशनीय pot. p. [दृश-अर्नाच्] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful; अहो दृशनीयान्यक्षराणि Mu 1; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp. -मानिन् a. conceited, proud, vain.

दृशयितु a. (दृश-णिच् वृच्) 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. -m. 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

दृशित p. p. [दृश-णिच् क्] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

दृशित a. [दृश-णिच्] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding showing, exhibiting.

दृश a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -f. 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight, संद्वे दृशदृष्टतारका R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. -अधश्चः the sun. -कृणः a snake. -क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. -गोचर a. visible. (-रः) the

range of sight. —जल tears. —क्षेपः, —या the sine of the zenith-distance. —तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). —पथ the range of sight. —पातः a look, glance. —मिषा beauty, splendour. —भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —लवनं vertical parallax. —विषः a snake. —वृत्तं a vertical circle. —शक्तिः *f.* the faculty of perception. —श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing.

दृश The eye. —Comp —आकाशं a lotus. —उपम a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश-आनृ क्ति] 1 A spiritual teacher. —2 A Brāhmana. —3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —नं Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. —2 A Śāstra. —3 Light. —शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [दृश कर्मणि वा ईकृ] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. —2 Beautiful. —का, —कं Appearance, becoming manifest

दृश्य *pot. p.* [दृश कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible —2 To be looked at. —3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely R. 6 31; Ku. 7. 64. —इयं A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृश्च *a.* (शि *f.*) [दृश कर्मणि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. —2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with, as in श्रुतपारदृश्च R. 5. 24, विद्यानं पारदृश्चनः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. —2 Visible, observable. —3 Regarded, considered. —4 Occurring, found. —5 Appearing, manifested. —6 Known, learned, understood. —7 Determined, decided, fixed —8 Valid —9 Allotted —10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. —11 Treated of. See दृश. —ष्ट 1 Perception, observation. —2 Danger from dacoits. —Comp. —अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. —2. scarcely or hardly seen. —अंतः, —ते 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णश्चंद्रोदयाकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महार्णवः Si. 2. 31. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; see R. P. 10 and R. G. *ad. loc.*). —3. a Śāstra or science. —4. death; (cf. दिष्ट). —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. —2. practical. —3. having a clear idea about anything. —कष्ट, —दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hard-

ships. —कृष्टं a riddle, an enigma. —दोष *a.* 1 found fault with, considered to be faulty; S. 2. —2. vicious. —3 exposed, detected. —पृष्ट *a.* running from a battle-field. —प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. —2. convinced. —रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —व्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. —2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश् भावे क्ति] 1 Seeing, viewing. —2 Seeing with the mental eye. —3 Knowing knowledge. —4 The eye the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयति V. 2, चलापांगा दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तुणीकृतजगत्त्रयसंस्वमारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28, S. 4 2, देव दृष्टिमादं कुरु H. 1. —5 A look, glance. —6 View, notion; क्षुद्रदृष्टिरेव K. 173, एतां दृष्टि-मवदध्व Bg. 16. 9. —7 Consideration, regard. —8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars —10 Light (प्रकाश). —Comp —कृत् *n.*, —कृतं a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —क्षेपः a glance, look. —गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (—रः) the range of sight. —पातः 1. a look, glance; मार्गं युग-पेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18, Bh. 1. 11, 94 3. 66. —2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकर्णविद्यित-दृष्टिपातः Ku. 3. 31. (Malh. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रमा). —पथः the range of sight. —पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं स्वर्गस्वाद् Ms. 6. 46. —बधुः a hre-fly. —विक्षेपः a side glance, leer, oblique look. —विद्या optics. —विघ्ननः an amorous glance, a coquettish look; S. 1. 23. —विषः a serpent.

दृष्टि *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. —2. Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone, see दृश्.

दृष्ट *f.* [दृ-अदि पृक् दृश्च; cf. Un. 1. 128] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general, Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. —2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. —Comp. —उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृष्टदिना-षकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृष्टवत् *a.* Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

दृहः-दृह 1 P. (दृहीति, दृहति) 1 To be fixed or firm. —2 To grow, increase. —3 To prosper —4 To fasten.

दृ 1. 4. 9 P. (दृषीति, दृति, दृष्) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open —2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —Pass. (दृष्यते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेव प्रलपतां चः सहस्रधा न दीर्घमनया जिह्वा V 3. —2 To separate. —3 To be afraid, to fear. —Caus. (दृ-द्वा-रयति-ने) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. —2 To disperse, scatter. —II. 1 P. (दृति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दीर्घ *p. p.* [दृ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. —2 Frightened, afraid. —र्ज 1 Cutting, a rent. —2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दयते, शय, *des. d.* दितमने) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a.* Shining intensely bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under द.

देव 1 A. (दयते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. —2 To lament. —3 To shine. —4 To throw, cast. —With परि to lament, mourn.

देव *a.* (वी *f.*) [दिव् अच्] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —2 Shining; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. —3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. —2 (a) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra, as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न ववर्ष. (b) A cloud. —3 A divine man, Brāhmana. —4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. —5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmanas. as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. —6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king. ('My lord', 'Your majesty'), ततश्च देव Ve 4; यथाज्ञपयति देवः &c. —7 Quicksilver. —8 The Supreme Spirit. —9 A fool. —10 A child. —11 A man following any particular business. —12 A lover. —13 Emulation. —14 Sport, play. —वः An organ of sense. [cf. L. *deus*; Gr. *deos*]. —Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगरः, —रः a temple. —अंगना a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अतिदेवः. —अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. —2 an epithet of (1) Śiva. (2) Buddha (3) Vishnu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, —अनुयायिन् *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —अंशस् *n.*, —अन्नं 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. —2. food that has been first offered to an

idol, see Ms. 5 7 and Kull there-in. —अर्चयिष्य *a.* 1. liked by or dear to gods. —2. sacred or dedicated to a deity. (—ष्ट) piper-betel. —अरण्यं the garden of gods, the Nandana garden, R. 10 80. —अरिः a demon. —अर्चनं, —ना the worship of gods. —आवसथः a temple. —अश्वः an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीडः the garden of the gods, Nandanagarden. —आजीविः —आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon an idol. —2. a low Brāhmana subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy, sacred. —2. of a divine nature. (—*m.*) 1. the civine soul. —2. the holy fig tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon. —2. rainbow. —आयुष the life-time of a god. —आलयः 1. heaven. —2. a temple. —आवासः 1. heaven. —2. the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ) —3. a temple. —4. the Sumeru mountain. —आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —इक्ष् *a* (nom. sing. देवेद्-इ) worshipping the gods. —इज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —ईदः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Siva. —इष्ट *a.* dear to gods (—ष्ट) bdellium. (—ष्ट) the wild lime-tree. —ईशः an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishnu. (4) Brahman. (—शी) N. of Durgā, also of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —ईश्वरः N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra. —उद्यानं 1. divine garden. —2. the Nandana garden. —3. a garden near a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवमादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (*v. e.* अंगिरस्). —2. an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् *n.* the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं 1. a religious act or rite. —2. the worship of gods. —काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. —कुटं a temple. —कुडं a natural spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. —2. a race of gods. —3. a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमे cloves —खातं, —खातक 1. a natural hollow among mountains —2. a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. —3. a pond near a temple. —चिह्नं a cavern, chasm. —गणः a class of gods. —गणिका an *apsaras*, *q. v.* —गंधर्वः an epithet of Nārada. (—र्व) a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; Me. 42. —गुरुः 1. an epithet of Kasyapa (the father of gods). —2. of Brihaspati (the pre-

ceptor of gods) —गृही an epithet of Saraswati or of a place situated on it. —गृहं 1. a secret only known by gods. —2. death. —गृहं 1. a temple. —2. the place of a king. —3. a planetary sphere. —चर्या the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ (*du*) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. —छंदः a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings. जनः the gods collectively. —जात a class of gods. —जामिः *f.* a sister of the gods. —तस्रः 1. the holy fig-tree. —2. one of the trees of paradise, (*v. e.* मदार, पारिजात, सतल, कल्य, and हरिचन्दन) —3. the tree in a village (चेत्यवृक्ष) where the villagers usually meet. —ताडः 1. fire. —2. an epithet of Rāhu. —ततः 1. a sacrifice. —2. N. of Kasyapa —तातिः 1. a god —2. divine service —तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the worship of gods. —2. the tips of the fingers sacred to gods —दत्त *a.* 1. god-given, granted by the gods —2. given to the gods (*asa* village, &c.) (—त्तः). 1. N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna, Bg. 1. 15. —2. a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely). —देवदत्तः पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न युक्तं &c. —3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning, देवदत्तो विज्ञभेग. —अग्रजः N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting the gods. (—नः) N. of Nārada. —दारु *m. n.* a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54, R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant or attendant upon a temple. (—सी) 1. a female in the service of gods or a temple. —2. a courtesan (employed as a dancer in a temple). —3. the wild citron tree. —दीपः the eye. —दुडुनिः 1. a divine drum. —2. the holy basil with red flowers. —3. an epithet of Indra. —दूतः a divine envoy or messenger, an angel. —देवः 1. an epithet of Brahmā. —2. of Siva; Ku. 1. 52. —3. of Vishnu, —द्वेणी a procession with idols —धर्मः a religious duty or office. —धानी the city of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. —2. any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —नंदिन् *m.* N. of the door keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —नाथः Siva. —निकायः 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निद्रकः a blasphemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist. —निर्मित *a.* 'god created', natural. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पादाः 'the royal feet or presence', an honorific term for a king; देवपादाः प्रमाणम्. —पथः 1. 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. —2. the milky way. —पशुः any animal consecrated to a deity. —पात्रं an epithet of Agni. —पुरः, —पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amarā-

vati, the city of Indra —पुत्र्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.*, —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity —प्रश्नः 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रियः 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva, (देवानांप्रियः an irreg. comp. meaning 1. a goat. —2. a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in तेष्यतात्पर्यज्ञा देवानांप्रियाः K. P. —3. an ascetic (who renounces the world). —बलिः an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m.* 1. a Brahmana who lives on the proceeds of a temple —2. a venerable Brāhmana. —भवनं 1. the heaven. —2. a temple. —3. the holy fig-tree. —भू *m.* a god. (—*f.*) heaven. —भूमिः *f.* heaven. —भूतिः *f.* an epithet of the Ganges —भूयं divinity, godhead. —भुत् *m.* an epithet 1 of Vishnu. —2. of Indra. —भोज्यं nectar. —मणिः 1. the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. —2. the sun. —3. a curl of hair on horse's neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother of gods. —मातृक *a.* 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (*asa* a country); देशो नद्यद्-दृष्ट्यं दुःसंपन्नवीहिपालितः । स्याच्चदीमातृको देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमं ॥ Ak. ', or also वितस्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (*v. e.* नदीमातृकाः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चासते Ku. 1. 17. —माषकः the jewel of Vishnu, called कौस्तुभ. —मासः the eighth month of pregnancy. —मुनिः a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4. —यजि *a.* making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire, or through fire to the gods; (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmana, see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and देवयज्ञ also). —यज्यं —यज्या a sacrifice. —यात्रा 'an idol-procession, any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, —रथः a celestial car. —युगं 1. the first of the four ages of the world, also called कृतयुग. —2. an age of the gods comprising four ages of men. —योनिः 1. a superhuman being, a demigod. —2. a being of divine origin. —3. fuel used in kindling fire, (*f.* also). —योषा an *apsaras*. —रहस्यं a divine mystery. —राज, —राजः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. a king. —3. N. of Buddha. —लता the Nāyama likā or double jasmine plant. —लिंगं the image or statue of a deity. —लोकः heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वत्सन् *n.* the sky. —वर्धकिः, —शिल्पिन् *m.* Visvakarman, the architect of gods. —वर्णी

'a divine voice', a voice from heaven —वचनः an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. divine science. —2. the science of Nirukta or etymology —विभागः the northern hemisphere. —विष्णु f., —विष्ठा a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandāra tree. —व्यचक्ष् a. Ved. occupied by the gods. —व्रत 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. —2. the favourite food of the gods. (—तः) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. —2. Kārttikeya. —झञुः a demon. —जुनि an epithet of Saranā, the bitch of the gods. —शेखरः the damanaka tree. —शेषः the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रीः m. a sacrifice. (f.) Lakshmi. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishnu. —2. Nārada. —3. a sacred treatise —4 a god in general. —संघ a. divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (चक्रमन्त्र). —2. a council of a king, council-chamber —3 a gambling-house. —सम्भ 1. a gambler. —2. a frequenter of gaming-houses. —3. an attendant on a deity. —4 the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्य identification or union with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Śiva. —सुविः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods; cf. उदान. —सुष्टा an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. —2. N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कन्देन साक्षादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1; (Mall. :—देवसेना=स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife). —पतिः, —पतिः an epithet of Kārttikeya. —स्व 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यज्ञं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्व तद्विदुः Ms. 11. 20, 26. —अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. —हविः f. 1. invocation of the gods. —2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svāyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेडनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक a. [दिव्-कृत्] 1 Sporting, playing. —2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. —Comp —नन्दनः —पुत्रः —सातु m., —सुष्टुः epithet of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य a. Divine, godlike.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. —2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. —3 The image of a deity. —4 An idol. —5 An organ of sense. —Comp. —अमारः, —रं, —आमारः, —रं, —सुष्टु, —स्थानं

a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity —आत्मन् a. of a divine nature, Ku. 1. 1. —आयतन, —आलयः, वेदमन्त्र n. a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवत्य a. 1 Having as one's deity; as in अभ्यर्चनम्. —2 Sacred to a deity.

देवग्रन्थ a. (दीर्घि f.) Adoring a husband.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः [दीर्घ्यत्वेन दिव् कर्णे लुट्] A die. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. —2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. —5 A lotus. —6 Emulation, desire to excel. —7 Affair, business. —8 Praise —9 Going, motion. —10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —न 1 Gambling, a game at dice. —2 Sport, pastime. —3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha —the daughter of Vishvaparan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age. See Yayati also].

देवयु a. 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. —2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवः A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon

the offerings made to an idol. —2 A virtuous man. —3 N. of Nārada. —4 A husband's brother. —5. N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol, see the preceding word.

देवादः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवमात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods. (°श्च to be changed into a god).

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. —2 Derived from a god. —3 Virtuous, pious.

देवितु, देविन् m. A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī. —4 N. of Sāvitrī. —5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अयमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); देव्यभावेन नामय देवीशब्दश्च सती । स्तानीयवस्त्रक्रियया परत्राणं वीपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजत्वेत् K. P. 10. —6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. —Comp. —कोटः the city of Bāna, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. —2. the apartment of a queen.

देवु m. [दिव्-कृ] 1 A husband's brother (especially younger). —2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

देव्य Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [दिव् अच्] 1 A place or spot in general; देशः कोऽपि जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like; कपोल, स्कंध, अस, नितंब &c., without any meaning; स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 'on the shoulder'). —2 A region, country, province, land, territory; च देशं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापाजितं H. 1. 171. —3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole), as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. —4 An institute, an ordinance. —5 Range-compass, दृष्टिदेशः Pt. 2. —Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतर another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. —आचारः, —धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. —कालौ (m. du.) time and place. (—लं) ind. according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. —ज, —जात a. 1. native, indigenous. —2. produced in the right country. —3. genuine, of genuine descent. —दृष्ट a. 1. seen in a country. —2. cus-

tomary in a place. —भाषा the dialect of a country ; आलोच्य क्षयमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kāvya. 4 35 —रूपं propriety, fitness. —व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [दिश-कर्तारि पृष्ठ] 1 A ruler, governor. —2 An instructor, a preceptor. —3 A guide in general.

देशना [दिश-गिह् पृष्ठ] Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. [देशे प्रसिद्धे] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. —कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). —2 A traveller. —3 A guide. —4 One familiar with places.

देशित a. 1 Told, directed, ordered. —2 Advised, instructed. —3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect ; See Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. [देशे भव-छ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. —2 Native, local. —3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.), as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वंगदेशीय &c. —4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words), अष्टादशवर्षदेशीया कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 'a girl about 18 years old' (who-e age bordered on 18), R. 18. 39 ; so पट्टदेशीय &c.

देश्य a. [दिश-कर्षणि पृष्ठ देज यत् वा] 1 To be pointed out or proved. —2 Local, provincial. —3 Born in a country, native. —4 Genuine, of genuine descent. —5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due). —6 Not far from, almost ; see देशीय above. —इयः 1 An eye witness of anything, अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52, 53. —2 The inhabitant of a country. —इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देराण Ved. A gift.

देव्यु a. 1 Very liberal. —2 Intractable, unruly. —m. A washerman.

देहः -ह [दिह्-वृत्] The body ; देहं दहति दहना इव मेघवाहाः Bv. 1. 104. —हः Anointing, smearing —ही A rampart, wall, mound. —Comp —अंतरे another body. °प्राप्तिः f. transmigration. —आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. —आत्मवादिक m. a materialist, a Chārvāka. —आवरणं armour, dress. —ईश्वरः the soul. —उद्भवः -उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. —करः a father. —कर्म m. 1. the sun. —2. the Supreme

Soul. —3. father —कोषः 1. the covering of the body —2 a feather, wing &c —3. skin. —क्षयः 1. decay of the body —2. sickness, disease. —गत a. incarnate, embodied. —जः a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यागः 1. death (in general). —2 voluntary death ; resigning the body, तीर्थ तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरथादेहत्यागात् R 8 95 —दः quicksilver. —दीपः the eye —धर्मः the function of the body. —धारका a bone —धारणं living, life. —धिः a wing. —ध्रुव m. air, wind. —चद्र a. embodied, incarnate ; R. 11. 35, Ku. 2. 47. —व्यथः bodily frame ; U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. —भाज् a. embodied, corporeal. (—m) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man. —सुख m. 1. the soul. —2. the sun. —श्रुत् m. 1. a living being, especially a man ; श्रिगिनां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 51 ; Bg. 8. 4 ; 14. 14. —2 an epithet of Siva. —3 life, vitality. —यत्ना 1. dying, death. —2. nourishment, food. —लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. —वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds, see प्राण. —संचारिणी a daughter. —सारः marrow. —स्वभावः bodily temperament. —देहभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. —m. 1 A man. —2 The soul.

देहिन् a (नी f.) [देह-इनि] Incarnate, embodied. —m. 1 A living being, especially a man ; त्वद्धीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku 4 10 ; Si. 2 45 ; Bg. 2. 13, 17 2, Ms. 1 30, 5 49. —2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body) ; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यानि संयति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13 ; 14. 5 —नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः -ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door ; विन्यस्यंती भुवि गगनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87 ; Mk. 1. 9 —जम्प. —दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold, °न्याय sce under न्याय.

दे 1. P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse —2. To be purified. —3 To protect. —WITH अव 1. to whiten, brighten. —2. to purify.

देतियः [दितिरपत्य डक्] 'A son of Diti, a Rākshasa, demon. —Comp. —इज्यः, —युवः, —पुरोधस् m., —पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —निपूदनः an epithet of Vishnu. —मातृ f. Diti, mother of the demons. —मेदजा the earth.

देत्यः [दितिरपत्यं प्य] See देतिय. —Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —देवः 1. an epithet of

Varuna. —2. wind. —पतिः an epithet of Hiranyakāsipu q. v. —सुगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

देत्या 1 A drug. —2 Spirituous li. quor.

देन (नी f.), देनंदिनी (नी f.), देनिक (की f.) a. Diurnal, daily ; Bu. 1. 103.

देनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

देर्घ्यं -र्घ्यं Length, longness.

देन, -न्यं [दितिस्य भावः पृष्ठ] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state, दुःखिद्राणां देन्यं G. L. 2 ; कणिनो देन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21, इदं देन्यं त्वदुत्तरणं क्लिष्टकालेति भिति Me. 84. —2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. —3 Feebleness. —4 Meanness.

देव a. (वी f.) [देवादागतः अण्] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial, संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागवाक्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33, देवीनां मातृषाणां च प्रतिहतां त्वमापदां R. 1 60 ; Y. 2. 235 ; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16 3, Ms. 3. 75. —वः (i. e. विवाह) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest ; यज्ञस्य कर्त्तव्ये देवः Y. 1. 59 ; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —वं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune ; देवमविदांसः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3 ; विना पुरुषकारेण देवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves' ; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. (देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally). —2 A god, deity. —3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —4 A kind of Śrāddha ceremony. —5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, i. e. the tips of the fingers ; cf. Ms. 2. 59. —वी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *darva* q. v. above. —Comp. —अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —अधीन, —आयत्त a. dependent on fate ; देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33. —अहोरात्रः a day of the gods, i. e. the human year. —उपहत a. ill-fated, unfortunate ; Mu. 6. 8. —कर्मन् n. offering oblations to gods. —कृत a. 1. fated. —2. natural. —कोविद्, —चित्तकः. —ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune teller ; Y. 1. 313 ; Kām. 9. 25. —गतिः f. turn or course of fate ; सुक्ताजालं चिरपरिवर्तितं व्याजितो देवमत्या Me. 96 ; Pt. 3. 174. —तंत्र a. dependent on fate. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्विपाकः hardness of fortune, adversity or unpropitiousness of

fate, an evil turn of fate; U. 1. 40.
—दोषः badness of fate. —पर a. 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. —2. fated, predestined. —प्रश्नः 1. fortune-telling, astrology. —2. a voice from heaven. —युग 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; (देव-योगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally). —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —वशः, —श the power of destiny, subjection to fate —वाणी 1. a voice from heaven. —2. the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —हीन a. ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

देवकः A god, deity.

देवता a. (नी. f.) [देवता-अण्] 1 Divine. —2 (At the end of an adj. comp.) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in सूर्यदेवता जना. —तं 1 A god, deity, divinity, युद्धं गा देवतं विषं वृत्तं मधु चतुष्पदं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वति Ms. 4. 39, 153, U. 4. 4, Amaru 3. —2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods, Ve. —2. —3. An idol. (The word is said to be m. also but is rarely used in that gender. Mammata notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्त, see अप्रयुक्त). —4 N. of the third Kānda of Yāska's Nirukta.

देवतम् ind. By chance, fortunately, luckily.

देवत्व a. Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124. —त्वं A deity.

देविक a. (की. f.) [देव-इक्] Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —कं An inevitable accident.

देविच m. An astrologer.

देव्य a. (व्या or व्यी. f.) Divine. —व्यं 1 Fortune, fate. —2 Divine power.

देवलः, लकः The servant of an evil spirit

देवारिप A conch shell (शंख).

देवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

देशिक a. (की. f.) [देशेन निर्वृत्तं, तस्यैव वा-इक्] 1 Local, provincial. —2 National, belonging to the whole country. —3 Belonging or having reference to space; Bhāṣhā P. 120. —4 Acquainted with any place. —5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. —2 A guide.

दष्टिक a. (की. f.) [दष्टिमिति मति-शेष, इक्] Fated, predestined. —कः A fatalist.

देहिक a. (की. f.) [देह भवः, तस्यैव वा-इक्] Bodily, corporeal.

देहा a [देह भवः पञ्च] Bodily. —हाः The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. (घति, दिन, Caus. प्रापयति; desid. क्तिन्ति) 1 To cut, divide. —2 To move, reap. —WITH अव to cut or lop off, चदन्वास्मिन्यङ्गे लुच्यवद्यति Sat. Br.

दोग्धु See under दुह.

दोघः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जुः)

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [दुल-वच्] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. —2 A swing, litter. —3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Krishna' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. —2 A swing, hammock (fig. also), असित दोलाचलाच्चिह्नवृत्तिः R. 14. 34; 9. 46, 19. 44; संदेहदोलामारोच्यते K. 207. —3 Swinging, fluctuation. —4 Doubt, uncertainty. —5 The Indigo plant. —Comp. —अचिरदोल, —आरुद a. (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —युद्धं uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success, Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). —2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान a. 1 Swinging, oscillating. —2 Wavering, vacillating. —3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित a. Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. —2 A swing.

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिच् See under दुष्.

दोषन् m. n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषस् f. Night. —n. Darkness.

दोषा ind. At night, दोषासि नून-महिमांशुरसा किलेति Si. 4. 46, 62. —f. 1 The aim —2 The darkness of night, night; घर्मकालद्वयस इव क्षयिदोषः K. 67 (where the word means 'a fault or sin' also) —Comp आस्यः, —तिलकः a lamp. —करः the moon.

दोषातन a. (नी. f.) Nightly, nocturnal; R. 13. 76.

दोस् m. n. [दृश्यते अनेन दम् दोसि अर्थ-चौ; Un. 2. 69] (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual) 1 The forearm, the arm; तद्-

पादवदुद्यम्य ठक्षिण दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; हेममात्रगत दोर्गोपादधान पथश्चरु 10. 51. Ku 3. 76 —2 The part of an arc defining its sine. —3 The side of a triangle or square. —Comp —गड् (दोर्गड्) a. crooked-armed. —ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) a. strong, powerful. (—हः) pain in the arm. —उया (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base. —वृड (दोर्दडः) a stick-like arm, strong arm; Me. 7. 8, Bv 1. 128. —निकर्तन (दोर्निकर्तन) amputation of the arm. —मूल (दोर्मूल) the arm-pit —युद्ध (दोर्युद्ध) a duel; Mv. 5. 37 —शालिन् (दोःशालिन्) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32. —शिखरं (दोःशिखरं) the shoulder. —महचक्रन्त (दोःमहचक्रन्त) m. 1. an epithet of the demon Bāna. —2. an epithet of Sahasrārjuna. —स्थः (दोःस्थः) 1. a servant. —2. service. —3. a player. —4. play, sport.

दोह, दोहन, दोह्य &c. See under दुह.

दोहद -द [दोहमाकर्षं व्रजति दा-क] 1 (a.) The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावता दोहदशामन्ते ते R. 14. 45. उपेत्य सा दोहददुःखशोलां यदेव ववे तदपश्यदाहृत 3. 6. 7. (b) The desired object itself. —2 Pregnancy. —3 The desire of plants, at budding time (as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.) महोरहा दोहदसेक-शकेराकालिक कोरकहृदिवाते N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62, Me. 78; see अशोक —4 Vehement desire; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. —5. Wish or desire in general. —Comp. —लक्षणं 1. the fetus, the embryo (—दोर्दलक्षण q. v.). —2 the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहदवता A Pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहादिन् a. Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहलः See दोहद; वृथा वहसि दोहले (v. 1.) ललितकामिमाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दोःशाल्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door keeper, porter. —2 The superintendent of a village.

दोःस्रं Wrangling between women.

दोःस्र (सू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. —लं Fine silk cloth.

दोःस्यं Message, mission.

दोरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. —2 Mischievousness; युष्मानमेव दोरा-त्म्याद् धुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दौरितं Mischief, evil, harm.
दौर्गन्धं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2 92. -2. Wretchedness, distress.
दौर्गन्धं Bad or disagreeable smell.
दौर्ग्रहः The Asvamedha sacrifice.
दौर्गम्यं Difficulty.
दौर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.
दौर्जीविन्यं A wretched or miserable life.
दौर्बल्यं-लं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.
दौर्भागिन्यः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.
दौर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.
दौर्भ्रातृ A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.
दौर्मनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.
दौर्मन्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्मन्यान्वृत्तिविनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.
दौर्लभ्यं Scarcity, rarity.
दौर्वचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.
दौर्वणिं 1 The sap of Dūrvā or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (द्रवणं).
दौर्हृदं, दौर्हृदं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दौर्हृदं in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिण दौर्हृदलक्षणं दूधो R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.
दौर्हृदयं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.
दौर्लभः A tortoise.
दौर्लभः An epithet of Indra.
दौर्धारिकः (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.
दौर्धर्यं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.
दौर्धकः a. (को f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.
दौर्धकुलः a. (ली f.), दौर्धकुलेयः a. (सी f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.
दौर्धवः, दौर्धवः Badness, wickedness.
दौर्धवः (सं)तिः A son of Dushyan-ta; दौर्धवतिमप्रतिरथं तनय निवेष्ट S. 4. 19.
दौर्हित्रः [दहितुरपथं अत्र] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. —नं Sesamum seed.
दौर्हित्रायणः The son of a daughter's son.

दौहित्री A daughter's daughter.
दौहिदिनी A pregnant woman.
दौर्धिवी f. A day.

द्यु 2 P. (द्योति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail, Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

द्यु n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness; cf. अद्य. —m Fire. (द्यु is a substitute for दिव् f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). —Comp. —नः a bird. —चरः 1. a planet. -2. a bird. —जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. —दलः noon. —द्युतिः f., —नदी the heavenly Ganges. —निवासः a deity, god; जो-कादिनाः गार् द्युनिवासस्य Bk. 3. 21. —निवासिन् m. 1. a deity -2. a virtuous man. —पतिः 1 the sun. -2. an epithet of, Indra. —मणिः the sun. —योषित् f. an *apsaras*. —लोकः heaven. —पदः-सद् m. 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. —सरित् f. the Ganges.

द्युक् An owl. —Comp. —अरिः a crow.

द्युक्षः a. Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. —क्षः An epithet of (1) Varuna, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

द्युत् 1. A. (द्योते, द्युति or द्योति : , desid. दिद्युतिषते, दिद्योतिषते) To shine be bright or brilliant, दिद्युते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. Caus. (द्योत्यति-ने) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. —WITH अभि (Caus) to illuminate, R. 6. 36. —वितो shine, be bright; व्यद्योतिह समावेद्यामसौ नरशि-खिन्वथी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

द्युत् m. A ray of light.

द्युतिः f. [द्यु-इत्] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनसमगच्छिते मारकती द्युति H. Pr. 41, Māl. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87. —Comp. —करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva. —धरः Vishnu.

द्युतिः a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

द्योतः [द्यु-भावे वच्] 1 Light, Lustre, brilliance; as in सद्योत. -2. Sunshine. -3 Heat.

द्योतकः a. [द्यु-वृत्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

द्योतनः a. द्यु-वृत्] 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. —नः, A lamp. —नं 1 Shin-

ing -2 Illuminating -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light -6 Dawn. द्योतनिका Explanation, elucidation.

द्योतनिः a. Shining. —निः Ved. Splendour, lustre.

द्योतितः p. p. 1. Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see द्युत्.

द्योतिन् a. Splendid, bright.

द्योतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre, -2 A star. —Comp. —ङ्गणः (द्योतिरङ्गणः) a fire-fly.

द्युमतः a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. —Comp. —गानं a mode of chanting the Sāmaveda. —क्षेत्रः N. of a king of Sālva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Sāvitrī.

द्युम्नं 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

द्युम्निन् a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

द्युतः, -तं [दिव् भावे-क्त ऊद् अर्धर्वाः] 1

Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्युते हि नान दुरुपस्यासिद्धासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; द्रव्यं लब्धं द्युतेनैव दारा मित्रं द्युतेनैव । दत्तं द्युतं द्युतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्युतेनैव 2. 7. अप्राणिभिर्यक्रियते तद्योके द्युतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3. The prize won. —Comp. —अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling house. —करः, —कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं द्युतकरः सभिर्केन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. —कारः, —कारकः 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2. a gambler. —क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. —पूर्णिमा, पौर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Āshvina (also called कौजगर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kārttika (usually spent in gambling). —कीजं a covrie, a shell used in playing. —वृत्तिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सभा, —समाजः 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

द्युनः a 1 Playing, sporting. -2. Lamenting, sorry. —नं The seventh sign of the zodiac.

द्ये 1 P. (द्ययति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

द्यौः f. (Nom. sing. दीः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्मिरापो द्वयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (1

Dvandva compounds यो is changed to दावा, e. g. यावापृथिवी, यावायूरी, यावाक्ष्मे 'heaven and earth' -Comp -यूनिः a bird. -सद् m. (द्यौषद्) a god.

इकटः, इगडः A kettle-drum, (used in awakening sleepers).

इक्षणं A measure of weight, a tola.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.) as in जटाजूट-ग्रंथि द्रवयति -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate, निवेशः शैलानां तद्दि-निति बुद्धि द्रवयति U. 2. 27, विद्युज्-रुक्पर्त्वाय तु मन भक्ति द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रढिमन् m. 1 Tightness, firmness, प्रधान द्रागेव द्रढिमरमणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration, उक्त्यास्य द्रढिम्ने Sankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्रव्य a. Dripping, trickling down. -प्सः 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire). -प्सं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds, (also द्रव्यं).

द्रव् 1 P. (द्रवति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मं A drachma, (a word deriv- ed from the Greek *drachme*).

द्रव a. [द्रु गतौ भवे अच्] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping, आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रव-रागमेव (पाद्) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. -वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exuda- tion. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, lique- faction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid, U. 3. 25; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction. -9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'. द्रवीयते to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति ते मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीयते मेभ्यः तव हृदयमस्मिन्निक्षेप इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीयते मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25). -Comp. -आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the hands join- ed together and hollowed (चतुर्लुक् q. v.). -इतर a. solid, hard. -उत्तर a. very fluid. -जः treacle. -द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण a. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवती A river.

द्रवत्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.); अस्ति द्रविडेणु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that

country; जरद्द्रविडयामिकस्येच्छया नि- सृष्टैः K. 229. -3 N. of a degraded tribe: cf Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इन्, Un. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance, Ve. 3. 20, Pt 3 174, Bv. 4 29 -2 Gold; R. 4 70 -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material. -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रदः an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्तु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, ob- ject, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything -3 A mate- rial to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruc- tion, &c.), Mu. 7. 14, see अद्रव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas, (the *dravyas* are nine: पृथिव्यातेजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगाश्चमनांसि). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य मियो जनः U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spiritu- ous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An oint- ment. -14 The animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -वृद्धिः, -सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -ओषः affluence, abundance of wealth. -गणः a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -वा- चक a substantive. -संस्कारः the con- secration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything.

द्रव्यमय a. (यौ f.) 1 Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 In- herent in the substance.

द्रष्टव्य pot. p [द्रश्-तव्य] 1 To be seen, visible -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated or exam- ined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful. क्या द्रष्टव्यानां परं न हृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1 &c. -5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or consid- ered as.

द्रष्टु m. [द्रश्-तु] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in ऋषयो संभ- द्रष्टारः. -2 A judge.

द्रहः A deep lake.

द्रा 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. -जं 1 Running away, flight, retreat -2 Sleep.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. -भुतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रव्यति के स्वां Git 12, R. 4. 65; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp -रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राव् 1 P. (द्रावति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able or sufficient -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn grace.

द्राव् 1 A. (द्रावने) 1 To be able -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्रावयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, in- tensify, द्रावयति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणा गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

द्राविसम् m. 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राविष्ठ a. Longest, very long; (superl. of दीर्घ q. v.)

द्रावीयस् a. (सी. f.) Longer, very long, (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राव् 1 P. (द्रावति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राव् 1 A. (द्रावते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mad, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chāpākya.

द्रावः [द्रु-भवे षच्] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -करं a flux.

द्रावक [द्रु-वुल्] a. 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefy- ing. -कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -कं Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रु-निष्-पुत्र] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distil- ling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Soften- ed, mollified.

द्राव्य a. 1 To be made to run or put to flight. -2 Fusible.

द्राविडः [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनेऽस्य अप्] 1 A Dravidian, D. avida -2 A general name for a Brāhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पञ्चद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, उर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तेलंग. —डः pl The Dravida country and its people. —डी Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. —क Black salt. **द्राह्** 1 A. (द्राहते) To wake.

द्रु I. 1 P. (द्रवति, द्रुतः desid. द्रुवति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.), यथा नदीनां बहुवैद्युवेगाः ससुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवति Bg. 11. 28, रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36 ; द्रुतं द्रवत कोरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly, Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मादुद्रते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 24 ; 8. 12 ; U. 6. 12 ; Pt. 4. 33 ; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21 ; Si. 9. 9 ; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. —Caus. (द्रावयति) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. —II. 5 P (द्रुणोति) 1 To hurt, injure ; त द्रुद्रावाद्रिणा कपिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत p. p. [द्रु-क] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened, Māl. 5. 28, see द्रु. —नः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. —ते ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. —Comp. —पदं n. going quickly —विलंबितं N. of a metre ; see App. 1.

द्रुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु m. n. [द्रवत्यूर्ध्वं द्रु-वा० ड] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. —m. 1 A tree, Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. —f. Motion. —Comp. —किलिभं the Devadāru tree. —चणः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3 an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brāhmā. —ह्री a hatchet. —नखः a thorn. —नस (जस) a. large-nosed. —न (ण) हः a scabbard ; see द्रुण-ह also. —पदं Ved. a pillar (in general). —पदी a splay-footed female. —सल्लकः a kind of tree. (पियाल).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुह 1, 6 P. (द्रोहति, द्रुहति) To sink, perish.

द्रुण 6 P. (द्रुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. —ण 1 A bow. -2 A sword. —Comp. —हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः, -णी f. 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुपद् N of a king of the Pāṇchālas. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhristadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona, see Drona also]

द्रुमः [द्रुः शास्त्राख्यस्य नः ; cf. P. V. 2.

108] 1 A tree, यत्र द्रुमा अपि सुगा अपि बंधवो नो U 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. —Comp. —अरिः an elephant. —आमयः lac, gum. —आश्रयः a lizard. —ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2 the moon. -3 the पारिजात tree. —उत्पल the Karmikāra tree. —नखः, —नरः a thorn. —व्याधिः lac, gum —अष्टः the palm tree. —बंधं a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुवयः A measure (मर्द).

द्रुह 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुय) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief ; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred) ; यान्वेति मां द्रुहति महासेव सा-व्रेष्टुपालंभि तयालिबर्गः N. 3. 7 ; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह a. (At the end of comp.) (Nom. sing. द्रुह-ग्, द्रुह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against : Si. 2. 35 ; Ms. 5. 90. —f. Injury, damage.

द्रुघ p. p. Injured, plotted against. —त. —ग्वं An offence, injury, a malevolent act.

द्रोघ a. Malevolent, hater.

द्रोवः Injury, damage.

द्रोहः [द्रुह् मावे-वङ्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice ; अद्रोहज्ञाप्यं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35 ; Bg. 1. 38 ; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence. -4

Rebellion. —Comp. —अटः 1. a. religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3 a false man. —चित्तं a malicious thought, malice, premeditation, a thought or attempt to injure. —बुद्धि a. bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्रिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित a. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहि a. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son -2 A lake. —ह्री A daughter.

द्रुहणः, **द्रुहिणः** N. of Brāhmā or Śiva or Vishnu.

द्रु 5, 9 P. (द्रुणो-णा-ति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रु Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club ; see द्रुवण.

द्रुणः A scorpion. —जं A bow.

द्रुक् 1 A. (द्रुक्ते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated

द्रु 1 P. (द्रावति) To sleep ; cf. द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Un 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket). कोयपेचविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि अनवृद्धिते शस्ये द्रोणमेव इवाहितः Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers -7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was preserved by the sage in a drona. Though a Brāhmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pandavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded — ' lodged in the cage of darts ' — he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pandava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhima, at

the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishtira, 'the truthful' who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone; see Ve. 8. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head].—**णः**, **णः** A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Khaṇi, or 32 or 64 shers.—**णः** 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket.—**2** A tub.—**Comp.**—**आचार्यः** see द्रोण above.—**काकः**, **काकलः** a raven.—**क्षीरा**, **वा**, **दुग्धा**, **दुवा** a cow yielding a *droma* of milk.—**मुखं** the capital of 400 villages.—**मेघः** see द्रोण (2) above

द्रोणिः, **णी** *f.* [द्रु-नि वा डीप् Un. 4. 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel.—**2** A water-reservoir (जलाधार).—**3** A trough for feeding cattle.—**4** A measure of capacity, equal to two Śrūpas or 128 shers.—**5** The valley or chasm between two mountains; इन्द्रद्रोणिर्गिरिकोतारमदेशमधिष्ठितो माधवस्यातिकं प्रयानि Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c.—**6** N. of the wife of Drona.—**7** The plantain tree.—**8** The Indigo plant.—**Comp.**—**द्वलः** the Ketaka tree.—**द्रोणिका** 1 A tub, bucket.—**2** The Indigo plant.

द्रोणायनः, **निः**, **द्रौणिः** An epithet of Asvatthaman; यद्रौणि कृन्तदेव कुरुते द्रोणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. **द्रौणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Containing a *drōna*.—**2** Sown with a *drōna* of grain (as a field).—**की** A vessel holding the measure *drōna*.

द्रौणी A tub, trough.

द्रुपदी [द्रुपदस्यापत्यं की-अण् डीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishtira lost

his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pāṇḍavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharata war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या]. **द्रौपदेयः** A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्वंद्वः A plate on which hours are struck.—**द्वं** A pair, couple.

द्वंद्वं [द्वौ द्वौ सहाभिव्यक्ती, cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple.—**2** A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवद्वः Ku. 3. 35, Me. 45; न चेद्विद्वं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27.—**3** A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शक्ति and उच्छेद); बलवती हि द्वंद्वानां महतिः K. 135; द्वंद्वेऽप्योजयन्मयाः सुखदुःखादिभिः मजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वतुल्यनिष्ठितकेरि निवसन्नुपैति न द्वंद्वदुःखनिष्ठ किंचिद्विचिन्तोऽपि Si. 4. 64.—**4** A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight.—**5** A duel.—**6** Doubt, uncertainty.—**7** A fortress, stronghold.—**8** A secret.—**द्वः** 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and': चार्थे द्वंद्वः P. II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.—**2** A kind of disease.—**3** The sign Gemini of the zodiac.—**Comp.**—**चर**, **चारिन्** *a.* living in couples (—*m.*) the ruddy goose, द्रुपिता द्वंद्वचरं पतस्त्रिणं R. 8. 56, 16. 63.—**ज** *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours.—**2.** arising from a quarrel.—**3.** arising from a couple.—**भावः** antagonism, discord.—**विच्छेदः** separation of the sexes.—**युत** *a.* 1. forming a couple.—**2.** doubtful, uncertain.—**मोहः** trouble caused by doubt.—**युद्धं** duel, a single combat.

द्वंद्वः *ind.* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वंद्विन् *a.* 1 Forming a couple—**2** Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory.—**3** Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्वंद्वीयुत *a.* Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय *a.* (ची *f.*) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अष्टद्वये द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. l., sometimes used in pl. also, see St. 3. 57.—**यं** 1 Pair, couple, brace, (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयं द्वयमेव संगतं lt. 8. 6. 1. 17. 3. 8. 4. 4.—**2** Two-fold nature, duplicity.—**3** Untruthfulness.—**4** (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender.—**ची** A pair, couple.—**Comp.**—**अनिन** *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजस् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man.—**आत्मक** *a.* of a two-fold nature.—**वादिन्** *a.* double-tongued, insincere.—**हीन** *a.* of the neuter gender.—**2** N

द्वयस *a.* (सी *f.*) A tealighton added to nouns in the of 'reaching to', 'as high as', 'as far as', युक्तद्वयसं मतः—**2** K. 114, नारीनितबद्धयसं बधुच To appear 16. 46, 6. 55.

द्वयज, **द्वयिज्ञात**, **द्वयज्ञ** &c. See द्वय under द्वि.

द्वयपरः—**रं** [द्वयं वा नवत्येकयुगाभ्यां परं युगोः Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world, Ms. 9. 301.—**2** The side of a die marked with two points.—**3** Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वयमुच्यमाणः—**द्वयमुच्यमाण** q. v.

द्वार *f.* 1 A door, gate, Y. 3. 12. Ms. 3. 88.—**2** Access, way.—**3** A means, an expedient (द्वारा 'by means of', 'through').—**Comp.**—**स्थः**, **स्थितः** (द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थितः, द्वारस्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [द्रु-निच्-अण् Tv.] 1 A door, gateway, gate.—**2** A passage, entrance, ingress, opening, अथवा कृतवाग्वारे वेष्टोऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4. 11. 18.—**3** An aperture of the human body, (they are nine); see ख and Ku. 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6. 48 also.—**4** Way, medium, means. (द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'; Pt. 1.).—**र** A door.—**Comp.**—**अधिपः** a porter, door-keeper.—**अंकः** the bolt of a door.—**कण्टः**, **प** the leaf or panel of a door.—**गोपः**, **नायकः**, **पः**, **पालः**, **पालकः** a door-keeper, porter, warder.—**पः** (—*v.*) N. of Vishnu.—**द्वारिन्** *m.* a door-keeper.—**दारुः** teak-wood.

—पट्टः 1 the panel of a door. —2 the curtain of a door. —पिंडी the threshold of a door. —पिधानः the bolt of a door. —चलिमुञ्च *m*. 1. a crow. —2 a sparrow. —चट्टः a door-post, jamb. —चञ्च्र a lock, bolt. —चुत्त black-pepper. —झाखा the leaf of a door. —स्थः a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का *N.* of the capital of Kāśhira on the western point of Gujarāth; (for a description of Drākakā, see *Si* 3. 33 63). —Comp. —द्वाराः, नायः, पतिः epithets of Kāśhira.

द्वारवती, द्वारावती = द्वारका *q. v.*
द्वारिकः, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num. a.* (Nom. du. द्वौ *m.* द्वे *f.*, *n.*) Two, both, सद्यः परस्परतुल्यमधिरोहतां द्वे *R.* 5. 68. (*N. B.* In comp. द्वौ is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पचाशत्, दशवन्ति and नवति, द्वि remaining 14. before अशीति) [cf. *L. minima*, *du* in comp., *Gr. duo, dis*; sense द्वौ *p.* A. S. *two*.] —Comp. —अक्ष deep body. —द, binocular. —अक्षर *a* पयसि. —3 *M.* (रः) a word of two syllables. —अक्षर *a* two fingers long. —6 *M.* finger's length. —अक्षर *a* or molecule of two *sy.* diad. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having two meanings. —2. ambiguous, equivocal. —3. having two objects in view. —अशीति *a.* eighty-second. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-two. —अर्ध copper. —अहः a period of two days. —आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. —2. being two. —आयुष्यायनः 'a son of two persons or fathers,' an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —अक्ष (द्वय or द्वयच) a collection of two verses or *riks*. —क, —ककारः 1. a crow (there being two *Kos* in the word कक). —2. the ruddy goose (there being two *kas* in the word कक). —ककुद् *m.* a camel. —गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. —(गुः) a sub-division of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the first member is a numeral; इद्वौ द्विगुणं चाहं *Udb.* —गुण *a.* double, two fold. (द्विगुणक to plough twice; द्विगुणक to double, increase. द्विगुणकृत *a.* doubled, augmented). —गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; *Ki.* 5. 46. —2. folded double. —3. enveloped. —4. doubly increased, doubled. —चरण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणपशूनां शितियुजां *Sānti.* 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश *a.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. —ज, 'twice-born'.

1 a man of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmana, Kshatriya or Vaisya), see *Y* 1. 39. —2. a Brāhmana (over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed), जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते. —3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c. स तमानदमविदत् द्विजः *N.* 2. 1; *S.* 5. 21, *R.* 12. 22, *Mu.* 1. 11; *Ms.* 5. 17. —4. a tooth; कीर्ण द्विजानां गुणैः *Bh.* 1. 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brāhmana' also). —अग्रचः a Brāhmana. —अग्रनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. —आलयः 1 the house of a deity. —2. a nest. —द्वैतः 1. the moon, *Si.* 12. 3. —2. an epithet of Garuda. —3. camphor. —दासः a Śūdra. —देवः a Brāhmana. —पतिः, राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; *R.* 5. 23. —2. Garuda. —3. camphor. —प्रपर 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. —2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. —वधुः, वधुः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brāhmana. —2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brāhmana by name and birth only and not by acts, cf. ब्रह्मवधुः मुख्यः a Brāhmana. —लिङ्गिन् *m.* 1. a Kshatriya. —2. a pseudo-Brāhmana, one disguised as a Brāhmana. —वाहनः an epithet of Viṣṇu, (having Garuda for his vehicle). —सेवकः a Śūdra. —जन्मन् *a.* 1. having two natures. —2. regenerated. —3. oviparous. —(म.) —जातिः *m.* 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; *Ms.* 2. 24. —2. a Brāhmana, *Ki.* 1. 39; *Ku.* 5. 40. —3. a bird. —4. a tooth. —जातीय *a.* 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. —2. of a twofold nature. —3. of mixed origin, mongrel. —(यः) amule. —जिह्वा *a.* 1. double-tongued, (fig. also). —2. insincere. —(हः) 1. a snake; *Si.* 1. 63; *R.* 11. 64, 14. 41; *Bv.* 1. 20. —2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. —3. an insincere person. —4. a thief. —रः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. —2. *N.* of Svāhā, wife of Agni. —त्र *a.* pl. two or three, *R.* 5. 25; *Bh.* 2. 121. —त्रिंश (द्वि-त्रिंश) *a.* 1. thirty-second. —2. consisting of thirty two. —त्रिंशत् (द्वि-त्रिंशत्) *f.* thirty-two. —लक्षण *a.* having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. —वृद्धि *ind.* stick against stick. —द्वल *a.* having two teeth. —द्वल *a.* having two parts, two-leaved. —द्वश *a.* pl. twenty. —द्वश *a.* (द्वदश) 1. twelfth, *Ms.* 2. 36. —2. consisting of twelve. —द्वशन् (द्वदशन्) *a.* pl. twelve. —अंशुः, आर्चिस् *m.* an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. —2. Bṛhaspati, the preceptor of the

gods अशः, करः, लोचनः epithets of Kārttikeya. —अशुलं a measure of twelve fingers. —अध्यायी *N.* of Jaimini's *Mīmāṃsā* in twelve *Adhyāyas*. —अन्धिक *a.* committing twelve mistakes in reading. —अंश a dodecagon. —अहः 1. a period of twelve days; *Ms.* 5. 83, 11. 168. —2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. —आख्या, अशः a Buddha. —आत्मन् *m.* the sun. —आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. —आयुस् *m.* a dog. —वार्षिक *a.* twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; *Pt.* 1. विष *a.* twelve fold. —सहस्र *a.* consisting of 12000. —दशी (द्वदशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —दशं (द्वदशं) a collection of twelve. —जाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —दिवः a ceremony lasting for two days. —देवतं the constellation विशाखा. —देहः an epithet of Ganeśa. —धनुः and epithet of Ganeśa. —नक्षकः a circumcised man. —नवत (द्वि-द्व-नवत) *a.* ninety-second. —नवतिः (द्वि-द्व-नवतिः) *f.* ninety-two. —गः an elephant. —अधिपः Indra's elephant. —आर्यः an epithet of Ganeśa. —पक्षः 1. a bird. —2. month. —पंचाश (द्वि-द्व-पंचाश) *a.* fifty-second. —पंचाशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-पंचाशत्) fifty-two. —पथं 1. two ways. —2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पद् see द्विपाद् below. —पद् *a.* having two feet (as a verse). —पद् *a.* a biped, man. —पदिका, पदी a kind of Prakṛita metre. —पाद्, पादः 1. a biped, man. —2. a bird. —3. a god. —पाद्यः, यः a double penalty. —पायिन् *m.* an elephant. —विदुः a Visarga (:). —युज an angle. —युसः *a.* having two floors (as a place). —यार्त, यार्तजः an epithet of 1. Ganeśa. —2. king Jaiśāndha. —यार्तः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). —यार्ती a cross-way. —युस्रः a leech. —रः 1. a bee, cf. द्विरेक. —2. अश्वरक् *q. v.* —रदः an elephant; *R.* 4. 4, *Me.* 59. —अतकः, अरातिः अशनः 1. a lion. —2. the Sarabha. —रसनः a snake. —रात्रं two nights. —रूप *a.* 1. bifurcated. —2. written in two ways. —3. having a different shape. —4. bi-colour, bipartite. (पः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. —2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् *m.* a mule. —रेफः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word रफर); *Ku.* 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —वचनं the dual number (in gram.). —वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). —वाहिका a swing. —विंश (द्वि-विंश) *a.* twenty-second. —विंशतिः (द्वि-विंशतिः) *f.* twenty-two. —विध *a.* of two kinds or sorts; *Ms.* 7. 162. —वेजरा a kind of light car

riage drawn by mules. —ज्ञात 1. two hundred. —2. one hundred and two. —ज्ञात *a.* worth or bought for two hundred. —ज्ञात *a.* cloven-footed. (—कः) any cloven-footed animal. —शौर्यः an epithet of Agni. —षष्ठ *a.* pl. twice six, twelve. —षष्ठ (द्विषष्ट, द्वाषष्ट) *a.* sixty-second. —षष्ठिः (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) *f.* sixty-two. —सप्तत (द्विद्वा सप्तत) *a.* seventy-second. —सप्ततिः (द्विद्वा सप्ततिः) *f.* seventy-two. —सप्ताहः a fortnight. —समाविशुजः an isosceles triangle. —सहस्रशः the great serpent Sesha. —सहस्र, —सहस्र *a.* consisting of 2000. (—ह्रं) 2000. —सीत्य, —हल्य *a.* ploughed in two ways, *s. e.* first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. —सुवर्ण *a.* worth or bought for two golden coins. —ह्व *m.* an elephant. —ह्वयन, —वर्ष *a.* two years old. —हीन *a.* of the neuter gender. —हृदया a pregnant woman. —होतृ *m.* an epithet of Agni.

द्विक *a.* 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. —2 Second. —3 Happening the second time. —4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं ज्ञातं बुद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; द्विमसालुमतां किमंतरं यदि वायो द्वितयेऽपि न चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. —यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय *a.* Second; एवं जीवितं त्वमासि मे हृदय द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Me. 83; R. 3. 49. —यः 1 The second in a family, a son. —2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.) प्रयतपरिवहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3. 35; so छाया, दुःख &c. —3 The second letter of a class. —4 The second person (in gram.). —यः 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. —2 A wife, companion, partner. —3 (In gram.) The accusative case. —यं The half. —यं *md.* A second time, again. —Comp. —आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana. *i. e.* गृहस्थ्य. —वयस्य *a.* having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्वितीयाह 8 U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक *a.* 1 Second; also द्वितीयक. —2 Happening the second time. —3. Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत *a.* Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. —2 The number 'two'. —3 Duality. —4 The dual. —5 Reduplication.

द्विष *a.* Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विषा *ind.* 1 In two parts; द्विषा भिक्षाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विषेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. —2 In two ways. —Comp. —करणे dividing into two parts, splitting. —गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. —2. a crab. —3. a crocodile.

द्विषा *ind.* By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विष *ind.* Twice; द्विषिव प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. —Comp. —आगमन (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. —आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. —उक्त *a.* (द्विरुक्त) 1. spoken twice, repeated —2. said in two ways. —3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous (—क्त) repetition. —उक्तिः *f.* (द्विरुक्तिः) 1. repetition, tautology. —2. superfluity, uselessness. —3. two-fold way of narration. —ऊट्टा (द्विरूट्टा) a woman married twice. —भावः, —वचनं reduplication.

द्विष 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्वेष्टि, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेष्टि यज्जनमतस्त्वज्जातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10, Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रम्यं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विष *a.* Hostile, hating, inimical —*m.* An enemy; रश्मिन्नेषणदक्षणा द्विषामानिषतां ययो R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. —*f.* Ved. Hostility. —Comp. —सेवा treachery.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषतय *a.* Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् *m.* An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसहं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष *p. p.* [द्विष्-कर्मणि क] 1 Hostile. —2 Hated, disliked. —हं Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भावे वृत्] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18, Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; so अन्तद्वेषः, भक्तद्वेषः &c. —2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण *a.* Hating, disliking. —णः An enemy. —णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् *n.* Ved. 1 Hatred. —2 Sin. —3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष्ट *a.* Hating &c. —*m.* An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be hated. —2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. —*स्य* An enemy; Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीप, द्वीप [द्विर्भावा द्वयोर्मोखा मना भागो यव, द्वि-अव, अप ईप्] 1 An island. —2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. —3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5. the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number, cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप in which is included जम्बुद्वीप or India.) —*p.* The skin of a tiger. —Comp. —कम्पूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् *a.* Full of islands. —*m.* 1 A river. —2 The ocean. —*ती* 1 The earth. —2 A river

द्वीपिन् *m.* 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिन् इति Sk. —2 A leopard, panther. —Comp. —नखः —नखं 1. a tiger's nail. —2. a kind of perfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. —2 N. of Vyāsa. —3 A sort of crow, slight. —4 N. of Rudra.

द्वि 1 P. (द्वरति) 1 To hinder. —2 To cover. —3 To disregard. —4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेधा *ind.* In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्. द्वेष्युक्तः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वेष्युपयं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. —2 Duality. —3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्.

द्वैतं [द्विधा इतं द्वैतं तस्य भावः स्वार्थं अणु] 1 Duality —2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं श्रवणेन यस्य गलति द्वैताधिकारोत्तरः Bv. 1. 86. —3 N. of a forest. —Comp. —वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. —वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above —वादिन् *m.* a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतित्व *m.* A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयक *a.* (की *f.*) Second. द्वैतीयकतया मितोऽयमयमनस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गात् निमग्नस्त्वंल; N. 2. 110; cf. तात्त्विक.

द्वय *a.* (*दी०*) Two-fold double.
—*य* 1 D ality, two-fold nature or state. —2 Separation into two parts.
—3 Double resource, secondary reserve. —4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance, अतिद्वैतं तु यत्र स्यात् न च धर्मादुभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2 14, 9. 32, Y 2. 78 —5 Doubt, uncertainty; Pg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. —6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy, see द्वैधीभाव below and युग —7 contradiction. —*यं* ind. 1 In two parts. —2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वैधीकृत 8 U. To separate, divide (into two)

द्वैधीकृत *a.* 1 Separated, made two-fold. —2 Brought into a dilemma embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वैधीकृत 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. —2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); कृत्ययोर्मिन्न-देशत्वाद् द्वैधीभवति मे मनः S 2. 17.

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. —2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. —3 Doubt, un-

certainty, vacillation, suspense; धृत-द्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. —4 A dilemma —5 One of the six Gunas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity' 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy', बलिनोद्विष-तोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाक्षिवदक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'. द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्वि-धाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347, cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. —6 A contest, dispute. —7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वैधं 1 Duplicity. —2 Diversity, difference. —3 Falsehood.

द्वेप *a.* (*पी०*) [द्विपिनो विकारः -अञ्, द्विपदामतः -अण् वा] 1 Relating to or living on an island. —2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —*प*: A car covered with a tiger's skin. —*पं*: The skin of a tiger.

द्वुपक्ष Two parties

द्वीपायनः [द्वीपः अयनं जन्मभूमिरेष्य स द्वीपायनं, स्वार्थे-अण्] 'The island born', N of Yyāsa.

द्वैप्य *a.* (*प्या, प्यी०*) Living on or relating to an island : Si. 3. 76.

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, *i. e.* a natural mother and a step-mother —*र*: 1 N of Ganesa —2 N. of Jarāsandha, हते हिडिंबारिणो राक्षे द्वैमातुरे बुधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* (*की०*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. —2 A single combat in general. —*य*: An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a.* (*की०*) Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. —2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* (*की०*) Two years old. द्वैहायनं The period of two years.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. —*य*: 1 An epithet of Brahmā. —2 N. of Kubera. —3 Virtue, moral merit. —*य* Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक् 10 U. (*वक्रयति-ते*) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. —2 Ordeal by the balance. —3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjās or Raktikās.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment. —2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [*यटोऽस्त्वस्य-इति*] 1 An epithet of Śiva. —2 The sign Libra of the zodiac —3 A dealer, trader.

—नी = वटी.

धण 1 P. (*धणति*) To sound.

धनूरः, धनूरकः -का The white thorn-apple, (Mar. चोतरा).

धन् 1 P. (*धनति*) To sound. —II. 3 P. (*ध्वंति*) Ved. To bear fruit.

धनं [*धन्-अञ्*] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.), धनं तावदुल्लं H. 1, (fig. also) as in तपोधन, विद्याधन, &c. —2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टे जनः कुलधनैरुदरं जनीयः U. 1. 14; युरोरपीदं धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44, मानधन, अभिमान° &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. —3 Capital, (opp. *वृद्धि* or interest). —4 A booty, prey, spoil. —5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. —6 A contest for prizes, a match. —7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. —8 Surplus, residue. —9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. *ऋण*). —10 A sound. —Comp. —अधिकारः right to property,

right of inheriting property. —अधिकारिन् *m.*, —अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. —2. an heir. —अधिगोप्तृ *m.*, —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः, —अध्यक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera, Ki. 5. 16. —2. a treasurer. —अपहारः 1. fine. —2. plunder. —अर्चित *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. —2. wealthy, opulent. —अर्थिन् *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —आधारः a treasury. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —उष्णम् *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्णम्. —एषिन् *m.* a creditor who claims his money. —काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy. —कलिः an epithet of Kubera. —क्षयः loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धति जाटराशिः Pt. 2. 173. —गर्व, गर्वित *a* purse-proud. —ह्यः the numidian crane. —जातं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. —*व* *a.* liberal. (*-वः*) 1. a liberal or munifi-

ificent man. -2 an epithet of Kubera; R 9 25, 17, 80. -3 N. of fire. -4. = वनेजय (4) q. v. अहुजः an epithet of Ravana, R 12 52, 88 -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -दायिन् *m* fire -धानी treasury -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera, तत्रागार धन-पतिगृहाहृत्तरेणास्मदीयं Mc. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer -3 = वनेजय (4) q. v. -पालः 1 a treasurer -2. an epithet of Kubera -विशाचिका, -विशाची 'the demon of wealth', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice -प्रयोगः usury. -सद् *a*. purse-proud (-दः) pride of wealth. -मूलं principal, capital. -लोभः avarice, cupidity. -व्ययः 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. -स्थानं a treasury. -हरः 1. an heir. -2 a thief. -3. a kind of perfume -हार्य *a*. to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1 31, 5. 9. -हीन *a*. deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनजयः 1 N. of Arjuna, (the name is thus derived in Mb. -तत्राजयपदा-जित्वा विनमादाय केवलं 1 मये वनस्य विशा-नेनाहुना वनेजयं ॥). -2 An epithet of fire -3 N. of Vishnu -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् *a*. Rich, wealthy. -ती N. of the constellation धनिष्ठा.

धनायति Den. P To wish for wealth; Ki 13. 56; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक *a*. [वनमादित्येनास्यस्य-उत्] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. -कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor, दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55 -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The प्रियं tree. -का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (प्रियं).

धनिष्ठ *a*. (नी *f*.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -*m*. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor, Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -2 The possessor of any thing.

धनिष्ठ *a*. Very rich; (Superl. of धनिष्ठ or धनवत्). -ष्टा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (ने) यकं Coriander seed; see धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the प्रियं tree. -3 A measure of four *hastus*. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. -*f*. A sandy shore.

धनुस् *a*. [वृ जन्ते-ज्ञाते] Armed with a bow. -*m*. 1 A bow, धनुष्यनेर्यं सम्पन्नं वाणं Ku 3 66; so उद्दधनुः &c (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four *hastus*, Y. 2 167; Ms 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert, of धन्वन् -*m* N. of Siva. -Comp -आकार *a* (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. -कर (धनुष्कर) *a* having or armed with a bow. (-र.) *a* bow-maker. -कांड (धनुःकांड) *a* bow and arrow -खंड (धनुःखंड) part of a bow, Me. 15. -युगः (धनुयुगः) *a* bow-string. -युगः (धनुयुगः), -याहः an archer. -ज्या (धनुज्या) *a* bow-string, अनवरतधनुज्यास्फालनकरपूर्वं S. 2. 4 -हुनः (धनुहुनः) *a* bamboo -धरः, -धृत् *m*. (धनुधरः &c.) 1. an archer, R. 2 11, 29, 3. 31, 38, 39; 9 11, 12. 97, 16. 77. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -धानिन् *m*. an archer. -धाणि *a* (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand -मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) *a* line curved like a bow, *a* curve. -विद्या (धनुविद्या) the science of archery -वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. *a* bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree -वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four *Upavedas* q. v. -वेदिन् *m*. an epithet of Siva.

धनुष्मत् *m*. an archer.

धनु *f*. A bow. -*m*. A store of grain.

धन्य *a*. [वनं लब्धा-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth, Ms. 3 106, 4. 18. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy, धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37, धन्या केचं स्थिता ते क्षिराणि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. -न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, *a* fortunate being, धन्यास्तद्वर्गरजसा मलिनीमधंति S. 7 17, Bh. 1. 41, धन्याः कोऽपि न विद्वान् कलयते प्राप्ते नये योवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. -न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. -न्यं 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. -Comp. -वाद् *1*. an expression of thanks, thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यमस्य *a*. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्यं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). -Comp. -धिः *a* bow-case.

धन्वन् *m*, *n*. 1 A dry soil, desert, waste. एवं धन्वन्ति चंपकस्य सकले संहार-हेतावपि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land. -3 The sky. -Comp -दुर्ग *a* fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert, Ms 7. 70

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastus*; cf. इंड.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् *a*. (नी *f*.) [वन चापोऽस्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. -*m*. 1 An archer, के सम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विना यदिषवः सिध्यन्ति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकर).

धम *a*. (मा or नी *f*.) [वृ ध्माने-अध्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधम, नारिधम. -2 Melting, fusing. -मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahma.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधना An onomatopoeitic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *a*. 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. -नः A kind of reed.

धमानिः, -नी *f*. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as *a* vein, *a* nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः *f*. The act of blowing.

धम्मल, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c. आकु लाकुल-गलद्धम्मिल्लं Git. 2; उरानि निपतिताना स-स्तधम्मिल्लकाना (वपूना) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धय *a*. (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनधय.

धर *a*. (रा or री *f*.) [धृ-अध्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c.; as in अक्षधर, अशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, असुधर, दिव्यावरधर, &c. -रः 1 A mountain; उरक धरं द्रुमुनेवक्ष्य क्षीरि-मुत्कर्षरे दारुक इत्युवाच St. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विद). -4 The king

Jaina —चरणं, —चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 53. —चारित्र्य 1. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous, R. 3. 45 (-m an ascetic. —चारिणी 1 a wife. —2 a chaste or virtuous wife. —चित्तक a. 1. studying or familiar with duty. —2 reflecting on the law —चित्तनं, —चिता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जः 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 167 —2.N. of बुधित्तिर —जन्मन् m. N. of बुधित्तिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct, अथासां धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sūtra. —जीवन a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties (-नः) a Brāhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ a. 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law. Ms. 7. 141, 8 179, 10 127. —2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest) —दुधा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्वी N. of the Ganges. —द्वाराः (m. pl.) a lawful wife, स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च दुर्गा Mā. 6. 18. —द्वेष्टिन् m. a demon. —धार्तः an epithet of Buddha —ध्वजः, ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —मन्दनः an epithet of बुधित्तिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नामः an epithet of Vishnu. —निबन्धिन् a. pious, holy. —निवेष्टाः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः f. 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty —2. moral or religious observance —पत्नी a lawful wife, R. 2 2, 20, 72; 8. 7, Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (देव) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure —2 an epithet of बुधित्तिर. —3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रवक्तु m. 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. —2 a religious teacher, preacher प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty, U. 5. 23. —2 expounding the law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a mer-

chant. —2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. —2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. —3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भगिनी a virtuous wife. —भाषकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārat, Bhāgavata, &c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives —भूत m. 1 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. —2 a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ m. 1 a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. —2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूर्ध्नि the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युगं the Kṛita age. —यूपः an epithet of Vishnu. —रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice,' righteous, pious, just, R. 1. 23 —राज् m. an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. —2. Jina —3. बुधित्तिर. —4 a king —राजन् m. N. of बुधित्तिर. —रोधिन् a. 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful —2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law —2. the Vedas. (-ग्र) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —लोपः 1 irreligion, immorality —2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76 —वस्तव a. loving piety or duty —वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1 an epithet of Siva. —2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् a familiar with the law (civil or religious). —उत्तमः N. of Vishnu —विद्या knowledge of the law or right —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विप्लवः violation of duty, immorality. —विवेचनं 1. judicial investigation. —2. dissertation on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपाद् विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीपरिपतस्थत्वा कृपाणदाराः । अपहरतुस्तदा शिरः कृतातो मम तु मतिर्न मनागपेतु वमोत् ॥ —वृ a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतनिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appealing generous. —शाल 1. a court of justice, tribunal. —2. any charitable institution —शासनं, —शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence, H. 1. 17, Y. 1. 5. —शूल a. just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially

compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). —सगः 1 attachment to justice or virtue. —2 hypocrisy. —संगतिः 1. discussion about law. —2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सुः m. the fork-tailed shrike. —सुतुः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः ind. According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. —2 Virtuously, righteously. —3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. —2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् m. [धृ-मनिन्] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —1 A religious rite —2 Support, stay. —3 Religion, duty —4 Law, custom —5 A mode, manner. —6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्मसय a. Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् a. 1 Holy, virtuous. —2 Upright, just. —3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् m. [धर्मोऽस्त्वस्य इति] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. —2 Knowing one's duties —3 Obeying the law. —4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything. (at the end of Comp.) : पदं सुतं द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि कांक्षितं R. 11. 50. —5 Following the habits of any person. —m. An epithet of Vishnu.

धर्मिष्ठ a. Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —ष्टः An epithet of Vishnu.

धर्मीश्वरः An actor, player.

धर्म्य a [धर्मादनेपेतः वन्] 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22, 24-26. —2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13 —3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्यादि युद्धं ह्येयोऽन्यस्त्रात्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31 : 92; Y. 3. 44. —4 Legitimate. —5 Usual. —6 endowed with particular qualities; as तद्वर्ध.

धर्मः [धृ-भवे वन्] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. —2 Pride, arrogance. —3 Impatience. —4 Restraint. —5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). —6 Injury, wrong, insult. —7 A eunuch. —Comp. —कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्मक a. [धृ-कृत्] 1 Assaulting, attacking, assaulting. —2 Violating, seducing. —3 Impatient. —कः 1 A

seducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mime.

धर्षण, -णा [धृ-भवे ण्] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणि: -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. [धृ-कर्मणि क, इड् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -तं 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. -त A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षित a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल a. [ध्वं कप लाति, ला-क; Tv.] 1 White; धवलतपत्रं, धवलगृह, धवलवस्त्र &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चीनकर्पूर). -4 N. of a tree (धव). -लं White pepper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow; (धवला also) -Comp. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise). -निरिः N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्षः 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. -सुत्तिका chalk.

धवालित a. Whitenened, made white.

धवालित m. 1 Whitenened, white colour. -2 Paleness, इय धुतिर्नामि धिय-विरहजन्मा धवालितमा Subhāsh.

धवाणकः Wind.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धम् a. [धा-कड्] Holding; रेतो-धम्, पुरोधम् &c. -m. 1 N. of Brahmā. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3, U. (दधाति, धत्ते, दधो-धवे, अयात्-अधित, धास्यति-ते, धातु, हित, pass. धीयते; cans. धास्यति-ते; desid. धिससि-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदोषेषु दधाति देवें Mb; निःशंकं धीयते (v. 1 for धीयते) लोकोः पश्य भस्मचये पदं H. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्कुलिनि रणस्तोकि

ले बालचूने Mā. 3. 12. दधु कुमारसु-गने मन्त्राणि Bk 3. 11, 2. 7, Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present, (with dat., gen., or loc.), दधौ ल-क्ष्मीस्य मयि भद्रं धेहि देव प्रसीद Mā. 1. 3. दधौ मां दधातमं तत्तस्य स्वयमा-विज्ञात् Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, con- tain; तानपि दधामि मतः Bv 1. 68. S 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk 1. 26, 4. 26, Ki 13 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear, गुरुणि वासांसि विहाय तृणं तन्नि.... धत्ते जनः काममदालसांगः Rs. 6. 13, 16, धत्ते भर कसुमपत्रफलालीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधतां नगलक्ष्मीं R. 12 8, 9. 40; Bk 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess, (usually Atm.); काचः कांचनसमगाद्विसे मार- कतो ह्यति H. Pr 41, गिरामि मनीषदलं दधाति द्यौः Bv 1. 74; R. 2 7; Amaru 23 67; Me. 36 Bh. 3. 46, R. 3 1; Bk. 2. 1. 4. 16. 18; Si 9. 3, 10. 86; Ki 5 5 -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधा- स्यत्कथं नागो घृणालमुदुभिः कणैः Ku. 6 68. -9 To support, maintain; सपदिनिमयेनाभो दधतुमुवचय R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; सुधा कुड्मलिताननेन दधतो वायु स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32. 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring, convey -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are vari- ously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः. मति, चिन्त, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon. पदं धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे कर धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -With अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1. (a) to close, shut; दधन्ति मधुपसमुले श्रवण- मपि दधाते Gīt. 5, 80 कणौ नयने-पि दधाति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो- मुखः परिभवावधो नाभिमानं पिधत्ते S. Tā. 17 v. 1. प्रभावपिहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2. to hinder, ob- struct, bar. भुजगपिहितद्वार पातालमधि- तिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions :-अधित कापि सुखे सलिल सखी प्याधित कापि सरोजदलेः सनी । व्य- धित कापि हृदि व्यजनालिलं व्याधित कापि हिमं हृत- नोस्तनी N. 4. 111, or, better still, the following verse of Jagannātha:-निधानं यमाणा किमपि च विधानं नवमुद्रां प्रधानं तथानाम- भलपरिधानं विजगतः । समाधानं बुद्धेरथ बलं तिरो- यानमधिया धियामाधानं नः परिहरत तापं तव वपुः॥ G. L 18).

धाकः [धा-उणा० क तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 An ox -2 A receptacle, reservoir -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar,

column. -5 Brahmā. -6 A sup- porter.

धातुः [धा-आधारे तुन्] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, & e पयसा. अर्, नेजम्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion; primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7 -रसाभूतमासमेदोश्चैवमज्जाशुक्राणि वा- तव, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वच and स्नायु be added) -4 A humour or af- fection of the body, (& e वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; स्फुरताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; त्वामालिख्य प्रण¹⁸, पित्तं धातुराणि शिलायां Me 105, R 4 map, Ku. 6 51. -6 A verbal root, धृवाद्यो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; पश्चादध्वयनाथस्य धातोगधिरिवाभवत् R 15. 9. -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, & e रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. -f. A milch cow. -Comp -उपलः chalk. -काशीश, -कासीस red sulphate of iron -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metallur- gy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -ग्राहित्र m. cala- mine. -हं, -नाशन sour gruel (pre- pared from the fermentation of rice- water) -ज bitumen -द्रवकः borax. -रः the elementary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body -पाटः a list of roots arrang- ed according to Pānini's grammati- cal system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाट, being suppos- ed to bethe work of Pānini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -पुष्टिः f. nutrition of the bodily hu- mours. -धूत m. a mountain. -मलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body -2. lead. -माक्षि- कं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance -मारिन् m. sulphur. -रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. -राजकः क semen. -वज्रभं borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -व- दिन् m. a mineralogist. -विधू f. lead. -वरिन् n. sulphur. -शेखरं green sul- phate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभवं lead. -सास्थं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). -हन् m. sulphur.

धातुमत a. Rich or abounding in metals, ²at richness in metals, Ku. 1. 4.

धातुसय a. Full of metals, abound- ing in red minerals; R. 2. 29..

धातु *m.* [धा दृ] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmā, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः H 2. 163, R. 13 6, Si. 1. 13; Ku 7 44, Ki 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N of the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmā, cf. Ku. 6 9. -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. -Comp. -पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumāra.

धात्रं [धा आवर्ते-पृष्ठ] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother. उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदित वचः R. 3 25, Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. -पुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. -2. an actor. -कलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयि 1 A foster-sister; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुर वचश्च Māl. 1. 33; कथितमेव ना मालतीधात्रेय्या लवंगिरुया Māl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धान, -नी [धा-भवे लृट्] 1 A receptacle, seat, as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी -2 Nourishing, nourishment. -नी 1 The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धानाः *f. pl.* 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander. -Comp. -चूर्ण the meal of fried rice. -पुपः a cake of fried barley. -भज्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः *f. pl.* 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dināra).

धानयः -कः Coriander.

धानुर्दंडिकः, धानुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman; निमित्तादपराद्धयोर्धाणुष्कस्येव वलित Si. 2. 27

धानुष्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [वनि पोषणे साधु यत्] 1 Grain, corn, rice; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तदुल्ल and अन्न see under तदुल्ल). -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds. -Comp. -अचलः a pile of grain presented to Brāhmanas as a gift. -अरिः a mouse, rat. -अर्थः a wealth in rice or grain. -अमृतं sour gruel made of the

fermentation of rice-water. -अस्थि *n.* husk, chaff -उत्तमः the best of grain, *v. e.* rice. -कलकं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. -कोशः, -कोटकं -कः a granary. -क्षेत्रं a corn field. -क्षमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. -हवस् *f.* the husk of corn. -मायः a corn-dealer. -राजः barley. -वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. -बीजं (बीजं) coriander. -बीरः a sort of pulse (माय). -शीषिकं the ear of corn. -शूकं the beard or awn of corn. -सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्यन *a* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight, (माप q. v.)

धामिन् *n.* [धा-भविन्] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासाहं पुरोभाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44, पुण्यं यावत्त्रिभुवनपुरोधां चडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light; धामनोति शाययति धाम सहस्रधामनः Mu. 3. 17, Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity, R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. -Comp. -कोशिन *m.*, -निधिः the sun. -उद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. -1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. -*n.* The act of drinking or sucking

धाय *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धाय्यः A Purohita or family priest.

धार *a.* [धृ-णिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. -रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c.; नाम, °देह. -कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. -कृत् The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (णी *f.*) [धृ-णिच्-यद्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. -णी (du.) The two female breasts. -णं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing, holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory. ग्रहणधारण-पटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one). -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. -णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धीर्धारणावति मेघा Ak. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिवर्तुमुपाद्य धारणां R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201 (धारणेत्तुच्यते चैवं धार्यते यन्मनो तथा). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. -6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. -Comp. -योगः deep devotion. -शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66. आबद्धधारमश्नु प्रावर्तते Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series, Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमव्यतिकीर्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60. -6 The margin, edge or border of anything; धुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां हेतुसुर्विष्यत्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तजितः परधुधारया सम R. 11. 78; 6. 42, 10. 86. 41; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel, R. 13. 15. -10 A garden wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army. -12 The highest point, excellence. -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. -Comp. -अग्र the broad-edged head

of an arrow —अङ्कुर. 1. a drop of rain. -2. hail -3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —अणः a sword. —अटः 1 the Chātaka bird. -2. a horse. -3 a cloud. -4. a furious elephant, one in rent —अधिरूढ *a.* raised to the highest pitch —अवनिः *f.* wind —अश्रु *n.* a flood of tears. Amaru 10 —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower, धारामारमहती वृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3. V 4. 1. —उष्ण *a.* warm from a cow (as milk) —गृहं a bath-room with water jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water. R. 16. 49. —धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. -2. a sword. —निपात, —पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower, Me. 48 -2. a stream of water. —यत्रं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59, Ratn. 1. 12 —वर्षः, —र्षः, —संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower. R. 4. 82. —वाहित *a.* incessant, continuous, U. 4. 3 —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् *a.* Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).

धारिणी The earth.

धारित *a.* Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारिन् *a.* (धी *f.*) [धृणिनि] 1 Carrying, having, sustaining, preserving, bearing, holding, supporting; पादाभोरुहधारि Git 12; करं &c. -2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory, अज्ञेयो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठ ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. -3 Edged.

धार्य *a.* 1 To be held or maintained -2 Bearable -3 To be worn. -4 To be suffered, supportable. -5 To be borne in mind —वस्त्रं Clothes, garments.

धातराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्य पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarāshtra. -2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill, निपातति धातराष्ट्रः कालवशान्मोदिनीपुष्टे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses)

धार्म *a.* [धर्मस्येद-अण्] Belonging to justice or *Dharma* q. v.

धार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [धर्मं अवति चरति वा टक्] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. -2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable -3 Religious.

धारिणः An assemblage of virtuous men.

धाट्यै [धृष्टस्य भावः कर्म वा प्यट्] Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव I. 1 P. (धावति, धावित्) 1 (*a.*) To run, advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः

Ch P. 36; धावत्यमो मृगजवाक्षमयं रथयोः S 1 8 गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादमेस्तुत चतः 1. 34 (*b.*) To move, glide. -2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67 -3 To flow, stream or flow forth, धावत्यमसि तेलवत् Susi. -4 To run or flee away. -5 To give milk (as a cow) —II. 1 U (धावति-ने, धौत or धावित्) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off, दधावादिस्ततश्चक्षुः सुखीवस्य विभीषणः । विदांचकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खेनतदे च॥ Bk. 14 50, S. 6. 21, Si. 17. 8. -2 To brighten, polish. -3 To rub into one's person (*Atm.*).

धाव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक *a.* [धाव-कृत्] 1 Running, flowing. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman -2 N of a poet (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for king Siharsha) श्रीहर्षदिर्धावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1. प्रथितयशसं धावकसौमित्रकविपुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v 1. धावन् [धाव् भवे ल्यट्] 1 Running, galloping. -2 Flowing -3 Attacking. -4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. -5 Rubbing with any thing.

धावित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Running towards, or against. -3 Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. -2 Paleness.

धासस् *m.* Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6. P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —WITH सं to make peace, treat with; cf. संघा. —(II. or धिन्) 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight, satisfy, पश्यंती चाल्मरूपं तदपि विलुलि-तमग्धरेयं धिनोति Git. 12; धिनोति नास्माज्जलजेन पुजा त्वयान्वहं तन्वि वितन्यमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; as in उद्धि, इधुधि, धारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् *md.* An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame', 'out upon', 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc); धिक् तां च ते च मदन् च इमां च मा च Bh. 2 2, धिगिमां देहभुतामसारतां R. 8. 50 धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो मृदंगः, धिक् साडजं कुरुपतिं धिगजातराडं Ve. 3. 11; sometimes with nom. voc. and gen. also; धिक् मूर्ख, धिगर्थाः कष्टसंभयाः Pt. 1, धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c. —Comp. —दंडः reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129 —पारुण्य abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक् 8 U. To despise, disregard, contempt, reproach.

धिक्कारः-धिकृत्क्रिया Reprcach, contempt, disregard

धिकृत *a.* Censured, reproached.

—तं Reproach, censure, contempt. धिक् 1 A (धिक्षते) 1 To kindle. -3 To live. -3 To be harassed -4 To be weary.

धिग्गणः A man of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Brāhmana and a female of the Ayogava tribe).

धिष्णु *a.* Wishing to deceive, de. ceptive, Bk. 9 33.

धिन्व See वि II

धिप् 3 P. (धिविधि) To sound.

धिप् *f.* = धिषणा q. v. below.

धिषणः N of Brihaspati, preceptor or of the gods —णः A dwelling place, an abode, residence —णा 1 Speech. -2 Praise, hymn. -3 Intellect, understanding, Mv. 6. 8. -4 Earth. -5 A cup, bowl. —Comp. —अधिपः N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्य *a.* Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon -2 Worthy of a high place —ष्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire, असी वेदि परितः कृतधिष्याः S. 4. 7. -2 N. of Sukia, preceptor of the demons. -3 The planet Venus. -4 Power, strength —ष्यं 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भौमान्येव धिष्ययानि हिस्वा ज्योतिर्मया-न्यपि R. 15. 59 -2 A meteor. -3 Fire (*m.* also). -4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To propitiate. -3 To hold, contain. -4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धीः *f.* [ध्ये भवे क्प्र सेप्रसारणं च] 1 (*a.*) Intellect, understanding; धियः समग्रः स गुणैरुदारयोः R. 3. 30, cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (*b.*) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54, R. 3. 30. -2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि वर्तते Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136 -3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity; Ki. 1. 37. -4 Devotion, prayer. -5 A sacrifice -6 Knowledge, science. —Comp. —इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह । नास्ति चेति षट् तानि बीन्द्रियाणि प्रचक्षते ॥ —गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities, they are :—सुश्रुषा श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं दारणं तथा । उदापोहोर्ध्विज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च बीन्द्रियाः ॥ Kāmandaka. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —सचिव *m.*, —सचिवः 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसचिव 'a minister for action or execution'). -2 a wise or prudent adviser. —शक्तिः *f.* intellectual quality or faculty. —सखः a counsellor, adviser, minister

धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned
—*m.* An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीम् = धिम् *q. v.*

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.
—2 reflected upon, thought about
—3 Propitiated.

धीति: *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. —2
Thrust —3 Ved. The fingers. —4
Thought, notion. —5 Devotion. —6
Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. —2 A daughter,
virgin.

धीर *a.* [धि रति रा-रु, धियभीरयति ईर-
अण वा उप० म० Tv.] 1 Brave, bold,
courageous. धीरोद्धता गति: U. 6.
19. —2 Steady, steadfast, firm, dur-
able, lasting, constant, R. 2. 6.
—3 Strong-minded, persevering,
self-possessed, resolute, of firm re-
solve or purpose, धीरा हि तरेत्यापदं K.
175 विकारहेतो सति विक्रयते येना न
येतासि त एव धीरा: Ku. 1. 59. —4
Composed, calm, collected. —5
Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R.
13. 4. —6 Strong, energetic. —7
Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensi-
ble, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीर:
सदृशीर्यधत्त स: R. 3. 10, 5. 38,
16 74, U. 5. 31. —8 Deep, grave,
loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण
धीरेण निर्वर्त्यन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6.
17. —9 Well-conducted, Well-behav-
ed. —10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze), धीरसमीरे
यसुनातीरे वसति बने वनमाली Gat. 5. —11
Lazy, dull. —12 Daring. —13 Head-
strong. —र: 1 The ocean. —2 An
epithet of Buddha. —3 The thinking
principle, the soul (चिदात्मन्). —4 An
epithet of king Bali. —रं Saffron. —रं
ind Boldly, firmly, steadfastly,
steadily; Bh. 2. 31, Amaru. 11.
—Comp. —उद्भात: the hero of a poetic
composition (*a. e.* a play or poem)
who is brave and noble-minded;
अविकल्पन: क्षमावानातिगम्भीरि महासत्त्व: ।
स्थैर्यजिह्वदमानो धीरोदात्तो दृढव्रत: कथित: ॥
S. D. 66. —उद्भात: the hero of a
poetic composition who is brave but
haughty; मायापर: प्रचंडश्चपलोऽहंकार-
दर्पश्चिह्न: । आत्मश्लाघानिरतो धीरैर्धीरो-
द्धत: कथित: S. D. 67. —चेतस् *a.* firm,
resolute, strong-minded, courageous.
—प्रज्ञात: the hero of a poetic com-
position who is brave and calm;
सामान्यमुपैर्ध्यान् द्विजातिको धीरप्रज्ञात:
स्वात् S. D. 69. —ललित: the hero of
a poetic composition who is firm and
brave, but sportive and reckless;
निश्चितो सुदुरभिक्षं कलापरो धीरललित:
स्वात् S. D. 68. —स्कंध: a buffalo.
धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage,
strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महाह्येको
धीरतामनुपच्यते Il. 3. 4 \ 2. —2

Suppression of jealousy &c. —3
Gravity, solemnity (as shown by
silence &c.). अय्यदेशात् खलु भवतो
धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114 —4 Steadi-
ness, firmness. —5 Wisdom, clever-
ness. —6 Refusal. (For other mean-
ings see धे).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her
husband or lover, suppresses all out-
ward manifestation or expression of
her resentment in his presence, or as
the Rasamanjari puts it, व्यंग्यकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा, see S. D. 102-105
also. —Comp. —अधीरा the heroine of
a poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover, alter-
nately expresses and conceals her
jealousy, (व्यंग्यव्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीरति: —टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* (*रि f.*) Clever, skilful.

—*m.* 1 An artist. —2 A fisherman.

धीवर: A fisherman, सुगमीनसज्ज-
नानां तृणजलसंतेषविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्ध-
कधीवरपिच्छुना निष्कारणवेरिणो जगति ॥
Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —रं Iron. —री 1
A fisherman's wife. —2 A kind of
harpoon for catching fish. —3 A fish-
basket.

धीवरक: A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुतेति, धुत) See धृ.

धु: *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. —2
Left, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. —2 Shak-
ing, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar.
—2 To flow.

धुक्ष 1 A. (धुक्षते, धुक्षति) 1 To be
kindled. —2 To live. —3 To be weary.
—Caus. (धुक्षयति-ते). To kindle, in-
flame. —WITH सं to be kindled or
excited (fig. also); संदुधुक्षे तयो: कोप:
Bk. 14. 109. (—Caus.) to kindle,
inflammate, excite; निवाणभुविष्ठमयास्य
वीर्यं संधुक्षयतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनि: —नी *f.* A liver, पुराणा संह-
र्त: सुरधुनि कपर्दोऽधिरुहो G. L. 22.
—Comp. —नाथ: the ocean.

धुंघुमार: 1 A kind of insect (इन्ध-
गोष). —2 The smoke of a house.

धुर *f.* (Nom. sing. *धृ.*) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4.
17; अत्रस्तुभिर्धुरैकधुरं तुरगे: R. 14. 47.
—2 (*a.*) That part of a yoke which
rests on the shoulder. (*b.*) The fore-
most part of the pole where the yoke
is fixed. —3 The pin at both ends of
an axle for fastening the nave of the
wheel. —4 The shaft or pole of a
carriage. —5 A load, burden (fig.

also); responsibility, duty, task,
तेन धुर्यगतां धुरीं सच्चिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R.
1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35. 5. 66, Ku. 6. 30;
कार्यधुरं वहति Mu. 1. 14; अंतरव्यनवा-
त्तपोरूपफल: कार्यस्य धुर्यज्जिता Mu. 6. 5,
4 6; Ki. 3. 50, 14. 6. —6
The foremost or highest place, van,
front, top, head. अपांमुत्ताना धुरि कीर्ति-
नया R. 2. 2: धुरि स्थिता त्व पतिदेव-
तानां 14 74, अविग्रमस्तु ने स्थेया: पति-
व धुरि धुञ्जिता 1 91; धुरि पतिष्ठापयित
व्य एव M 1 16, 5. 16 —7 A finger.
—8 Agitation, trembling. —9 Re-flec-
tion —10 A spark of fire. —11 Dis-
tress, affliction —12 A part, portion,
share. —13 Wealth —14 N. of the
Ganges. (धुरि क्व 'to place at the head
or in front of'; S. 7. 4). —Comp. —गन
(धुर्यन) *a.* 1. standing on the pole
of a chariot. —2. standing at the
head, chief, head, foremost. —जडि:
(धुर्यजि:) an epithet of Siva. —धर
(धुर्यर, also धुर्यर) *a.* 1. bearing
the yoke —2 fit to be harnessed. —3
laden with good qualities or import-
ant duties —4. chief, head, foremost,
pre-eminent, कुलधुर्यरो भव V. 5.
(—र:) 1. a beast of burden. —2. a
man of business. —3. a chief, head,
leader. —4. an epithet of Siva. —नह
(धुर्यह) *a.* 1. carrying or bearing a
burden. —2. managing affairs. (—ह:)
a beast of burden; so धुर्यहृ.

धुर: (At the end of comp.) 1 A
yoke, pole —2 Burden. —3 A pin at
the end of an axle &c. see धुर.

धुर्यर See धुर्यर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3.
5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [धुर वहति, अर्हति वा, धुर
ख छ वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a
burden. —2 Fit to be harnessed. —3
Charged with important duties.
—ण:, —य: 1 A beast of burden. —2
A man of business, or one charged
with important duties. —3 A chief,
head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [धुरं वहति, गत्] 1 Fit for a
burden, able to bear a burden &c.
—2 Fit to be entrusted with import-
ant duties. —3 Standing at the head,
chief, foremost; see below. —र: 1
A beast of burden. —2 A horse or bul-
lock yoked to the pole of a carriage;
नाविनीतेवजिधुर्य: Ms. 4. 67; येनेदं
ध्रिक्ते विन्धु धुर्ययानमिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76;
धुर्यन्त विभ्रामयति R. 1. 54, 6. 78;
17. 19. —3 One who carries a burden
(of responsibility); R. 5. 66. —4 A
chief, leader, head, न हि सति कुल-
धुर्यं सूर्यवदया गृहाय R. 7. 71. —5 A
minister, one charged with important
duties. —6 An epithet of Vishnu.
—र्यं The fore-part of a pole.

धुई 1 P. (धुईति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song, cf. धुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-skin) used in kindling the sacred fire, cf. धुवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तु) रः N. of a plant (= वनूर q. v.).

धु 6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. धुवति, धुवति-ते, धुनोति, धुवते, धुनोति, धुनति, धुनयति-ते, धुत-धुत) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble, धुन्वति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमादिमल्लयानि Me. 62, Ku. 7. 49, R. 4. 67; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off; सजमपि शिरस्यधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिंशकया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, excite, fan (as fire), वायुना धूयमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb, पवनधूतः... अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure; मान धावीररि रणे Bk. 9. 50, 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from, (सेवकाः) आरोहन्ति शनैः पश्चाद् धुन्वन्तमपि पाथिवं Pt 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kavirahasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations — धुनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं धूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिसृक । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकपुष्परंजन् यत्कानेन धुवति चदन-मंजरीश्च ॥), cf. धु 5 U.

धुः f. Shaking, trembling, agitating.

धुकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धुत p. p. [धू-क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. -ता A wife. -Comp. -कलमष -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धुतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूननः Wind. -नं Shaking, agitation.

धुनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूप I. 1 P. (धूपयति, धूपयित) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपयति-ते धूपयति) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धूप-अच्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke धूपोष्मणा त्याजितमाईभावं Ku.

7 14, Me 32 V. 3. 2, R. 15. 50 -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुरु n. a kind of agallochum used for incense -अगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. -अर्हं a black kind of agallochum -पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. -वासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (वि) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense, Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपायित a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-क्वे मद्] 1 Smoke, vapour, धूमज्योतिः सलिलमरुतां साक्षिपातः क नेवः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (a) A meteor. (6) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a stercutatory). -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp. -आम a of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. -आवलिः f. a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour, Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. -ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1. fire, कोपस्य नन्दकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10, R. 11. 81 -2. a meteor, comet, falling star. धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Git. 1, धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. -ग्रहः Rāhu, Māl. 2. 8. -जः a cloud. -अंजं ammoniac. -हवजः fire. -प a. inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. -पथः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works -3. an air-hole, a window. -पाने inhaling smoke or vapour. -प्राज्ञ a. feeding only on smoke (as a hermit) -लता a mass of curling smoke. Mu. 1. 9. -महिषी fog, mist. -योनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. -लः 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूनायति-ते Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken, धूमायिता दश दिशो वलितारविंदः Bv. 1. 104, Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूनायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धुमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30. -ता (i. e. दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धुमिन् a. Smoking. -नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [धूमाना समूह व] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke, Māl. 5. 6.

धुम्र a. [धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-क] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey, Bh. 3. 55, R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. -ध्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. -ध्रा An epithet of Durgā. -ध्र Sm, vice, wickedness. -Comp. -अक्षिः a pearl of a bad colour. -अष्टः the fork-tailed shrike. -आमः air, atmosphere. -रञ्ज a of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहिन a. dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. -वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. -शुकः a camel.

धूमकः A camel.

धूर 4 A. (धूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त a. [धूर्-धूर वा क्त, उणा० तन वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious. Mu. 3. 10. -तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay, deceiver, तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता विवदता काञ्चिन्मनोपरा Pt. 4. 6, धूर्तोऽपरां धुवति Amaru. 16. so धूर्तानामभितार-सत्वरहृदां Git. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (वनूर). -5 Hurting, injuring. -तं 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. -कितवः a gamester. -कृत a. crafty, dishonest. (-म.) The Dhātūra plant. -जंतुः a man-रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्ते 1 P. (धूर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः m. f. धूली 1 Dust; अनीला पंकता धूलिसुदृक् नावतिष्ठते St. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. -कुहिमं, केदारः 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. -हवजः wind. -पट्टः -ल a cloud of dust. -धुष्णिका, धुष्णी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धुश (धू-स्) 10 U. (धुशयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर a. [धू सर किञ्च न षत्वम् Tv.] Of a duty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2.

56; Ku 4 4, 46, R. 5. 42, 16. 17, St. 17. 41—**१** The grey colour. **-2** A donkey. **-3** A camel. **-4** A pigeon. **-5** An oilman **-6** Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित *a.* Made grey, greyish.

धुसुरः The thorn-apple.

धृ 1. 6 A. (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (धियते, धृन). **1** To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive, आर्यपुत्र धिय दया धिये U. 3; धियते याचदेकोपि रिपुस्तावत्कुतः सुखं Si 2. 35. 15. 89. **-2** To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue, सुतश्रमसंभूता सुखे धियते स्वेदलवो-द्रोदपिते R. 8. 51, Ku. 4. 18. **-3** To resolve upon —II. 1 P, 10 U. (वसति, usually वासयति ने, धृन, वसति) **1** To hold, bear, carry, धृजंममपि कापितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारये Bh. 2. 4, वेणवीं धारयेद्यष्टि-सार्द्धं च कसेदलं Ms. 4. 39; Bk. 17. 54. V 4. 36. **-2** To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृतमंदर ए Git. 1; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते सम Ms. 9. 311 Pt 1 126, प्रातः कुदयसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113, चिरमात्मना धृता R. 3 35, U. 3. 29. **-3** To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19. **-4** To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशन धृतशूकररूप Git. 1. धारयति कोकनदूर्य 10. **-5** To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.), श्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Git. 1. **-6** To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. **-7** To fix upon, direct towards, (with dat. or loc.); ज्ञाह्मण्ये धृतमानसः मनो दुष्टे राजसूयाय &c. **-8** To suffer, undergo. **-9** To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. **-10** To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense) वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1, तस्मै तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. **-11** To hold, contain. **-12** To observe, practise. **-13** To cite, quote. **-14** To keep, retain (in one's service). **-15** To preserve, maintain. **-16** To seize, lay hold of. **-17** To hold out or on, endure. **-18** To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; *a. g.* मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा धृतिन धृ to bear on the head, respect highly. अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety समरे धृ to bring to terms or agree ment; दुष्टे धृ to punish, chastise, use force, जीवितं, —प्राणान्, —शरीरं, —मात्रं, —देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; R. 2. 25; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c.; मनः, —मतिं, —चित्तं, बुद्धिं धृ to

bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon, गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive, धारणा धृ to practise concentration on or self-control &c.).

धृक् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c., कालरूपं, शक्तिं &c.

धृत् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

धृत *p. p.* [धृ-कर्मणि क] **1** Held, carried, borne, supported. **-2** Possessed. **-3** Kept, preserved, retained. **-4** Seized, grasped, laid hold of. **-5** Worn, used, put on Ku. 5 44. **-6** Placed, deposited. **-7** Practised, observed. **-8** Weighed. **-9** (Actively used) Holding, bearing. **-10** Intent upon. **-11** Prepared, ready See धृ also. —तं **1** Falling. **-2** State, existence. **-3** Taking, seizing. **-4** Wearing, putting on. **-5** A particular manner of fighting —Comp. आत्मन् *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected (*-m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. —द्वष्टः *a.* **1.** inflicting punishment. **-2** one on whom punishment is inflicted. —दीधितिः fire. —पट *a.* covered with a cloth. —राजन् *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country). —राष्ट्रः **1.** a good king. **-2.** a country ruled by a good king. **-3.** N. of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pondra, but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. —वर्मन् *a.* clad in armour, mailed. —व्रत *a.* **1.** observing vows, performing religious rites. **-2** devoted, attached. **-3.** of a fixed law or order. (—तः) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuna. (3) Agni.

धृतिः *f.* [धृ-क्ति] **1** Taking, holding, seizing. **-2** Having, possessing. **-3** maintaining, supporting. **-4** Firmness, steadiness, constancy. **-5** Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-

command; मज्ज धृति त्यज भीतिमहे तुक्तं N. 4. 105; Ku. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. **-6** Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतिश्च धीरः सदुशीलव्यवहत्त मः R. 3. 10, 16 82; न च धृतिश्चान्ति धृति V. 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. **-7** Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric), ज्ञानाभिलाषमा-धृतुं संपूर्णसुखता धृतिः साहित्यवचनहिता-समहासमतिभादिङ्कृत S. D. 198, 168. **-8** A sacrifice. —Comp. —द्वष्ट *a.* destroying all composure, discomposing.

धृतिमन् *a.* **1** Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. **-2** Satisfied, happy, glad, content R. 13. 77.

धृवन् *m.* **1** An epithet of Vishnu. **-2** Of Brahmā. **-3** Virtue, morality. **-4** The sky. **-5** The sea. **-6** A clever man.

धृत्वरी The earth.

धृज्, धृन् **1** P. (वर्जति, धृजति) To go, move.

धृप् **1** P. (वर्षति, धर्षति) **1** To come together, be compact. **-2** To hurt or injure. —II. **1** P., 10 U. (धर्षति, वर्षतिने) **1** To offend, hurt, injure. **-2** To insult, treat with indignity. **-3** To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. **-4** To dare to attack, challenge, defy. **-5** To violate, outrage (as a woman). —III. **5** P. (धृमोति, धृत्) **1** To be bold or courageous. **-2** To be confident. **-3** To be proud or overbearing. **-4** To be impudent or impatient. **-5** To dare, venture (with inf.). **-6** To brave, challenge, Bk. 14. 102. **-7** To insult, treat with contumely. —IV. **10** A. (वर्षयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृति *a.* Brave, bold.

धृत् *a.* [धृ-क्] **1** Bold, brave. **-2** Clever. —धृः A heap, group, multitude.

धृष्ट *p. p.* [धृ-क्] **1** Bold, courageous, confident. **-2** Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent, धृष्टः पाशे वसति H. 2. 25. **-3** Forward, presumptuous. **-4** Profligate, abandoned. **-5** Cruel, unkind. —द्वः A faithless husband or lover, कृपाया अपि निभक्तस्त्व-र्जितोऽपि न लज्जितः। दृष्टदोषोऽपि मिथ्या-वाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. —द्वः A disloyal woman —Comp. —धृष्टनः N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadi [He with his father fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas, and for some days he acted as commander in chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhṛishtadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the

morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona, (see Drona) He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas, and was stamped to death]. —धी *a.* bold, presumptuous. —मानिन् *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. —*m.* A pair of tongs. —*f.* Poldness, bravery
धृष्टञ्ज *a* 1 Bold, confident —2 Independent, shameless.

धृष्टिः A ray of light.
धृष्टु [धृष्ट-कु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). —2 Shameless, impudent. —3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धृष्य *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अधृष्य *q. v.*

धृ 1 P. (धयति, धीत; *caus.* धाययति, *desid.* विसृति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अभाद्र-सामधासीञ्च रुधिर वनवासिनां Bk. 15 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y 1. 140. —2 To kiss; धृष्यो धृष्यमान Git. 12 —3 To suck out, draw or take away. —4 To appropriate —*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयति एन धेनन् इञ्च] 1 The ocean. —2 A male river (नद्). —नर 1 A river. —2 Speech. —3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति धेनुः धयते वसेवा, ध दु इञ्च Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow, धेनु धीराः सुधुता वाचमाहुः U. 5 31. —2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense), सुधुदेनु, वदवदेनु &c. —3 The earth. (Some times at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive, as आसवेनु, सुधुदेनु). —4 A gift, present —Comp —मक्षिका a gadfly.

धेनुकः *N.* of a demon killed by Balarāma. —Comp. —सुधुनः an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. —2 A milch-cow. —3 A gift, an offering. —4 A female animal in general.

धेनुदरी A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुव्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धेय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. —2 To be produced —3 To be fed or nourished. —4 To be drunk. —5 An affix, as in नाम, माग, *q. v.* —व 1 Nourishing. —2 Drinking. —3 Holding, taking &c.

धेनुक 1 A herd of cows. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (प्रतिवृत्त).

धैर्य [धैरस्य भावः धर्म वा शक्त] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यसदृश्य Pt. 1; विपदि धैर्य Bh. 2 63, so धैर्यवृत्ति St. 9 59 —2 Calmness, composure —3 Gravity, patience. —4 Inflexibility. —5 Boldness, forwardness: Me. 40 (वाद्यधे Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.
धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धाडः = डडुमः *q. v.*

धोर 1 P. (धोरति) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. —2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरण [धोर करणे ल्यट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.) —2 Going well or quickly. —3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः —णी *f.* [धोर-अनि वा डीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity. धैर्मकंद्वन मनोज्ञपवने सद्यःस्खलन्माधुरीवाराधोरणिधातधामानि धराभीज्ञस्वमालेन्यत । तेषां नित्यविनादिना सुकृतिनां माधुरीकपाना पुनः कालः किं करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि केलिस्थली Udb. —2 Tradition.

धारित [धेद् माधे क] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. —2 Going, motion. —3 A horse's trot.

धात *p. p.* [धा-क ऊट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कृत्यांभोभिः पवनचपलेः शास्त्रिनो धातमूलाः S. 1. 15; Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57; R. 16. 49; 19 10 —2 Polished, brightened. —3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हर-शिरश्चक्रिकाधोतहर्ष्या Me. 7, 44; विकस हस्तं धोतधरं Git. 12. —त 1 Silver. —2 Cleaning, washing. —Comp. —कटः a bag of coarse cloth. —कोषजं, —को-वेजं bleached or purified silk. —खंडी sugar-candy. —शिलं rock-crystal.

धौतेयः, —य A kind of salt (सेवक).
धौतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling, Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धौति, —ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. —2 A river —3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धौत्रः Greyness. —2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way)

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धौरित.

धारय *a.* (धी *f.*) [धरं वहति डक्] Fit for a burden. —यः 1 A beast of burden. —2 A horse. —3 A chief leader.

धौतिकं, धौतिकं, धौत्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धौय A horse's trot, cf. धोरण.

धमा 1 P. (धमति, धमत; *caus.* धमायति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. —2 To blow (as a wind-instrument),

produce sound by blowing; इञ्चं व-धमा प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34, 17. 7. —3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छां च पावकं Mb. —4 To manufacture by blowing —5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

धमाकारः A blacksmith, smith.

धमात *p. p.* [धा-क] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). —2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited —3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

धमानं Blowing.

धमापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

धमापित *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

धमां (ध्वां) ह्र 1 P. (ध्वांसति) 1 To crow, or caw. —2 To desire.

ध्वांसः see ध्वांस.

ध्यात्, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under द्य

ध्याम *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled, Bk. 8. 71. —न A kind of glass.

ध्यामन् *m.* 1 Measure —2 Light. —*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्यामन्).

ध्ये 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; *desid.* दिधासति; *pass.* ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयात् हुतः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पद्मी-श्वरस्य Bh. 3. 11; पितृन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21.
ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्ये-क] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. —2 Fit for meditation. —3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्ये-भाव-ल्यट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. —2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation, तदेव ध्यानाद्वगतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. —3 Divine intuition or discernment. —4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. —Comp. —गम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. —तत्पर, —निष्ठ, —पर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. —मात्रं mere thought of reflection. —योगः profound meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्रुवा (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting, as in महीध्रः, कुम्भः &c.

ध्रुवः, ध्रुव 1 P. (ध्रुवति &c) To go, move.

ध्रुवि f. Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्रुविः f. Ved. 1 = ध्रुवि. -2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रुव 1 P. (ध्रुवति) To sound.

ध्रुव 9 P. 10. U. (ध्रुवति, ध्रुवयति ते) To throw or toss up.

ध्रुवा 1 P. (ध्रुवति) To go.

ध्रुवा 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To clear.

ध्रुवा 1 A. To be able or competent.

ध्रुवा 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

ध्रुवा 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्रुवाः Gathering flowers (ध्रुवचय)

ध्रुवा 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रुव 1, 6. P. (ध्रुवति-ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain; know definitely. -4 To kill ध्रुविः f. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुवा a. 1 (a) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छास-दृशासती सुता Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal, ध्रुवेण भवति Ku. 7. 85, Ms. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृत्युश्च Bg. 2. 27, यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अर्धुवं परिवेष्टे Chān. 63; Pt. 1 419 -4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृतिः. -5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). -वः 1 The polar star; R. 17 35; 18, 34; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. -5 Apost. stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off) -7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gīt.). -3 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmā. -10 Of Vishnu. -11 Of Siva -12 A constant arc. -13 The tip of the nose -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N of the son of Uttanapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttanapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttanapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Sunati, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttama, and Sunati

gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the king and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar Star] -व 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven -वा 1 A sacrificial ladle (made of wood) -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. -वं ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp. -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate -तारा, तारक the Polar Star.

ध्रुवः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus), see ध्रुव (7) -2 A trunk, stem -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude

ध्रुवि a Ved Firm, stable.

ध्रुव 1 A. (ध्रुवते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled with joy.

ध्रुव 1 P. (ध्रुवति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रुवः 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्रुव 1 A (ध्रुवते, ध्रुवते) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder, Bk. 15. 93, 14. 55 -2 To drop, sink, despond; Māl. 9. 44 -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed, Mu. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. -Caus. (ध्रुवयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्रुवः [ध्रुव भवे वत्] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. -सि A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्रुवस्य a [ध्रुव-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing -3 Sprinkling, covering. -ने 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling -4 Going.

ध्रुविः The hundredth part of a Muhūrta

ध्रुवसि a 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्रुवसिच् a. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perishing,

ing, as in ध्रुव-वृत्तम्. -m. The Pillar tree.

ध्रुव न p. 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

ध्रुवि. f. Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्रुव 1 P. (ध्रुवति) To go, move.

ध्रुवः [ध्रुव-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17 32. Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.) as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' -3 A flag staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign a symbol; -वृक्षम्, मकरं &c -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female) -9 One who prepares and sells liquors. -10 A house situated to the east of any object -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. ('ध्वजोक्तु' to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext) -Comp -अंशुक, -पदः -वं a flag, R. 12. 85. -आहत a. seized on the battle field. -उत्थानं a festival in honour of Indra. -गृह a room in which banners are kept. -कुम्भः the palm tree. -ग्रहणः air, wind. -भग. -पातः inability to beget children. -यंत्र any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. -यष्टिः a flag staff; Ms. 9. 235.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded -m. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brāhmana who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्वजिकः A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion).

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) [ध्वजोऽस्य इति] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (हरामाजनाचिह्न); Ms. 11 93. -m 1 A standard-bearer -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain -5 A snake. -6 A peacock -7 A horse. -8 A Brāhmana -नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66, Ki. 13. 9

ध्वजीकरणं 1 Raising a standard. hoisting a flag -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वज 1 P. (ध्वजति) To sound ; cf. ध्वज्.

ध्वज् 1 P. (ध्वजति, ध्वजिन्) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar, विभिद्यमाना इव दध्वजुर्दिशः Ki 14 46 ; अयं गीर्ग धीरे ध्वजति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60, कपिर्ध्वजान् मेधवत् Bk. 9. 5, 14. 3, ध्वजति मधुपसमृद्ध अवणमपिद्धाति Git. 5 —Caus. (ध्वजयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell) ; but ध्वजयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वजः 1 Sound, tune. -2 Hum, buzz. -Comp. —नेदिन् m. a bee.

ध्वजनं [ध्वज-करणे ल्यट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). -3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यञ्जना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power of

अञ्जन also -4 Humming, indistinct utterance

ध्वनिः [ध्वज् इत्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general, सुदृग्धीरध्वनिमन्त्रगच्छत् R. 16. 13 ; 2. 72 ; 4. 72, U. 6. 17. -2 Tune, note, tone, Si. 6. 48. -3 The sound of a musical instrument. R. 9. 71. -4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. -5 A mere empty sound. -6 word. -7 Hint, implied meaning, -8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of कव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense, or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense ; इदमुक्तमयिज्ञयिनि व्यंगे वाच्याद्ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1 (R G gives 5 kinds of ध्वनि) -Comp —ग्रहः 1 the ear. -2 hearing -3 a pipe, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c ; see ककु.

ध्वनित् p p 1 Sounded. -2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —त 1 A

sound. -2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki 5. 12.

ध्वजानः [ध्वज-भावे नञ्] 1 Sound (in general) -2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति & see under ध्वंस.

ध्वसिर a Ved. D. stroyed ; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस.

ध्वंश 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e g तथैध्वंश q. v.) -2 A beggar. -3 An impudent fellow. -4 A gull, crane -5 A carpenter. -Comp. —अरातिः an owl. —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वांति Darkness ; ध्वांति नीलनिचोल-चारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिगति Git. 11 ; N. 19. 42 ; Si 4. 62. -Comp. —उन्मेषः, -वितः a fire-fly. —शात्रवः, -अरातिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3 fire. -4 the white colour.

धृ 1 P. (ध्वजति) 1 To bend -2 To kill.

न.

न a 1 Thin, spare. -2 Vacant, empty -3 Same, identical. -4 Unwearied. -5 Praised. -6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 Wealth, prosperity. -4 A band, tie. -5 War. -6 N. of Buddha. -7 A gift. —and (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'no,' 'neither', and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not,' शत्रुवैधायते शत्रं नातश्चो भवेदिति Rām. (c) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so.' (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत्त, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. ; नाधीयीताश्चमासद्धो न वृक्षं न च इक्षिमे. न नावं न खरं नोष्टं नेरिणस्थो न पावकः ॥ Ms. 4. 120 ; पविशंते न मां काश्चिदप्यस्मात्पवारयत् Mb ; Ms. 2. 195 ; S. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. 6. 17. Some-

times न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा ; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion, प्रत्युवाच तमुर्षिर्न तत्त्वतस्त्वां न वेदि पुरुषं पुरातनं R 11. 85, न च न परिचिता न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलक्षारभियं न पुन्यति S. 1. नादंष्ट्र्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8 335 ; Ms. 6, 106 ; नासौ न काम्यो न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R 6. 39, Si. 1. 55, Ve. 2. 10 (f.) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound, as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P VI. 3, 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles ; नच, नवा, नेच, नतु, नचेद्, नखलु &c. &c. (h) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like,' 'as,' 'as it were' ; नावो न गव्यूतीरुः ; Si. 20. 4 v. l. -Comp. —असत्त्वौ (m. du) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods —एक a. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. (—कः an epithet of Vishnu.

आत्मन् a. of a manifold or diverse nature. (—m.) N. of the Supreme Being. —चर a. 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. —जः the Supreme Being. —ध्व ind. in many ways, diversely. —भेद, रूप a. various, multifarious. —ज्ञस् ind. repeatedly, often —किंचन a. very poor, beggarly.

नशुक a. (की f.) 1 Injurious, destructive. -2 Going astray, being lost. -3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon, यद्यं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. -2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशयित-दिव्यरूपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). -3 A son. -4 An epithet of Siva. —ली 1 A female mungoose. -2 Saffron.

नक्त 10 U. (नक्तयन्ति) To destroy completely.

नक्त a. [नक्त क] Ashamed. —क्तं 1 Night. -2 Eating only at night, अ

a sort of religious vow or penance. —Comp. —अंध *a.* blind at night. —चर्या wandering at night. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an owl. —2. a cat. —3. a thief. —4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजन supper. —मालः *N.* of a tree, R. 5.42. —मुख evening. —व्रत 1. fasting by day and eating at night. —2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्त *ind.* At night, by night; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतीं योषितां तत्र नक्त Ms. 37; Ms. 6. 19. —Comp. —चरः 1. any animal that goes about at night. —2. a fiend, demon, goblin. —3 a thief. —चर्या wandering by night. —चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् *q. v.* —दिनं night and day. —दिनं -दिवं *ind.* night and day.

नक्त *n.*, नक्तिः *f.* Ved Night

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (वर्षटः).

नक्रः [न क्रामतीति] 1 A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैर्द्रुमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 20, 1655 —2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्र 1 The upper timber of a door. —2 The nose. —क्रा 1 The nose. —2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज *m.*, —राजः, —हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष 1 P. (नक्षति) 1 To go. —2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षरति; cf. Un 3. 105 also] 1 A star in general. —2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion; नक्षत्रांतराग्रहसंकुलापि R. 6. 22; (they are twenty seven) —3 A pearl —4 A necklace of 27 pearls —Comp. —ईशः, ईश्वरः, —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः, —राजः the moon; R. 6. 60 —कान्तिविस्तारः the white Yāvanāla flower. —चक्रं 1. the sphere of the fixed stars. —2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमिः 1 the moon. —2. the pole-star. —3. an epithet of Vishnu. (—सिः *f.*) Revati, the last asterism. —पयः the starry sky. —पाठकः an astrologer. —पुरुषः (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. —2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. —3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. —4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अमंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमनेन मेखलादायना K. 11. —योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions —लोकः the starry region, the firmament —वर्तन् *n.*

the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टिः *f.* 'hooting or falling stars. —सूचकः a bad astrologer, शिष्टुस्तुतिं न जानति ग्रहाणां नैव मायनं । परवाक्येन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचका ॥ or अविदित्वैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं प्रपद्यते । पक्षिभूषकः पापो ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general. —2 Twenty-seven. —3 Not a Kshatriya.

नख 1 P. (नक्षति) To go, move.

नख, —खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पण्डित्वं प्रकटयतु करिमन्मथपतिः Bv. 1. 2; R. 2. 31, 12. 22 —2 The number 'twenty'. —खः A part, portion —Comp. —अकः a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. —अघातः a scratch, nail-wound, Mā 3 17. —2 a lion. —3. a cock —आशिन *m.* an owl —कुटः a barber. —जाहं the root of a nail. —द्वारणः a falcon, hawk. (—णं) a pair of nail-scissors. —निकुलनं, रंजनी a pair of nail scissors, nail-parer. —पद्, —घणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदमुखात् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रविहिन् Ms. 35. —मुचः a bow. —लेखकः a nail-painter. —लेखा 1. a nail-mark. —2. nail-painting —विष, a man, नखविषा नरादयः. —विक्रिः a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —शङ्खः a small shell.

नखपच्च *a.* Nail-scratching. Si. 9 85, P. III. 2. 34 Sk.

नखरः, —रं [नख रति, रा-क, नख बाण्डणा अर वा] A finger-nail, claw, talon Bv. 1. 52 —Comp. —अशुभः 1. a tiger. —2. a lion. —3. a cock. —आहः fragrant oileander (कवची).

नखानाखि *ind.* [नखेनखैः बहुष्येद युद्धं प्रवृत्त] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नख. असंयय -इति] 1 flaving or armed with nails, claws, &c. —2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नग [न गच्छति, गच्छ-] 1 A mountain : Ku. 1. 1; 7. 72, Si. 6. 79 —2 A tree. —3 A plant in general. —4 The sun. —5 A serpent. —6 The number 'seven'. —Comp. —अदनः a monkey. —अधिपः, अधिराजः, ईशः 1 Himalaya (the lord of mountains). —2 the Sumeru mountain. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आवासः a peacock. —उच्छ्रायः the height of mountain —ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in general). —2. a crow. —3 a lion —4 the fabulous animal called शम्भु —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Bk 10 9. (—जः) an elephant.

—जः, —नंदिनी epithets of Pārvatī. —पतिः 1. The Himalaya mountain. —2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). —सिद्ध *m.* 1. an axe. —2. an epithet of Indra. —3. a crow. —सुधन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंघकरः an epithet of Kārtikeya. R. 9. 2. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva

नगरं [नगर इव प्रासादाः संख्यं वा ० र ; cf. P. V 2. 107 Vārt.] A town, city (opp ग्राम). नगरमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. —Comp. —अधिकृतः, —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer —2 governor or superintendent of a town. अभ्यागतः, —सः the Vicinity of a town. —उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townsman. —काकः 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt —कौतनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. —वातः an elephant. —जनः 1. townsmen. —2. a citizen. —प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. —प्रातः a suburb. —मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. —मार्गः a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. —रक्षिन् *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town —2. a town watchman. —स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी = नगर *q. v.* —Comp. —काकः the (Indian) crane. —वक्रः a crow.

नगरीय *a.* [नगर-छ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग See under नेज below.

नगः A lover, paramour (जा).

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर, Bg. 5 6, 12. 7.

नज्ज 1 A. (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful;

नग्न *a.* [नज्ज-न-कर्तरि क तस्य नः] 1 Naked, nude, bare, न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45; नग्नक्षपणके वेशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāp 110 —2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate —ग्रः 1 A naked mendicant —2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षपणक). —3 A hypocrite. —4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard —5 N. of Siva. —ग्रा 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. —2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). —Comp. —अदः, —अदकः 1. one who goes about naked —2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class).

नग्नक *a.* (शिक्षा *f.*) Naked, nude. —क्रः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class). —3 A bard.

नशका, नशिका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नशकरण Making naked.

नशभविष्णु, -भाक्क a. Becoming naked.

नशीकृ 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant, Pt. 4. 34.

नशीकृत a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नन् ind. The technical term for the negative particle न.

नन् I. 1 P. (नन्ति, the न not changed to न् after न् in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance, यदि मनसा नन्तनीय Git. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas), शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy; स्कन्दिककटकभूमिनाटयत्येष शैलः...अधिगतधवलिनः झलपाणेरभिख्यां Si. 4. 65. (N. B नन् forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नटः [नट-अच्] 1 A dancer; न नटा न चिटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor; कुर्वन्नयं प्रहसनस्य नटः कृतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. -अतिका shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्या the performance of an actor. -चूषणः, मण्डनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of drama. -सङ्गक yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. -सूत्रं directions or rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटन [नट-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). -3 A courtesan, harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नडः-डं A species of reed. -डः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. -अगरं, -आगारं a hut of reeds -मायः a. abounding in reeds. -भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds.

नडति f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नडक A bone between the shoulders.

नडश a. (डी f.) Covered with reeds; (also नडशय).

नडिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नडिल a., नडुत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नड्या A quantity of reeds.

नडूल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं, -ला A quantity or bed of reeds; यो नडूलानीव गजः परेषां बलान्यमृदाकालि-नाभवन्नः R. 18. 5.

नडह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नत p. p. [नम्-क्त] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit -Comp. -अंशः zenith distance -अंग a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed (-गी) 1. woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -उन्नत a. high and low; S. 4. 15 -नान्दी, नान्दिका 1 the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -नासिक a. flat nosed. -पर्वन् a. flat-jointed -धूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. [नम्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नटित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); वामश्राव्य नटति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगधः Me. 9; नटत्याकाशगगायाः श्रोतखड्गमदिग्गजे R. 1. 78, Si. 5. 63, Bk. 2. 4 -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद् बलवन्नादं, शब्दं धीरतरं नटति Mb -3 To vibrate. -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound -With उच्च् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56

नदः [नदति शब्दायते-अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 4. 66 (where Malli. remarks : -ब्राह्म. श्रोतवो नद्यः प्रत्यक्षोत्तरो नदा नर्मदा विनेत्याहः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27 -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser. (कवि). -Comp -पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नदधुः [नद-अधुच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying. नदधुः 1 A lion -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of prāṇa. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praise.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream, रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोधेन हि शुष्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp -ईनः, -ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. -कांता 1. the rose-apple. -2 a shrub -कूलपियः a kind of reed. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Bhīshma. -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थानं a landing place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरः an epithet of Siva. -पंकः the marshy bank of river. -पतिः, -ईनः 1 the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. -पूरः a river which has overflowed its banks. -सर्वं river-salt. -मातृक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.), N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -रथः the current of a river. -वक्रः the bend or arm of a river. -स्नः (स्नः) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समाज्ञापयद्वाङ्म सर्वानानाद्यिनस्तद्विचये न दीणान् R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य a. Connected with a river.

नदाल a. Fortunate. -लं A pot-herd.

नद्ध p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -4 Joined, connected, see नह्. -द्धं A tie, band, bond, knot.

नाद्धिः Binding, fastening.

नद्धी A leather-strap.

ननद्ध, ननाद्ध A husband's sister; ननाद्धः पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टसुपयशमेण U. 1. -Comp. -ननाद्धपतिः also ननाद्धपतिः the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

ननु ind. (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying : 1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समासकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदाऽमेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारण); उपपन्नं ननु शिष्यं सतस्त्वमेव R. 1. 60; त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा

मखद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्य वक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh', ननु मानव Dk. ; ननु सूत्रीः पठितमेव सुष्माभिस्तकाडे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'play', 'be pleased', ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरतिकं Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why', or 'I say', ननु पदे परिद्वित्यभण Mk. 5; ननु भणामि चित्ति उपाय इति V. 2; ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2, ननु विचिन्तो भवान् V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते), नन्वचेतनाप्येव वृत्तिकादिशरीराणि अचेतनानि च गोमयादीनां कार्याणिपि उच्यते S. B.

नन्द् 1 P. (नन्दति, नन्दित्) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (any thing), नन्दतुस्तत्तद्वृत्तेन तत्त्वमो R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22, 4. 3, Bk. 15. 28 —Caus. (नन्दयति) To please, delight, gladden, make happy, अतर्हित शशिनि सेव कुसुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नन्दयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16, R. 9. 52.

नन्दः [नन्द्-भवे वक्ष] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishnu -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodâ and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it) -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pataliputra killed by the machinations of Chakrapāya, the minister of Chandragupata; सहस्रताता नन्दा नव हृदयरोमा इव सुवः Mu. 1, 13; अयुहति राक्षसे किङ्कत्वात् नन्दवक्षस्य Mu. 1, 3. 27, 28 -7 One of the nine treasures of Kuberā. -दी An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आत्मजः, नन्दनः an epithet of Krishna. -पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

*नन्दक α. [नन्द्-वृत्त] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in -3 Gladdening a family. -नः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Krishna -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Krishna.

नन्दाकिः Long pepper.

नन्दाकि m. An epithet of Vishnu.

नन्दयुः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नन्दन α. [नन्द्-वृत्त] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7, Mā. 9. 21. -नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274, R. 2. 41. -2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of the twenty-ninth year (संवत्सर). -ना A daughter.

-नं 1 N. of the garden of India, the Elysium, अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियते नन्दनमुना. Ku. 2. 31; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad -3 Joy. -Comp. -जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचन्दन).

नन्दनकः A son.

नन्दत α. Delighting, making happy.

-तः 1 A son -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. -ती A daughter.

नन्दा [नन्दयति नन्द्-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*). -6 An epithet of Gaṇi.

नन्दिः m. f. [नन्द्-इन्] Joy, pleasure, delight, कोसल्यानन्दिवधेनः. -दिः m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaming, (n. also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama). -Comp -आवर्तः a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (n. also). -ईशः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva -ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. -घोषः 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2. a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. -तृप्यः a musical instrument played on festive occasions. -वर्धनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a friend, -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, i. e. the day of new or full moon. -4 a son.

नन्दिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 A small water jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. -का 1 A small water-jar. -2 नन्दा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. of Siva.

नन्दिन् α. [नन्द्-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. -m. 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides, लतायुहद्वारागतेऽथ नन्दि Ku. 3. 41; Mā. 1. 1. -4 an epithet of Vishnu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. -नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामवेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishṭha; अनिया नन्दिनी नाम धेनुरावृते वनात् R. 1.

82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy basil.

नपराजित् m. An epithet of Siva.

नपात् m. 1 A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas), as in तृत्तपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस m., नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch

नपुंसकः, -कं [नपुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward -कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् m. A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नप् 1 A. (नभे) 1 To hurt, injure, सुग्रीवः प्रघसं नेभे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नप् f. Ved. Durt, injury.

नभः A. Killing, hurting. -भः The month Śrāvāna. -भः The sky, atmosphere. -भा A spitting-pot.

नभश्च A. Ved. Hurting. -च f. A river.

नभश्चु α. Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् n. [नभते मेघैः नह्-अवृत्त भ-आतडेगः; cf. Un. 4. 210] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19, Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. -m. The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Śrāvāna (corresponding to July-August), (said to be n. also in this sense), प्रत्यसक्ते नभसि द्युविताजीवितालंबनार्थं Me. 4. 12. 29, 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot. - (Dual) Both the words, heaven and earth. -Comp. -अंबुः the Chātaka bird. -केतनः, -पाथः the sun. -क्रांतित् m. lion. -ग α. going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.). -गजः a cloud. -गति f. soaring, flying. -चक्षुस् m. the sun. -चमसः 1. the moon. -2. magic. -चर α. moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-रः) 1 a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. -2. a bird. -तल 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. -तुहः a cloud. -तृष्टि α. 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. -द्वीपः, -भूमः a cloud. -नदी the celestial Ganges. -प्राणः wind. -मणिः the sun. -मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नन्द नभोमंडलमधुराशिः S. D. 10. -द्वीपः the moon. -योनिः an epithet of Siva. -रजस् n. darkness. -रेणुः f. fog, mist. -उषः smoke. -लिह α. licking the sky, lufly, very high; cf. अभ्रलिह. -वासः wind. -सद् m.

1. a bird. -2. a star. -3. a god, S. 1. 11. सरित् f. 1. the milky way. -2. the celestial Ganges. -स्थलः an epithet of Śiva. -रली the sky. -स्वदा a. reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस a. Vapoury, misty. -स. 1 The sky. -2 The rainy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य a. Vapoury, foggy. -रयः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September), R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभश्चतु a. 1 Vaporous; misty, cloudy. -2 Young. -m. The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8, 10. 73, Si. 1. 10.

नय a. Cloudy, misty -य The central part of a wheel, cf. नाभि.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभ्राज् m. A dark cloud.

नस 1 P., sometimes A (नमति ते, ननाम, अनमीत्. नस्यति, नत; caus नमयति-ने or नमयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only, desid निनेसति), 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.), इयं नमति वः सर्वाश्च त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89, Bg. 11. 37; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31, 12. 39, Si. 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संधिमात्रं नमेत् Kām. 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink; go down; अनसीद्धमरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. नसुः सर्वदिशः K. 55; उन्नमति नमति वः षति.....मेव Mk. 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. -Caus. 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend, (as a bow); S. 2. 3. -3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत a. [नम-अतच्] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved -तः 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. -तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम लुट्] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. -नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् ind. 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration, (this word is by itself, invariably used with dat., तस्मै वदाम्यसुरवे तरवे नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिभुवे तुभ्य Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; मुनिवधं नमस्कृत्य Sk.; but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कुरुमं वसिष्ठाय ibid. The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4

A gift, present -5 A sacrifice -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः f, -करण bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्) -कृत a. 1 bowed down to, saluted -2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः 1 a spiritual teacher -2 a Brahmana. -वाकं and uttering the word नमस्, i. e. making a low obeisance, इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वयो नमोवाकं प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1. -इत्स् m a sacrifice.

नमस a. Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमस्वित, नमस्वित a. Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship, Bh. 2. 94. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य a. 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. -स्या Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance

नमस्तु a. Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित a. Bowed, bent down.

नम्य a Venerable, respectable.

नम्र a. [नम-न्] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down. भवति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमेः S. 5. 12, रत्नोक्तनम्रा स्तनाभ्या Me. 82 Pt. 1. 106, Rātā. 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अमूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्यते तामिरुना स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. -4 Crooked, curved. -5 Worshipping -6 Devoted or attached to. -Comp. -अंग, -सृति a. bent, stooping.

नम्रम् a. Bent, stooping -कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, रय 1 Obeisance, respect. -2 Submissiveness, humility. -3 Condescension.

नम्रिन a. Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [नमुचति] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra, वनमुचे नमुचेररये क्षिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Saraswati also, as the

story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vijra* with which he cut off the demon's head] -2 N. of the god of love. -Comp. -सुदनः -दिप्, -हन् m. epithets of Indra.

नम्रकः N. of a tree (वृक्ष or मृगशाला); गणा नम्रकप्रसावतमा. Ku. 1. 55, 3. 43, R. 4. 74.

नय 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. -2 To protect.

नय a. [नय भो अय] 1 Leading, conducting -2 A guide. -3 Suitable, right, proper. -य 1 Guiding, leading, managing. -2 (a) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नय. (b) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection; Pt. 1. 371, 3. 176. -4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy नयप्रचारं नयप्रवृत्तं Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणोऽभिनमिव भूपतेः सङ्घकारकला श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27, नयशालिभिः Mu. 1. 22. -5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity. चलति नयाञ्च जिगीषता हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16 42 -6 A plan, design, scheme, Pt. 1. 339, 377, Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9 -7 A maxim, principle. -8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, doctrine, opinion. -10 A philosophical system, वैशेषिक नये Bhīṣhā P. 105. -11 N. of Vishnu -12 A kind of game. -Comp. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ a. skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् a. having political foresight, wise, prudent, R. 1. 55. -ज्ञेत् m a master in politics. -पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. -प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. -वादिन् m. a politician, Pt. 3. -विद् m, -विशारदः a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3 a work on morality. -शालिन् a. just, righteous, Ki. 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. -2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयन [नय लुट्] 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing -2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. -3 Ruling, governing. -4 Ob-taining. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, spending (as time). -नः, -नी The pupil of the eye. -Comp. -अभिराम a. gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-नः) the moon. -अमोघिन् a. blinding the sight, obscuring. -उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the eyes -3. any lovely object. -उपातः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -चर a. visible, within the range, of the sight. -उद्ः an eyelid.

—जलः, वारि *n* tears. —पथः the range of sight. —पुटं the cavity of the eye. —विषयः 1. any visible object —2. the horizon. —3. the range of sight —सलिलं tears, Me. 39.

नरः [नृ-नवे-अच्] 1 A man, male, person, संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगावि नरं सरित् । सखुद्धमिव दुर्धर्षं हृपं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5, Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. —2 A man or piece at chess. —3 The pin of a sun-dial. —4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. —5 Man's length (= पुरुष q v.). —6 N. of a primitive sage. —7 N. of Arjuna; see नरनामन below. —8 A horse —9 (In gram.) A personal termination. —Comp —अंगः 1. the penis. —2 eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —देवः, —पतिः —पालः a king, Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13; R. 2. 75, 3. 42, 7. 62; Me. 37, Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. —अज्ञः a demon, goblin. —आधारः N. of Siva. (—रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. —2. an animal. —ईन्द्रः 1. a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. —2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons, तेषु कश्चिन्नरद्वामिमांसी तां निर्वप्य Dk. 51; सुनियमं नरेण कर्णद्विं इव शब्दः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). —मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः 'the chief of men', a prince, king. —कपालः a man's skull. —कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m*. 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation, cf. नरसिंह below. —2 the chief of men. —विः the world. —हिम् *m*. a demon, goblin, Bk. 94. —नारायणः N. of Krishna (जो dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyana. [In some places they are called देवी, पूर्वदेवो, ऋषी or ऋषिसत्त्वो. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Nārāyana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvashi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणसुषिं विलोभयत्यस्तद्वर-संभवामिमां दृष्ट्वा व्रीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.] —पशुः 'a beast-like', a beast in human form. —पुंगवः 'best of men', an excellent man. —बलिः a human sacrifice. —भुक् *a*. man-eating,

cannibal. —भुः *f*. the Bharata Varsha *e*. India. —मानिका, —मानिनी, —मालिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls —मेघः a human sacrifice. —यंत्र sun-dial. —यानं, —रथः, —वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world. —2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. —विषयः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a brave man, hero —व्याघ्रः, —शार्ङ्गः an eminent man. —हृगं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nārāyana; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः, —हरिः 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमञ्जुतशुभं दलितहिरण्यकशिपुतनुभुग । केशव धृतनरहरिस्तु जय जगदीश्वरं ॥ Gt. 1. —स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse.

नरंगं 1 The penis. —2 Eruption on the face, cf. नरग.

नरंघः Worldly life or existence.

नरधिपः N. of Vishnu.

नराहंसः 1 A sacrifice. —2 Agni.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a*. Ved. [नृयो हितं यत्] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.). —2 Manly, strong. —3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man. —2 Indra —चौं (du.) The two objects of human desire, *i. e.* Heaven and earth. —र्यं 1 Manly deed. —2 A gift for men.

नरकः, —कं Hell, infernal regions, (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). —कः N. of a demon, king of Prāgyyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's earrings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarma and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Nara. The demon was born of earth, *āra* hence called 'Bhauma'.] —Comp. —अंतकः, —अरिः, —जित् *m*. epithets of Krishna. —आमयः 1 the soul after death. —2. a ghost, spirit. —आवासः an inhabitant of hell. —कुण्डं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented; (86 such places are

enumerated). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निर्ऋति). —रुपिन् *a*. bellish —स्थार the Vaitarani river.

नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell

नरिष्टा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. —2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a*. [नृ-अच्] Dancing. —र्तं Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [नृत् कर्तरि ण्वृत्] 1 A dancer; sometimes a dancing preceptor. —2 An actor, mime, mummer. —3 A bard, herald. —4 An elephant. —5 A king. —6 A peacock. —7 An epithet of Siva —8 N. of a mixed tribe; (वेद्याया रजकाज्जातो नर्तको गायको भवेत्). —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Śān. K. 59, Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19. —2 A female elephant. —3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [नृत्-ल्यट्] A dancer. —नं Gesticulation, dancing, dance. —Comp —नृदं, शाला a dancing hall. —नियः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a peacock.

नर्तयितु *m*. A dancing-master; अथ नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a*. 1 Danced, made to dance. —2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a*. Dancing on the edge of a sword. —*f*. a female dancer or actress.

नर्द् 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दित) 1 To bellow; roar, sound in general; अनर्दिषुः कपिव्याघ्राः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. —2 To go, move.

नर्द् *a*. Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [नर्द्-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Bellowing, roaring. —2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित *a*. 1 Sounded, bellowed. —2 Celebrated. —नः A kind of die or a throw at dice, नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. —नत Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् *n*. Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्द् 1 P. (नर्दति) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sherd. —2 The sun.

नर्मटः [नर्मन्-अट्] 1 A jester. —2 A lecher, rake, libertine. —3 Sport, pastime, amusement. —4 Copulation, coition. —5 The chin. —6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n*. [नृ-ननिन्] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport, जित-क्रमले विगले परिकर्मय नर्मजनकमलकं

मुखे Git. 12 (कोतुक्कनक); R. 19 28
-2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नमः-
यमिः कथामिः K 70 'jocular, humour-
ous'. —Comp. कील a husband.
—नमः a. humorous, full of humour,
witty. (—नमः) a secret lover. —नमः a.
delighting, making happy (—नमः) a
jester (= नमःचिव q. v.) —नमः N. of
a river which rises in the Vindhya
mountain, and falls into the gulf of
Cambay. —नमः a bright with joy,
cheerful, merry (—नमः f) enjoy-
ment of a joke. —नमःचिव m.
'a pleasure-companion', an associate
of the amusements of a prince or a
man of rank; इदं स्वैदं च द्रुत द्रुते
नमःचिवः सुतादाशमिभं भवतु Māl. 2.
7; तां याचते नरमेतेनमसुहृदं दनो द्रुपमुखेन
1. 11; Si 1. 59.

नमःवत् a. Humorous, witty. —n. A
kind of drama.

नमःरा 1 A valley, cavity. —2 A
bellows. —3 An old woman past men-
struation. —4 The plant *Sarala*.

नमः See under नर.

नमः 1 P. (नमः) 1 To smell. —2
To bind.

नमः 1 A kind of reed, Pt. 1.
96. —2 N. of a celebrated king of
the Nishadhas and hero of the
poem called 'Naishadhacharita.'
[Nala was a very noble-minded and
virtuous king. He was chosen by
Damayanti in spite of the opposition
of gods, and they lived happily for
some years. But Kali—who was dis-
appointed in securing her hand—re-
solved to persecute Nala, and enter-
ed into his person. Thus affected he
played at dice with his brother and
having lost everything, he, with his
wife, was banished from the king-
dom. One day, while wandering
through the wilderness, he abandon-
ed his wife, almost naked, and went
away. Subsequently he was deformed
by the serpent Karkotaka, and so
deformed he entered the service of
king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a
horsegroom under the name of
Bahuka. Subsequently with the assist-
ance of the king he regained his be-
loved, and they led a happy life, see
मृत्पुष्प and हन्यती also]. —3 N. of a
monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman,
who, it is said, built the bridge of
stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's
bridge' over which Rāma passed to
Lankā with his army. —लं 1 A
lotus. —2 Smell, odour. —Comp. कीलः
the knee. —नमः (व) R. N. of a son of
Kubera. —नमः 1. a fragrant root (उशीर);
Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. —2. the honey
of a flower. —पटिका a sort of mat
made of reeds. —मीनः a shrimp or
prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the
body; M. 1. 35, Māl. 5. 17. —2
The radius of the arm.

नलिकी 1 The knee-pan. —2 The
leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —नं
1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. —2
Water. —3 The Indigo plant. (नलि-
नेशयः an epithet of Vishnu).

नलिनी 1 A lotus plant, न पर्वताये
नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17, नलिनीदल-
गतजलमनिरल Moha M 5; Kn. 4.
6. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3
A pond or place abounding in lotu-
ses. —4 A lotus or the stalk of it.
—5 The celestial Ganges. —6 The in-
toxicating juice of the cocoa-nut.
—Comp. —खड्ग, बट्टे a group or assem-
blage of lotuses. —रहः an epithet
of Brahmā. (—ह) a lotus stalk, the
fibres of a lotus.

नल्यः A measure of distance equal
to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, re-
cent, चित्तचोनिभवत्पुननवः R. 19.
46; एतं वयं पुनर्नवीकृतः स्म. S. 5; क्लेशः
फलन हि पुनर्नवता विद्यते Ku. 5. 86
U. 1. 19, R. 1. 83, 2. 47. 3. 53, 4. 3,
11, Si 1. 4, नववयसि Mu. 3. 3.;
Si. 3. 31, Ki. 9. 43. —2 Modern.
—नव 1 A crow. —2 Praise. —नव ind.
Recently, newly, lately, not long
ago. —Comp. —अंगी a woman. —अक्षं
1. new rice or grain. —2. a ceremony
performed on first eating the new
rice —अक्षु n. fresh water. —अक्षः
the first day of a fortnight. —अक्षर
a. old; R. 8. 22. —अक्षरं fresh but-
ter. —अक्षर, पणिग्रहणा 1. a newly
married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212.
Bh. 1. 4, R. 8. 7. —2. a kind of
heroine (in dramas). —आरिका, —का-
लिका, —फलिका 1. a woman newly
married. —2. a woman in whom men-
struation has recently commenced.
—छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro.
—नी /, —नीतं fresh butter, अक्षो न-
नीतकल्पद्वय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. —नीतमं
1. clarified butter. —2. fresh but-
ter. —पाठकः a new teacher. —प्रसूना
a woman who has lately brought
forth (a child). —प्रज्ञं eating of
new rice. —मालिका, —मालिका a kind
of jasmine —यज्ञः an offering of the
first fruits of the harvest. —यौवनं
fresh youth, bloom, prime of
youth (—ना) a young man. —र-
जसः f. a girl who has recently men-
struated. —वधुः —वरिका 1. a newly-
married girl. —2. a daughter-in-law.
—वल्गुमं a kind of sandal. —वस्त्रं
a new cloth. —वस्त्रं the first fruits of
the year's harvest. —वस्त्रिधुत m.
an epithet of Siva, Me. 43. —वस्तिः f.,

—वस्ति का 1. a milch cow. —2. a woman
recently delivered.

नवता-त्वं Freshness, novelty.

नवनं The act of praising or extol-
ling.

नवीकृत 8 U. 1 To make new, renew,
revive. —2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य a. 1 New, fresh, recent.
—2 Modern.

नवन् num. a. (always pl.) Nine,
नवति नवाधिका R. 3. 69, see comp
below. (At the beginning of comp.
नवन् drops its final न्). —Comp. —अ-
शीतिः f. eighty-nine. —अचिन्त m.,
—दीधितिः the planet Mars. —कुलवत्
und nine times. —ग्रहाः (m. pl.) the
nine planets, see under ग्रह. —चत्वारिंशत्
a. forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंशत् f.
forty-nine. —छिद्रः, —द्वारं the body
(having nine apertures; see न्).
—त्रिंशत् a. thirty-ninth. —त्रिंशत् f.
thirty-nine. —दश a. nineteenth.
—दशन् pl. nineteen. —दुर्गा Durgā in
her nine forms. —नवतिः f. ninety-
nine. —निधि m. pl. the nine trea-
sures of Kubera, i. e. महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च
शंखो मकरकच्छपो । सुकुन्दकुन्दनीलाश्च खर्वश्च
निबयो नव ॥ —पञ्चाशत् a fifty-ninth.
—पञ्चाशत् f. fifty-nine. —रत्नं 1. the
nine precious jewels, i. e. सुकामा-
निकवैदूर्यगोमेदा वज्रविद्रुमौ । पञ्चरागो मरकतं
नीलश्रेणि वधाक्रम ॥ —2. the nine gems or
poets at the court of king Vikramā-
ditya: —नवतरिः क्षपणकोमरसिंहिशकुन्तलमृदुद-
वर्परकालिदासाः । स्वातो वराहमिहिरौ नृपते. समयां
रत्नाविधे वरकचिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ —रसाः (m.
pl.) the nine sentiments in poetry,
see under अष्टरस and रस also. —रात्रं 1.
a period of nine days. —2. the first
nine days of the month of Āshvina
held sacred to Durgā. —विंशत् a. twenty-
ninth. —विंशतिः f. twenty-nine. —विध
a. nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts.
—व्यूहः an epithet of Vishnu. —शतं 1.
one hundred and nine. —2. nine
hundred. —शायकः N. given to nine
inferior tribes; they are: —गोषो माली
तथा तेली तर्षी मोदकवाहजः । कुलाल. कर्मकारश्च
नपितो नवशासकः ॥ Parāśara. —षष्टिः f.
sixty-nine. —सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक a. Consisting of nine. —कं
The aggregate of nine.

नवत a. (ती f.) Ninetieth. —तः 1
An elephant's painted housings. —2 A
woollen cloth, blanket. —3 A cover,
wrapper (in general).

नवतिः f. Ninety, नवनवतिशतद्वय-
कोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. —2 A paint-brush
(said to contain 90 hairs).

नवथा ind. In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम a. (मी f.) Ninth. —मी The
ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः ind. By nines.

नक्ष I. 4 P. नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नश्य-
ति, नशिष्यति, नष्ट; *caus* नाशयति, *desid* नि-
नक्षति, निनशिष्यति) 1 To be lost, to dis-
appear, vanish, become invisible,
ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1. तथा सीमा
न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247, Y. 2. 58; क्षण-
नष्टदृष्टतिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be
destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined,
जीवनाशे ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8
166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. -3 To run
away, fly away, escape; नश्यन्ति वृद्धा-
नि वृद्धं कर्षिदः Bk. 10. 12; नेष्टुश्चित्रा
निशाचराः 14. 112; Ratn. 2. 3 -4
To be frustrated, become unsuccess-
ful —*Caus* 1 To cause to disappear.
-2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive
away, cause to fly away. -3 To vio-
late (as a virgin). -4 To cause to
be lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To
extinguish, put out (as fire). -II.
1 U. (नशति-ने) Ved. 1 To reach, attain.
-2 To meet with, find.

नक्ष f. नक्षा, -नशने Destruction,
perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यन्मयिका A woman who brings
forth a dead child.

नश्वर a. (री f.) [नश्-क्षर] 1
Perishable, transitory, evanescent,
transient, frail, निखिल जगदेव नश्वरं
R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट p. p. [नक्ष-क] 1 Lost, dis-
appeared, vanished, invisible, Pt. 5. 6;
2. 167. -2 Dead, perished, destroyed.
-3 Spoiled, wasted -4 Fled or run away.
-5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -6 Deprived,
corrupted, debauched. —*अ* 1 De-
struction, loss. -2 Disappearance.
—*Comp.* —*अग्निः* a householder who
has lost his consecrated fire, (it be-
ing extinguished) —*अर्थ* a. reduced
to poverty (having lost one's wealth).
—*आतंक ind.* without anxiety or fear;
नष्टातंक हरिणशिशवो मन्दमन्दं चरन्ति S. 1.
14 (v. l.). —*आत्मन् a.* deprived of
sense. —*आसिद्धं* booty, plunder.
—*आशंक a.* fearless, secure, free
from fear; S. 1. 14. —*इंद्रकुल* the
day of new moon. —*इन्द्रिय a.* de-
prived of senses. —*चेतन, चेष्ट, संज्ञ*
a. one who has lost his senses, un-
conscious, insensible, fainted. —*चे-*
ष्टता universal destruction. —*जन्मन्*
n. —*जातकं* subsequent calculation of
a lost nativity. —*स्मृति a.* forgetful.

नष्टि f. Loss, destruction.

नसु 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To ap-
proach, go towards. -2 To copulate.
-3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नसु f. The nose (a word optional-
ly substituted for नसिका after acc.
dual). —*Comp.* —*ध्रुव* a small nosed.

नसी The nose.

नस्तः The nose. —*स्त* A sternu-
tatory, snuff —*स्त* A hole bored in
the septum of the nose —*Comp.*
—*अतः* an ox led by a string through
the nose

नस्तस् and From the nose, Y. 3
127.

नस्तके A hole bored in the septum
of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित a. Nozzled (with a string
through the nose).

नस्य a. [नासिकये हित तत्र भव वा यत्
नसादेश] Nasal —*स्य* 1 The hairs in
the nose. -2 A sternutatory. —*स्य*
1 The nose. -2 The string through
the nose of an animal. Si. 12 10.

नहु 4 U. (नहति-ने, नह; *desul* विनस्ता-
ने) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round
or together, gird round; शौलेयनश्चानि
शिलातलानि Ku. 1 56. R. 4. 57, 16
41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress,
arm oneself (Atm.). —*Caus.* To
cause to put on. —*With* अप to untie.
—*अपि* (अपि being often changed to
पि 1. to fasten, gird round, bind,
अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1. मंदारमाला ह-
रिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2 -2 to put on,
wear, Bk. 3 47 -3 to cover, en-
velop; कुरुमनिव पिनद्धं पादुपत्रोदरेण S.
1. 19.

नहि ind. Surely or certainly not;
by no means, not at all, आशंसा नहि
नः प्रेते जीवेम दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुस् m. 1 A neighbour. -2 A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar
race, son of Ayus and grandson of
Pururavas and father of Yayāti.
[He was a very wise and powerful
king, and when Indra lay conceal-
ed under waters to expiate the sin
of having killed the demon Vritra,
a Brahmana, he was asked to oc-
cupy his seat. While there he
thought of winning the love of In-
drāna and caused the seven sages to
convey him in a palanquin to her
house. On his way he asked each
of them to be quick using the words
' सर्पा ' ' सर्पा ' (move on,
move on), when one of the sages
(Agastya?) cursed him to be a
' सर्पा ' (serpent). He fell down
from the sky, and remained in that
wretched state till he was relieved
from it by Yudhishtira].

नहुष्य a. Ved. Human. —*उयः* A
man.

ना No, not (= न q. v.).

नाक a. [न के अकं दुःखं; तज्जाति यत्र न-
आदित्यादि निः प्रकृतिभावः] Happy, pain-
less. —*कः* 1 Heaven; आनाकरश्चवर्त्त-
न्तं R. 1. 5, 15. 96. -2 Vault of
heaven, upper sky, firmament.
—*Comp* —*आपगत* the heavenly firm-

ment. —*हृषः* —*हृषः* N. of Indu.
—*अक्षस्* 71 a gol. —*चरः* 1. a god.
-2. a demi-god —*नाथः* —*नाथकः* an
epithet of Indra. —*पृष्ठ* 1. the upper-
most heaven -2 the vault of heaven.
—*चानित* an *Apistat* —*स* m. a god;
Bl. 1. 4.

नाकिच m A god, Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill -2 A moun-
tain.

नाक्षत्र a. (की f.) [नक्षत्राणि
अत्र] Stairy, sidereal. —*त्र* A month
computed by the moon's passage
through the 27 lunar mansions, a
month of 30 days of sixty Ghatīs
each; नाक्षत्रद्वयं तु नाक्षत्रमहोरात्रं प्रकी-
र्तितं Sūrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक a. (की f.) [नक्षत्रादामकः
—*द्व*] Sidereal —*कः* A month of 27
days (each day being the period of
the moon's passage through a lunar
asterism). —*की* The state (दशा)
which a man suffers agreeably to
the asterism presiding over his nati-
vity.

नाग a. (नी f.) 1 Serpentine, form-
ed of snakes, snaky. -2 Elephan-
tine. —*गः* [न गच्छति इत्यग. न अगो नागः]
1 A snake in general, particularly
the cobra. -2 A fabulous serpent-
demon or semi-divine being, having
the face of a man and the tail of a
serpent, and said to inhabit the
Pātāla; Bg. 10. 29; R. 15 83. -3
An elephant, Me. 14, 36; Si. 4.
63; V. 4 25. -4 A shark. -5 A
cruel or tyrannical person. -6 (At
the end of comp.) Any pre-emi-
nent or distinguished person, *e g.*
पुरुषनागः. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg
projecting from a wall to hang any-
thing upon. -9 Piper betel. -10
One of the five vital airs of the
body, that which is expelled by
eructation. -11 The number 'seven.'
—*ग* 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the
astronomical periods (Karanas)
called द्यु. -4 The effects of that
period on anything done during it.
-5 The asterism called आश्लेष. —*गी*
1 A female Nāga. -2 A female ele-
phant —*Comp* —*अग* Hastināpura.
—*अंगना* 1. a female elephant. -2.
the proboscis of an elephant. —*अंश-*
दा, अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. —*अंजना* a
female elephant. —*अधिपः* an epi-
thet of Sesha. —*अंतकः, अराति, अरिः*
1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. a pea-
cock. -3 a lion. —*अशनः* 1. a pea-
cock, Pt. 1 159 -2. an epithet of
Garuda. -3 a lion. आहव्यः = नाग-
केसर q. v. —*आननः* an epithet of
Gane. 1. —*आनन* a drama by Śrī-
harsa —*आनन* Hastināpura —*उद्गः* 1.

a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sesha. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Sesha -2. N. of the author of Paribhāshendusekhara and several other works. -3 N. of Patanjali. -उदर 1. a breast-plate. -2. a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भपिड्वभेद). -कश्यपा a serpent virgin. -कणः the castor-oil plant -कि-जरकः नामकेसर q. v. -केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. -गर्भ red lead. -रुद्रः an epithet of Siva. -रु 1. red lead. -2. tin. -जिहिका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः, -दंतकः 1. ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -दंती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Asleśhā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नामकं tin. -नामन् m. holy basil. -नासः the proboscis of an elephant. -नि-दुहः a large pin of bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvana. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Ashādhā. -पतिः an epithet of (1) Airāvata. (2) Sesha. -पदः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिव्यं). -पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuna. -पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिव्यं). -पुर 1. Hastināpura. -2. N. of a city in Pātāla. -पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बधुः the holy fig-tree. -बलः an epithet of Bhīma. -बृहणः an epithet of Siva. -संडलिकः 1. a snake-keeper. -2. a snake-catcher. -महः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f., -यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. -रक्त, रेणुः red lead. -रजः the orange-राजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. a large elephant. -रुक् 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. -बहुरी, -बहुरी piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2. an elephant driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuda. -5 the chief of a herd of elephants. -6 the chief person in an assembly. -वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका वास्या नामनीथीति शाब्दित V. P. -संभव, संदृतं red lead. -साङ्ग्यं Hastināpura.

नागिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

नागर a. (री f.) [नगरे भवः अण्] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town -7 Nameless. -रः 1 citizen (पौर); Me. 25, Sānti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrol.) -8 Denial of knowledge. -र 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इतभीरीः स्मरतु सकथ संवृते नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant स्तुही. -Comp. -आह dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः वृत्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैनां S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोसि V. 2. -3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वत्). -कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. -क 1 Dry ginger. (-रिक्) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की f.) [नगर्या भवः टक्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीडः, -नागरीडः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट-वृत्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnātak country.

नाटकं [नट-वृत्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition, for definition and other information: see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. -की The court of Indra

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-वृत्] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वरेणः प्रसगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नटया अपत्यं आरक्] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparīpakas, q. v. 6. g. the Ratnāvali, Priyadarsikā or Vid-dhasālabhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it. -नाटिका कूनवृत्त्या स्यात्स्त्रीभाषा चतुरङ्गिका । प्रदयातो दीरललितस्तत्र स्वावाय-को नृपः । ... स्यादतः पुरसंवेना संगतिव्यापुताऽथवा । नवावुरागा कन्याऽन नाटिका नृपवश-जा । सप्रवर्तेत नेतासां देव्यान्नासेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्वैज्येष्टा प्रगल्भा नृपवशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः समो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्स्त्रीश्री स्वल्पविमर्शः सधयः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटिकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation, भीतिनाटिक-केन S. 5.

नाट्यः, -रः [नटया अपत्यं दृक् दृक् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्य [नटस्येदं कृत्यं व्यञ्ज] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वर्ये Ratn. 1. 6, नृतं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधानं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor. -ट्यः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धार्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1. a dancing-hall. -2. a theatre. -शास्त्र 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड=नाल q. v.

नाडिः, -डी f. 1. The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); पञ्चाधिकदशनाडीचक्रमध्यास्थितायां Māl. 5. 1. 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time = 1 Muhurta. -9. A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. -Comp. -चरणः a bird. -चीर 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the wool is wound. -जंघः 1. a crow. -2. a kind of crane. -तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2 a de-baucher, ravisher. -नक्षत्रं-जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes, नाडिकाविच्छेदपट्टः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the hours are struck).

नाडि (डी) धम *a.* Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधमेन स्वासेन K. 353 -मः A goldsmith.

नाडिधय *a.* Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः = नारिकेल q. v.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression, पुष्पा नाणक-सोषिका सकलिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर *a.* Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर *a.* Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नात्रः 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -त्र 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ 1. P. (नाथति but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किञ्च पतिं न सूयतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथंति के नाम न लोकनाथ N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितवन्ते Mv. 1. 12; (Mammata quotes the line दीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुच-युगं पञ्चावृतं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg' and says that नाथते should, therefore be नाथति); सपिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नाथ-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्ययुधं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; बिलोकः कैलासं &c. -2 A husband -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्तस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependant, subject.

नादः [नद् घञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंह-नादः घनं &c. -2 A sound in general; Mal. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिच *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; शब्दद्वन्द्वेनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19. 5. -2 Bellowing, roaring; खरं, सिंहं &c.

नादिय (सी. f.) (नद्या नदस्य वा ढक्) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rock-salt.

नाथ *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाथ = नाथ q. v.

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (=विना); (with acc, instr. or abl.); नाना नारीं निष्कला लोकयान्ना Vop.; (विश्व) न नाना शत्रुना रामात् वर्षेगाधोक्षजेवरः *ibid* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अस्य *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse -अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -आत्मवादिन *a.* maintaining the Sāṅkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. -कारं *ind.* having done variously. -ग्रहः taking separately. -जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts -स्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. -रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4 -रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण *a.* of different colours -विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं *ind.* in various ways. -वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानान *ind.* Ved. Differently separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected, अविनाभावः संबधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं = तदभावे तदभावरूपा व्याप्ति).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नादिकरः, नादिर *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदति देवा अत्र नद्-घञ् पुषो० वृद्धिः ङीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity, at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. -4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते। देवद्विजष्टपादीनां तस्मान्नांदीति संज्ञिता || or द्वेवद्विजष्टपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका। नंदति देवता यस्या तस्मान्नांदीति कीर्तिता || -Comp. -करः see नादित्-निनादः, -नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well. -मुख *a.* (the class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखआहु is offered. (-खं),

आहु a Śrāddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खी) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Śrāddha. -वादिन *m.* 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer -आहु see नांदीमुख See above.

नांदीकः 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीआहु see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber. -त्यः the son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी. f.) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नद्-घञ् मश्वांता-देश cf. Un. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2. &c.; निम्नाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52, Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -म 1 The navel of a wheel, Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्द्विपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनभि q. v. -5 A paramount sovereign or lord, R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. -भिः *f.* Musk. (v. e. सनभि). (N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः). -Comp. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -कंडकः, -ख (गो) लकः ruptured navel. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, भूः epithet of Brahmā. -नाडी, -नाल 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. -वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभिरस्य सिन्धोः लङ्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभिल 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभय *a.* [नाभि यत्] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. -भयः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses -1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिपतिः Ku. 1. 1; तर्जुनीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7.

नाहः [नह् मन्वे वल्] 1 Binding confinement -2 A trap or snare -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-विः An epithet of Yayāti नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.). -1 Lowness, downward motion (' down ', ' under ', ' below '), निपत्, निषद्. -2 A group or collection ; निकार निकाय. -3 Intensity ; निकाम, निगृहीत. -4 Command, order ; निदेश. -5 Continuance, permanence ; निविशते. -6 Skill, निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबन्ध. -8 Inclusion (' into, ' ' in '), निपीतसुद्रकं. -9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट. -10 Insult, wrong, harm, निवृत्ति, निकार. -11 Showing, निदर्शन. -12 Cessation, निवृत्. -13 Resort, refuge, निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation -17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निःक्षिप = निक्षिपृ q. v.

निःक्षिप *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away. -2 Passed, spent (as time) निःक्षेप 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears.).

निःशिष *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [निर्गत. शेषो यस्य] Whole, complete, entire ; निःशेषविश्राणित-कोशजातं R. 5. 1. —न, -वेण *ind.* wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [निश्चित श्रेय. नि०] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस [often written निश्वास] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing. निःश्वसित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed. -2 Sighing. -न 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अयि विरम निःसहासि जातं Māl. 3 ; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense.

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ;

वाणः स्वरामुक्तानिःसृतेः Rām. Si. 9 25 -2 To depart, set out for, Ms. 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude, यो हेनकुभस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36 —*Caus.* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरण 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate -3 Final departure, death -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit. निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus. निःस्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure -2 The water of boiled rice

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate —उ, -टे Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of ' neat ', ' at hand '. ' had or close by, ' वहति निकटे कालोत्तः समस्तभयावहं Śānti. 3. 2.).

निकम् 10 A To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [नि कम् वञ्] 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant, निकामजलां सोतोचहर S. 6 19 -2 Desirous of. —न, -नं Wish, desire —सं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 ' I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night. ' -3 Very much, exceedingly, निकामं श्रमांगी Māl. 2. 3, often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final *म्*, निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7 ; Ku. 5. 23, Si. 4. 54.

निकाननं Desire, longing after.

निकर [निम्न भावाद्दे अण्] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection, पपात स्वेदाडुपसर इव हर्षाश्चनिकरः Git. 11 ; Si. 4 58, Rs. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षण See under निवृष्.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone, निकषे हेमरेखेव R. 17. 46, Mv. 1. 4. -2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test ; नन्वेव दुर्पनिकषरतव चन्द्रकेतुः U. 5. 10, आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48 ; Dk. 1, K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch stone, कनकनिकषश्चिह्नचिह्नसनेन श्रवसिति न सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7 ; कनकनिकष-रिन्गमा विद्याविद्या न मनोवैशी V. 4.

1, 5 19.—Comp. —उपलः, —यावत् *m.* —पादाणः a touch stone, whet-stone, तस्मैमहेमनिकषोपलनां तनोति Git. 11 ; तत्त्वनिकषयावा तु तेषा विपद् II. 1. 210. 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Rāvana or of imps in general. —*ind* Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.) ; निकषा सौधमिति Dk. विलम्ब लंकां निकषा हानिष्यति Si. 1. 68. —Comp. —आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [नि-वि-वञ् कृत्वम्] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general, Mv. 1. -2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place, काशीनिकायः &c -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकायः [of P. III 1 129] A dwelling, habitation, house, न प्रणय्यो जनं कञ्चिन्निकायं तेषां विपद् Bk. 6 66.

निकार &c See under निवृ.

निकाशः, स [नि-काश्च-वञ्] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.) ; Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing ; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुञ्चनः A measure of capacity equal to 1 of a *Kudava* (also निकुञ्चक).

निकुञ्जः -जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers, यमुनातीरवानीरनिकुञ्जे संदमस्थितं Git. 4, 2, 11 ; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A vault, Māl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern, Māl. 9. 3.

निकुम्भ. 1 N. of an attendant of Siva ; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुम्भिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankā. -2 An image of Bhadrakālī on the west side of Lankā. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं (चं) व A flock, collection, mass, multitude ; लतनिकुरं च Git. 11. किरण° A. L. 20 ; चिकुर° 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8 U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter.

-4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence तीर्णो-
निकारणः Ve. 6. 43; Mv. 3. 41, 5. 14; 78; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness, malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.
निकारणः Killing, slaughter.

निकृत् *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended, U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest -7 Base, low, vile. -8 Humiliation. -Comp. -प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded. -मति *a.* depraved in mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked. -ति: *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception; अनिकृतिनिपुण ते चेष्टितं मानशौह Ve. 5. 21; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation, Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, reproach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. -Comp. -प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded, wicked.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked. निकृत् *6 P.* 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up; विश्वासाद्भयस्यैव भूलाभ्यपि निकृति Pt. 2. 39; निकृत्स्त्रिव मानसं Bk. 7. 11; भृष्टनिकृत्कट्टे: R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself (A.).

निकृत्तन Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृत्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, destroying; विरहिनिर्कृतनकुतसुखाकृतिकेत-किदंतुरितारो(वसते) Git. 11. -न1 Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting; एकेन नखनिकृत्तनेन सर्वं कार्णायसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष् 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकृषणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. -2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of round.

निकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. -ह Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेतः -तकः 1 A house, habitation, mansion, abode; अतिगोकर्णनिकेतमोश्वरं R. 8. 33; 14. 58; Bg. 12. 19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 26; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. -नं A mansion, house, abode; सिजाना मंजुमंजोर

प्रविशेन निकेतनं Git. 11; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निक्रमण Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निक्रणः, निकाणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्ष 1 P. (निक्षते) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for लिखा q v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down, Y 1. 103; Amaru 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of देवोहस्ते निक्षिपता Rātn. 1; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179, R. 1. 34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit. -4 To encamp. -5 cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on with loc.); अल मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge; pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समक्ष तु निक्षेपण निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपण 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet); Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेप *m.* A depositor, pawnier.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brāhmaṇa. (ब्राह्मणी).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To bury, inter; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखन्तु Y. 3. 1; वसुधायां निखन्तु: R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a column); निखन्तान जयस्तंभात् R. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into; निखन्तान शरं युजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55, Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72.

निखनन Digging in, burying; as in स्थूणनिखननन्याय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed; शस्त्रं निखातमुद्धारयतामुस्तः R. 9. 78; 13. 61; अष्टादशद्वीपनिखातयुग्मः 6. 38; गाढ निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 20. -3 Dug in, buried.

निखर्ष *a.* Dwarfish. -र्ष A billion.

निखल *a.* [निपुणं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्] Complete, whole, entire, all; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमचिराद् भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत् Me. 94.

निगड *a.* [निगल् अच् लस्य डः] Fettered, chained; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -हः. -ह 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत Si. 5. 48; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडन Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains, fetter, (fig. also), निद्रानिगडितजनः दृशि Dk.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, announce; Si. 9. 76. -2 To declare, say, speak; R. 2. 33. -3 To speak to, address, (any one). -4 To enumerate. -5 To call, name.

निगदः, निगादः 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. -2 A prayer repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning anything without knowing the meaning; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्दते Nir. -5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. -तं A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain; acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखांतं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः 1 The Veda or Vedic text; साहच्यं साहवा साहेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64, Māl. 9. 4. -2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमो भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word). -6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road. -12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमित *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगमः, -गणं &c. See under निग.

निघ *a.* Pleasing. -घ: 1 The mind, -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Panting.

निघ 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निगर; निगर: Swallowing, devouring.

निगरणं 1 Swallowing, devouring -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. -ण: 1 The throat -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (ग)ल: 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; वत् *m.* a horse.

निगर (ल) क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनानिगीर्णयोपमेयरय अट्टयवसान सैका K. P. 10.

निगुह *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed, Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -हु *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगुहन Concealing, hiding.

निगुधनं Killing, slaughter.

निगुह 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control, निगुह शोकं K. 25; स्वर्क तेजो निगुह Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निगुहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise, Ms. 8. 310, 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्यधुता निगुहीतधेनु: R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes); सादुरोऽभिजि निगुह Mk. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रजया निगुहीतः इत्यम् Mu 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निगुह्यतानभीशवः S. 1.

निगुहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; सो निगुहीतामि U. 4.

निगुहीति: *f.* 1 Restraint, check. -2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निगुह: 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection, as in दंष्ट्रिय-निगुह Ms. 6. 52, Y. 1. 222. Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down, Ms. 6. 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; स्वाक्षिप्रहेतु नरः निघन प्रवर्तः Mk. 1. 22, Si. 2. 88. -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9.

25, 15, 6; Ku. 5. 53 -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निगुहानुग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1, निगुहास्त्यमनुग्रहाकर्तः R. 11. 90, 55, 12. 52, 63 -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, diagnet. -11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument (cf. Mn. 5. 10. -12 A handle -13 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -स्थान the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

निगुहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. -ण 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -3 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

निगुह: 1 Punishment -2 An imprecation; as in निगुहस्ते भ्रयात् 'confusion seize thee!', Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. -घ: 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

निघदु: 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particularly the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yaska in his Nirukta.

निघष: निघषण See under निघुष.

निघस: 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

निघात: 1 A blow, stroke, R. 11. 78. -2 Suppression or absence of accent. -3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघाति: *f.* An iron club

निघुष्टं Sound, noise.

निघुष 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघष: निघषण 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki 2. 51 -2 Grinding

निघुष *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघुष *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excoiated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant. -घ: 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. -घ The mark of a hoof.

निघ *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant), तथापि निघ रूप तावकीनि: प्रदीकृत मे हृदय गुणोयै: Ki 3. 12; निघस्य मे भर्तुनिदेशोऽयं देवी क्षमस्वेति चक्रवर्तनम: R. 14. 53 -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on (a following the gender etc. of) a substantive; इति विश्वार्थान्निघवर्गः -4 (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निघि 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up -2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निघित.

समुपेत्य गोरदे: Ghat. 1; शकुतनीडनिघितं विभ्रज्जममदलं S. 7. 11, Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

निघय: 1 A collection, heap, multitude, Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions, as उपमाननिघय: -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिघय. -4 Certainty.

निघयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.

निघाय: A heap.

निघित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; Si. 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up. -4 Piled or heaped up.

निघिकी, -नेचिकी An excellent cow.

निघुंषण Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epithet of Soma. -3 N. of an *avabhrīta*. q. v.

निघुल: 1 A kind of reed -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानादरमात् सरसनिघुलादुपलोदङ्गुलः खं Me 14 (where Mall. observes: -निघुली नाम महाकवि: कालिदासस्य सहाय्यः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover. cf. निघोल. -4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acutangula).

निघुलनं 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

निघोल: 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; एवंत नीलनीचोलचारु Git. 11; शीलय नीलनिघोलं 5. -2 A bed cover. -3 The cover of a litter (दाहिकावत्).

निघोलक: 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निघुलवि: N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निघुलवि: N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas), see Ms. 10. 22.

निघुलद: 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निघ 3 U. (नेगकि, नेनिकं, प्रणेनेकि, निक) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सरतः पयः पपुरनेनिघुलवराणि Si. 5. 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish. -With तिष्ठ to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 191, Ms. 5. 127.

निघ *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

निघ [निघा जायते निघद-] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. -2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country, निघ वदुः पुनरन्यनिघा रुचि Si. 17. 4, R. 3. 1b, 18. 27; Ms. 2.

50. -3 Peculiar -4 Continual, perpetual. —m. pl. One's own people

निज् 2 A (निज्) To wash. —WIII
प्र to wash (प्रणिज्)

निटलं (Sometimes written निटि-
ल) The forehead, निटिलतटचुंबित
Dk. 4, 15. —Comp —अन्नः N of
Siva

निटानं The downward flight or
swoop of birds, see डान

निपय a. Ved 1 Hidden, concealed. —2 Secret, mysterious. —पय
A secret or mystery.

नितंबः [निधृतं तस्यै काष्ठे, तस्य काष्ठाया]
1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a
woman), (the circumference of
the hip and loins), यात यच्च नितंबयो-
रुक्तया मंदं विलासादिव S 2. 2, R.
4. 52, 6. 17, Me. 41, Bh. 1. 5; M.
2. 7. —2 The slope, ridge, side,
flank of a mountain, सनाकवानितं
नितंबवचिरं (गिरि) Ki. 5 27, सेव्या-
नितंबाः किञ्च सुधराणास्तु स्मरस्मेर-
विलासिनीना Bh. 1 19, V. 4. 26,
Bk. 2. 8, 7. 58 —3 A precipice —4
The sloping bank of a river. —5 The
shoulder. —Comp. —विंशं round or
circular hips, Rs 1. 4.

नितंबवत् a. Having beautiful hips.
—नी 1 A woman; चरु चुचुन नितंबवती
द्वयितं Git 1, V. 4. 26.

नितंबिन् a. [नितंब - अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1
Having beautiful hips, having well-
sloped buttocks (often applied
to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16,
R. 19. 26. —2 Having beautiful
sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A
woman with large and handsome
hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68, Ku 3.
7. —2 A woman in general, Pt.
4. 32, 86.

नितरां ind. 1 Wholly, entirely,
completely, प्राणास्त्वजामि नितरा तद्-
वाहिहेतोः Ch. P. 41, Bn. 1. 96. —2
Exceedingly, excessively, very much;
तुदंति चेतां नितरां प्रवासिना Rs. 2. 4,
Amaru 10; Bh. 2. 18; शेषितसरास
निदाये नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधुः Pt 1. 104,
नितरा नीचोरभीति Bv. 1. 9. —3 Con-
tinually, always, eternally. —4 At
all events. —5 Certainly. —6 Ved. In
a low tone. —7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions
of the lower regions, see पाताल.

नितांत a. Extraordinary, exces-
sive, very much, intense; नितांतक-
ठिना रुजं सम न वेद या मानसी V. 2. 11;
R. 3. 8. —तं ind. Excessively, very
much, exceedingly, in a high degree;
Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य a. [निर्वर्धनं निवर्तं वा मयं निवर्ध-
य, P. IV. 2. 104 Vart.] 1

(a) Continual, perpetual, con-
stant, ever lasting, eternal, uninter-
rupted, यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते II. 1.
48, नित्यज्योत्स्नाः प्रतिहततमोद्युत्तिर्यदाः
प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Mall. as
an interpolation), Ms. 2. 203. (b)
Imperishable, indestructible; वृथिवि
द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka h. —2
Invariable, regular, fixed, not op-
tional, regularly prescribed (opp.
काश्च) —3 Necessary, obligatory,
essential. —4 Ordinary, usual (opp.
भेदित्य). —5 (At the end of comp.)
Constantly dwelling in, perpetually
engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतिरं,
अरण्यं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. —त्यः
The ocean. —त्यः An epithet of the
goddess Durgā. —तत् An indispen-
sable or inevitable act. —त्यं ind.
Daily, constantly, always, ever, per-
petually, eternally. —Comp. —अन-
व्यायः invariable suspension of Ve-
dic studies, Ms. 4. 107. —अनित्य a.
eternal and perishable. —कृतु a. regu-
larly recurring at the seasons.
—कर्मन् m. —कृत्य, क्रिया any daily
and necessary rite, a constant act or
duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —गतिः
an, wind. —गृहं daily alms giv-
ing —नियमः an invariable rule.
—नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly
recurring, or any ceremony con-
stantly performed to accomplish a
particular object, (c. g. a पर्वश्राद्ध).
—प्रलयः sleep. —युक्तः the Supreme
spirit. —यौवना (ever youthful) an
epithet of Draupadi. —संश्रित a. per-
petually alarmed, ever suspicious.
—समासः 'a necessary compound',
a compound the meaning of which
cannot be expressed by its consti-
tuent members used separately (the
separate ideas having merged in
one), e g. जमदग्नि, जयद्वय &c, इवन
नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता, -त्वं 1 Invariableness, con-
stancy, continuance, eternity, per-
petuity. —2 Necessity. —3 Persever-
ance.

नित्यदा ind. Perpetually, always,
constantly, eternally.

नित्यदाश्च ind. Constantly, always,
eternally, Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96;
4. 150.

निद् 1 U. (नेदिते) 1 To be near.
—2 To blame, censure, approach;
cf. निद्.

निद् f. Ved. Mocking, despising,
censuring.

निद् a. Censuring. —दं Poison,
(also निद्).

निदुः 1 A man. —2 One without
herpes.

निदुःशक, -न &c. See under निदुःश-
निदुःशकः [निदुःशकः वत् शक्यादि-
कृत] 1 Heat, warmth. —2 The hot
season, summer (the month of ज्येष्ठ
and आषाढ). निदुःशकनिदुःशकालागतेः Bv.
1 16, निदुःशकः जडपागनः प्रियं Rs.
1. 1, Pt. 104, Ku. 7. 84. —3
Sweat, perspiration. —4 The water
of perspiration. —Comp. —करः the
sun —कालः summer. —सिंधुः a river
in hot season, (nearly dry)

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter.
—2 A rope for tying up a calf —3 A
primary cause, the first or essential
cause. निदाननिधेयमुक्तुलस्य सन्तः R.
3 1, अथवा बलनरंभा निदान क्षयपदः
Si 2 94 —4 A cause in general;
सुच मयि गानमनिदान Git. 5 —5 (In
medicine) Inquiry into the causes
of a disease, pathology. —6 Dia-
gnosis of a disease —7 End, termi-
nation. —8 Purity, purification, cor-
rectness. —9 Claiming the reward of
penitential acts. —Comp. —रथान one
of the departments of medical
science.

निदिग्ध p. p. [निदिग्ध] 1
Smear, anointed. —2 Increased,
accumulated. —रना Small carda-
mons.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See
under निधेय.

निदि 6 P. To order, point out
&c., see निर्दिश.

निदिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out. —2 Or-
dered, directed. —3 Advised, en-
joined.

निदिशः 1 Order, command, direc-
tion, instruction; वाक्येभ्यं स्वपिता
रथे निदिशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदिशे पृथगा-
दिदेश R. 14. 58; Ku. 3. 4. —2
Speech, narration, conversation. —3
Vicinity, neighbourhood. —4 A ves-
sel, vase.

निदिशित् a. Pointing &c. —नी 1 A
quarter, point of the compass. —2 A
region

निदिश् Caw. 1 To show, point
out, R 6. 31. —2 To prove, esta-
blish, demonstrate. —3 To consider,
treat of, discuss (as in a book). —4
To teach, explain. —5 To illustrate by
an example; cf. निर्दिश. —6 To in-
troduce, cause to enter. —7 To show
oneself to (a person).

निदिशक a. 1 Seeing. —2 Seeing in-
to, perceiving. —3 Pointing out,
proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदिशन a. 1 Pointing, showing. —2
Proclaiming, declaring, announcing.
—3 Teaching. —न 1 View, insight,
looking into, sight, vision. —2 Point-
ing to, showing. —3 Proof, evidence,

बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3 23 -4 An instance, example, illustration, ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं S. 2, निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्वहुवृण नरः St. 2. 50, R. 8. 45 -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). —ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined. —निदर्शना । अभवन्वस्तुसंबन्ध उपमापारिकल्पकः K. P. 10, e. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2. P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाया-सुलभानिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3, निद्रासुप्तां क्षिपन् Mā. 2. 12 -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state -Comp. —अलस a. dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep; निद्रालस बर्हिणः V. 3. 2. —भंगः awaking. —तृक्षः darkness. —सज्जनं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण a. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु a Sleeping, asleep. —लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन a. [निवृत्तं वनं यस्मात्, Un. 2. 81] Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वापदानारूपदे Mk. 1. 14. —नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वधर्मे निधन श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; श्लेच्छनिधननिधने कलयसि करवालं Git. 1; कलपातेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधने विद्या-रूपमन्तर्धनं Bh. 2. 16; Pt. 1. 21; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sāman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music), -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence; receptacle. —नः The head of a family. —नं Family, race. —Comp. —करिन् a. fatal, destructive. —क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence, poverty, Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, put or set down; शिरसि निधानं जलिषुं Bh. 3. 123; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52, St. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of; निधे विजयांसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with; दिनांते निहितं तेजः सविश्वं हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain; सलिलैर्निहितं रजः क्षितौ Ghat. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon; cf. निधे. -7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up,

-12 To remember, keep or bear in mind -13 To end, close

निधा Ved 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare

निधान 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir, निधान धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure; निधानगर्भास्त्रिंशत् सागरांश्चरां R. 3. 9, Bg. 9. 18; विद्येव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. -5 Hoard, store, property; wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आवारे कि] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir; जल°, तोय°, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities -Comp. -ईश्वरः -नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [नितरां धुवनं हस्तपादादिचालनम्] 1 Agitation, trembling -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition, अतिशय-मधुरिदुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2, St. 11. 18; Ch P 4, 8, 23. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निध्य 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at, अंगुलीयके निध्यायन्ती M. 1; St. 8. 69, 12. 40, Kt. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात a. Meditated or thought on. निध्यान Seeing, beholding, sight. निध्यानः Sound.

निनष्टु a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk. 4. 33

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise; U. 3. 7; उच्चचार निनदांभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15, Rs. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित a. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. —तं A sound.

निनादित्व a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयनं See under निनी.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनद्ः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाहः A water-jar to be put in to the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch; Y. 3. 295 -2 To bend, incline; बन्ध निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time)

निनयनं 1 Performance -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out

निनृत्त a. Repeated (as a portion of a verse)

निनृत्तिः f. Repetition.

निद्र 1 P (निदिति, निदित, प्रणिदिति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn, निनिद्र रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती Ku. 5. 1, सा निद्रंती स्वा-नि भाग्यानि चाला S. 5. 30, Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42

निद्रक a. [निद्र-वृत्] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निद्रं, निद्रा [निद्र-भावे-रुद्र अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; व्याज-स्तुतिर्मुखे निद्रा K. P. 10; पर°, वेद°. 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. —स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2 covert praise.

निद्रित p. p. [निद्र-क] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निद्र a. 1 Blameable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निद्रुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः-प A water-jar. —पः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) टः, निपठनं, निपठितः f. Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down, निपतंती पतिमध्यपातयत् R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate, देवास्तद्वेते हरमूढभार्ये कि-शद्वज्राजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; R. 4. 50; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon; सिंहे शिष्टुरपि निपतति मद्मालिन-कपोलनिधितु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot, सङ्कटंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place; अम्यहितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). —Caus. 1 To cause to fall down,

throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy; तत् निपात्य सह वयुजनाक्षितेयैः Mu. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation; एते पञ्चविंशतिरजन्ता निपात्यन्ते Sk.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down

निपात्य 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting; पयोधरोत्सेधनि पातचूर्णितः Ku. 5. 24, Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descending, fall; निक्षितनिपातः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः, निपातोयं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable, see P. I. 4. 5C -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन a. Killing, destroying -नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित a. 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् a. 1 Falling down, alighting; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying; R. 11. 21.

निपलाशं ind. Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छेदं भिष्यतेनेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपान 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; ग्राहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं दृग्मेघं हस्तादिभं S. 2. 6; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत p. Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीतिः f. Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपाद Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble, Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace, गुरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress -5 To eclipse

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11 -2 Hurting, injuring. -ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित p. p. 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful, वयस्य निस्सर्गनिपुणाः स्त्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.), वाचि निपुणः, वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. -णं ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमन्विष्यन्नुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबध् 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आत्मवंतं न कर्माणि निबध्नाति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41, 9. 9; 14. 7; 18. 17 Ms. 6. 14, Ku. 5. 10 -2 To fix upon, rivet त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect, R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange; हेम-निबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचक्रबद्धः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose, मया निबद्धं यमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of -4 Set or inlaid with -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. 7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबद्ध m. 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder

निबध् 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness, Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work, प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिनिबध् चक्रे Vās. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; चूर्वा पिता-

महोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -2 Cause, reason. -धं Song, singing.

निबधनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay; आज्ञानिबधनं जाता जीवलोकर्य U. 3, यस्त्वनिबधं मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबधनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection, त्वत्त्वदाज्ञानिबधनाः M. 4. 14, परस्परनिबधनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्यप्रतिष्ठानिबधनानि देहिना इत्यवधारतज्ञानि Māl. 4 'based on' &c. , प्रत्यक्षा 3, अनिबधन causeless, accidental, U. 5. 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle, Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सद्भूतिः सन्निबधनः Si. 2. 112 (where निबधन means 'a treatise' also). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबधित् a. 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब(व) हृण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.), Ki. 2. 43, Mv. 3. 37 -णं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निबिड् a. Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult, Ku. 3. 59. See निविड्.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn, निबोध साधो तव चेत्कुतुहलं Ku. 5. 52, 3. 14, Ms. 1. 68; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भाक्] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धग्रन्थकनकाब्जनिभं बह्वर्ति. Māl. 1. 40; so चन्द्रनिभानना &c. -भः -स 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at; निभाल्य भूयो निजगौरिमाणं मा नाम मानं सहस्रं यासीः Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मां न भाभिनि निभालयसि प्रभातनीलारविन्दसंदर्भगिपदेः कदाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception. निभूत a. 1 Quite frightened (अत्यंतभीत). -2 Gone, past.

निभृत *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of, चित्तया निभृतः Bhāg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निभृतो भूत्वा Pt. 1, नभसा निभृतुना R. 8. 15, 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6. 2, Si. 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. -5 (*a*) Still, silent; निभृतद्विरेफं (कान्ते) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (*b*) Steady, fixed, immoveable, motionless, S. 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; अनिभृता वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Māl. 2. 12, Mv. 3. 14. -7 Modest, humble, अनिभृतकरेषु मिथेषु Me. 68. प्रणामनिभृता कुलवधुरिव Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary, निभृतनिर्कुञ्जग्रहं गतया Git. 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door) -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -तं Modesty, humility. -तं *and* 2 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3, Si. 3. 74, Me. 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

निमद्: A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निमन्त्र 10 *A.* To invite, call, summon; दिग्भ्यो निमन्त्रिताश्चैनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

निमन्त्रण 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -Comp. —पत्रं 1. An invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

निमयः Barter, exchange.

निमज्ज 6 *P.* 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा हरेनोपलेन निमज्जत्युदके तरन् । तथा निमज्जतोऽधस्तादुक्तौ दातृपतीच्छकौ Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; शोके सुहृत्स्वाविरतं न्यमांकीत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31, Si. 9. 74, Git. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation, एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेष्विवाकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निमज्ज *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); वल्मीकार्धनिमज्जमूर्तिः S. 7. 11; निमज्जस्य पयोराक्षो, चित्तानिमज्ज &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जयुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तल्पे कांतोतरेः सार्धं मन्वेऽहं धिक् निमज्जयुं Bk. 5. 20.

निमज्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); हङ् निमज्जनमुपैति सुधायां N. 5. 94; एवं संसारगह्वरे न्यमज्जननिमज्जने Mb.

निमानं 1 Measure. -2 Price (निमानं = मूल्यं Sk).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

निमित्तं [नि-मिद क Tv.] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason, निमित्तैर्निमित्तिकयोरय क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान) -3 Any apparent cause, pretext, निमित्तसार्थं भव सत्यसाक्षिन् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधिन भवितव्यं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target, निमित्तादपराद्धेषां शोधकस्थे वलितं Si. 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1, निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केराव Bg. 1. 31, R. 1. 86, Ms. G. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by', किञ्चिन्निमित्तमात्मकः S. 3, निमित्तं, निमित्तेन, निमित्तात् 'because of', 'on account of.') -Comp. —अर्थः the infinitive mood (ingram). —आवृत्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. —कारण, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. —कालः a specific time. —कृत *m.* a crowd. —धर्मः 1. expiation -2. an occasional rite -विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (-*m.*) an astrologer.

निमित्ति *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground). **निमिदल** *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

निमिष 6 *P.* To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle Bg. 5. 9.

निमिष *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -*m.* A god.

निमिषः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 the shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye -5 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. —अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमिषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c; see निमिष, हरति निमिषात् कालः सर्वं Mōha M. 4.; अनिमिषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look', R. 2. 13, 3. 43, 61. -Comp. —हृत् *f.* lightning. —रश्मि *m.* a fire fly.

निमिषकः 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

निमील 1 *P.* 1 To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निमील नरोत्तममिया हतचेन्द्रा तमसेव कौसुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोप-

निमीलितः R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजाणां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also), नरेशे जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145, यानिमीलितनक्षत्रा Hainv. —Caus. 1 To shut, close. उन्मीलितायि दृष्टिर्निमीलितवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यामिमील दृक्जनयनं नालिनी Si. 9. 11, लीलापन्नं न्यमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36, 5. 57, R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking, नयननिमीलनस्त्रियया यया ते Git. 4, Amaru. 35. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमीलित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened, R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

निमूलं *and*. Down to the root' निमूलकायं कषति.

निमेषः Barter, exchange.

निम्न *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.), चक्रितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12, Si. 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. —मं 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5, न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निर्वर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part, जलनिविडितवस्त्र्यक्तानिम्नोन्नताभिः Māl. 4. 10. -Comp. —उन्नत *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. —गतं a low place. —गा a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

निम्बः A tree with bitter fruits; आश्रं छित्त्वा कुडारेण निम्बं परिचरेत्तु यः । यश्चैनं पयसा सिञ्चेन्नवारय मधुरो भवेत् Rām -Comp. —तृक्षः 1. the Mandāra tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

निम्ब *f.* A kind of जंजीर (lime). निम्बः The common lime.

निम्बुक्ति *f.*, निम्बोच्चः Sunset.

नियन्त्रण —णा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint, अनियन्त्रणमुद्योगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. -2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense); अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियन्त्रणं S. D. 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

नियन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

नियय 1 *P.* 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृतश्च निययति

स्वयं Bg. 7 20 ; (सुतां) रक्षाक मेना न नियतुमुद्यमात् Ku 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath, &c). Ms. 2 192, न कथंचन दयातः यद्वति स्वां नियच्छति Ms 10 59 'does not suppress or conceal,' &c -3 To offer, give -का नः कुल निवपनात् नियच्छति S 6 24 -4 To punish chastise. नियंतव्यश्च राजाभिः Ms 9 213 -5 To regulate or direct in general ; लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरं S 4 2 -3 To attain, obtain ; तालजश्चाप्रयासन मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115 ; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume -8 To place upon. -Caus (नियमयान्ते) 1 To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish ; नियमयति विमार्गप्रास्थितानात्तदं S 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten ; Si. 7. 56, R. 5, 73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve; छायादुर्मानयमिताश्रमयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत n. p. 1 Curbed, restrained. -2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, self-governed -3 Abstemious, temperate. -4 Attentive, intent -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 (a) Certain, settled, sure; Pt. 1 284 (b) Fixed; प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, observed (as a vow &c); S. 7. 20 -त ind. 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः f. 1 Restraint, restriction. -2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिचलाङ्ग Dk. ; नियतेनियोगात् Si. 4. 34 ; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obligation. -4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियतु m 1 A charioteer, driver Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator ; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking -2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining, preventing. -4 A restraint, check. वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; Ms 8. 122. -5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage, नायमेकांतो नियमः S.B. -7 Regularity. Rata. 1 20 -8 Certainty, ascertainment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or self imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions), R. 1 94 ; Ki. 5. 40 ; (see Malh on Si. 13, 23). -12 Any minor observance

or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v. : शौचमिज्या तपो दान स्वाध्यायोपस्थानिग्रहः । व्रतमनोपवास च स्नान च नियमा द्वा ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities ; नियमविप्रकारेणो S 1, R 15 74. -14 (in Mīm. phil) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional विधिरत्यतमप्राप्तो नियमः पात्रेके सति -15 (In Yoga phil) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation *nyoga*. -16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common place or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering (as the voice) (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Comp. -निद्रा rigid observance of prescribed rites. -पत्र a written agreement -विधि a religious rite, daily ritual; Ku 1. 60. -स्थ a observing penance, Ku. 5. 13 -स्थितिः f. steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमन 1 Checking, punishing : restraining, subduing, नियमनादसतां च नराधिपः R. 9. 6 -2 Restriction, limitation -3 Humiliation -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses

नियमित p. p. 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered. -3 Removed, lessened -4 Governed, guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow -3 A boatman.

नियामक a. (सिका f.) 1 Restraining, checking -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely -4 Guiding, governing. -कः 1 A master, ruler. -2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman, sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen, Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियान्तन See नियान्त.

नियुज्ज 7 A 1 To appoint, depute, order (with loc.), वन्ता नियेयविषये मन्त्राधिकृत्यै Māl 1. 9, असाधुदृष्टी तत्र भवत्ये काश्यपः य इमानाश्रमधर्मं नियुज्ज

S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain -4 To yoke, harness (as horses) -5 To employ, engage -6 To authorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harass. -Caus 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to: (स्मर) वधुया स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku 4 42 -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge, Bg. 3. 1, प्रश्नकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. ; Pt. 5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदु-शेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mu. 6. -5 To use, employ, Pt. 1 72, Ku 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to, अमाय मां नियोजयति Pt. 2.

नियुक्त p. p. 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. -2 Authorized, appointed -3 Permitted to raise issue, see नियम (7) below. -4 Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascertained -7 Prompted, incited. -क्तः A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः f. 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक्त m. An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care ; यः सार्वज्ञो माधवश्चरिनिगो M. 5. 8, मनो-नियोगक्रिययोस्तु मे R. 5. 11, अथवा नियोगः स्वकीयदृष्ट्या मन्त्रागम्यस्य U. 1 ; अज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽर्थोयतामिति S. 1. त्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्न्यं कुरु 'go about your own business,' do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). -3 Fastening or attaching to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तस्मिन्नेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. -7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called श्वश्रु. cf. Ms. 9. 59 -देवराद्रा सविडाद्रा नियो मय्यदु नियुक्त्या । प्रजापितामहवत्पुत्रं मेतानस्य परि श्रये ॥, see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa be got परा and पुत्रा on the widows of विश्ववर्षा in this way)

नियोगिन a 1 Appointed, employed -2 Authorized. -m. An officer, de- pendant, minister, functionary.

निर्वाण, A lord, master

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. —नी A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्दंति कर्मसु महत्त्वपि यन्त्रियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

निरुत *m* Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vāyu. -2 A praiser. —*f.* A line, row.

निरुतं 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

निरुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

निरुद्ध *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

निरुधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निस् and cf. अ also. —Comp. —अंश *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. —अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). —देशः 1. a first meridian, as Lankā. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. —अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. —अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook', unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhāg.; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39., विनयश्चयः सदैव निरंकुशाः Mu. 3. 6. °त self-will, independence. —अय *a.* sinless, blameless. —अंग *a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. —अजिन *a.* skinless. —अंजन *a.* 1. without collyrium: Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinted. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (—नः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N of the Supreme Being. (—ना) 1. the day of full moon. -2. an epithet of Durgā. —अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed, matchless, unrivalled; Pt. 1. 30. (—यः) the Supreme Being. —अत्यय *a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe, R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, un-

blameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13 61. -3. completely successful —अथ *a.* one who has lost one's way. —अनुक्रोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted (—ज्ञः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. —अनुग *a.* having no followers —अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. —अनुरोध *a.* 1. unfavourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10. —अंतर *a.* 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपत्यः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरावतरवातवाहिकु Ku. 5. 25 -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; सुद्धे निरंतरपयोधरय मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृदयं निरंतरवृद्धकठिनस्तनमंडलावरणमप्यभिद्व Si 9. 66. -3. compact, dense, Si 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend) -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical -8. sincere, sympathetic; Pt. 1. 341. (—रं) *ind.* 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly -2. without intervening space or interval. -3. closely, tightly, firmly. (परिष्वज्य) कतिरिद्धं मम निरंतरमगमनं: Ve. 3. 27, परिव्रजेत शयने निरंतर Rs. 2 11. -4. immediately. —अभ्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice. —अंतराल *a.* 1. without an intervening space, close -2. narrow. —अन्वय *a.* 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical -5. without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अन्वय. -7. sudden, unexpected; U. 7. —अपचय *a.* 1. shameless, impudent -2. bold. —अपराध *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless (—यः) innocence. —अपवर्त *a.* 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. —अपाय *a.* 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. —अपेक्ष *a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारवाचिरपेक्षमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure, H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7. without purpose (—क्ष) indifference, disregard —अपेक्षित *a.* 1. dis-

regarded. -2. regardless. —अपेक्षित *a.* disregarding, indifferent. —अभिभव *a.* 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. —अभिमान *a.* 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egoism. -2. void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. —अभिलाष *a.* not caring for, indifferent to, स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः स्वयंसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7. —अभ्र *a.* cloudless. —अमर्ष *a.* 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. —अंबर *a.* naked. —अभु *a.* 1. abstaining from water. -2. waterless, destitute of water. —अर्गल *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Māl. 5. 26. (—लं) *ind.* freely. —अर्थ *a.* 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (—यः) 1. loss, detriment. -2. non-sense —अर्थक *a.* 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning, non-sensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel (—क्) an expletive, निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणेकप्रयोजन Chandr. 2. 6. —अवकाश *a.* 1. without free space. -2. without leisure —अवग्रह *a.* 1. 'free from restraint', unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (—हं) *ind.* 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. —अवग्रह *a.* 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable, हृद्यनिरवग्रहो रूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). —अवधि *a.* 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30, Māl. 1. 6. -2. continuous, Māl. 4. 3. —अवयव *a.* 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. —अवलंब *a.* 1. unsupported, without support; S. 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. —अवशेष *a.* whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally). —अवयव *a.* eternal, immutable. —अज्ञान *a.* abstaining from food. (—नं) fasting. —अष्ट *a.* Ved. driven away, scattered. (—ष्टः) a horse twenty-four year's old. —अस्त्र *a.* weaponless, unarmed. —अस्थि *a.* boneless. —अहंकार, —अहंकृति *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly —अहंकृत *a.* 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2. without individuality. -3. unselfish. —अहम् *ind.* free from egotism or self-conceit. —अवकाश *a.* 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of

a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. —2 ugly, deformed —3. disguised. —4 unassuming, modest (—रः) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty —2. an epithet of Siva —3. of Vishnu. —आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless. —2. deformed (—तिः) 1. a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. —2. especially, a Brāhmana who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. —3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yajnas. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —आकुल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered —2. steady, calm. —3. clear. —4. perspicuous. (—लः) 1. calmness, serenity. —2. perspicuity, clearness. —आक्रन्द *a.* not crying or complaining. (—दः) a place where no sound can be heard. —आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unreviled. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas. —आगम *a.* faultness, innocent, sinless, R. 8. 48. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarian. —आह्वर *a.* 1. without drums. —2 without show, unostentatious. —आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear, R. 1. 63. —2. without ailment, comfortable, healthy. —3 not causing pain. —4. unchecked, unhampered; Māl. 5. 34. (—कः) an epithet of Siva —आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (—पः) the night. —आद्र *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* 1. without a receptacle. —2. without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारो ह्यरोदिमि कथय केषासिंहपुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनन्द *a.* cheerless, sad, sorrowful —आत्र *a.* 1. disembowelled. —2 having the entrails hanging out. —आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (—पः) prosperity. —आवय *a.* 1. unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. —2. unobstructed. —3. not molesting or disturbing. —4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint), *e. g.* अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशेनायं स्वयमेव व्यवहरति Mit. —आमय *a.* 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. —2. untainted, pure. —3. guileless. —4. free from defects or blemishes. —5. full, complete. —6. infallible. —7. not liable to failure or miscarriage. (—यः) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happi-

ness. (—यः) 1. a wild goat. —2. a hog or boar. —आमिष *a.* 1. fleshless. —2. having no sensual desires or covetousness —3. receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* 1. full stretched or extended, निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8. —2. contracted, compact. —आयत्त *a.* not fatiguing, easy. —आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless. —आलम्ब *a.* 1. having no prop or support (fig. also), Mv. 4. 53. —2. not depending on another, independent. —3. self-supported, friendless, alone, निरालम्बो लब्धोदरजननि कयानि ज्ञानं Jag. (—ब) spike-nard. (—बं) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* 1 not looking about or seeing. —2. deprived of sight. —3. deprived of light, dark, Māl. 5. 30. —4. invisible (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आश *a.* 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of, मनो च पूर्वमुत्सर्गो निराश R. 6. 2. —2. depriving (one) of all hope —आशंक, —आशङ्क *a.* hopeless. —आशङ्क *a.* fearless. —आशिक्ष *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. —2. without any desire, wish or hope indifferent, जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशेषः सतः Ku 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. —2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना वसलता. —3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्ताद् *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (—रः) fasting. —इग *a.* immovable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इन्द्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. —2. mutilated, maimed. —3. weak, infirm, frail. —4. barren. —5. without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. —6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —ईति *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see ईति. —ईश्वर *a.* godless, atheistic. —ईष *a.* the body of a plough. —ईह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. —2. inactive, (—हा), निरीहता—त्वं 1. inactivity. —2. indifference. —उद्धास *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. —2. narrow, contracted. (—सः) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. —2. unable to answer, silenced. —3. having no superior. —उत्सव *a.* without festivities, निरतं गेयमुत्तुनि-उत्सवः R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. —2. devoid of energy. (—हः) 1. absence of energy. —2. indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. —2. calm, tranquil. —उद्क *a.* water-

less. —उद्यम, —उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्देग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement. —उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. —2 free from national distress or tyranny. —3. causing no affliction. —4. auspicious (as a star). —5. secure, peaceful. —उपवि *a.* guileless, honest, U. 2. 2. —उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उपपद् *a.* 1 without any title or designation, Mu. 3. —2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —उपप्लव *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्लवानि नः कर्मणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. —2. not causing any affliction or misery. —3. an epithet of Siva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग *a.* free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. —2. auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as द्रव्यापुत्र). —2. immaterial. —3. invisible. (—ख्यः) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. —2. unsuccessful —उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. —2. not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous, निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः. पुष्पी *f.* the Sālmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्ष *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). —2. devoid of all properties. —3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless, निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाङ्करोति ना Bv. 1. 115. —4. without attributes. —5. having no epithet. (—णः) the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —युह *a.* houseless, homeless, सुयुही निर्गृहीकृता P. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. —2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. —2. poor, possessionless, beggarly. —3. alone, unassisted. (—थः) 1. an idiot, a fool. —2. a gambler. —3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. —2. unaccompanied, alone. —3. deserted, abandoned. —4. fruitless. (—कः) 1. a religious mendicant. —2. a naked devotee. —3. a gambler. —ग्रंथिक *a.* clever. (—कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —वह्ने 1. a free market. —2. a crowded market. —वृण *a.* 1. cruel

merciless, pitiless. -2. shame less, immodest. -चूण *a.* cruelty. -घोष *a.* noiseless, still, calm. -जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-न्) *a.* desert, solitude, lonely place. -जर *a.* 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) *a.* deity, god, (noun). pl. निर्जराः—निर्जरः. (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. -जरायु *a.* Ved. skinless. -जल *a.* 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) *a.* waste, desert. -जकादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. -जिह्वा *a.* frog. -जीव *a.* 1. lifeless. -2. dead. चिता दहति निर्जीव चिता दहति जीवितम्. -जाति *a.* having no kinsmen, alone. -ज्वर *a.* feverless, healthy. -दंडः *a.* Sudra. -द्वय *n.* 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent. सुखे विधेहि मयि निर्द्वयद्वंद्वं Git 10, निर्द्वयरतिश्चमालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्द्वयाश्च हेतोः Me. 106. -द्वय *ind.* 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -दृश *a.* more than ten days old. -दृश *a.* toothless. -दुःख *a.* 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. -द्वय *a.* happy, comfortable. -दोष *a.* 1. faultless, defectless, न निर्दोष न निर्दोष. -2. guiltless, innocent. -द्रव्य *a.* 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. -द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्वंद्व *a.* 1. indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो निर्योगक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. -धन *a.* without property, poor, indigent, शशिनस्तुल्यवर्णोऽपि निर्धनः परिचूयते Chan 82. (-नः) *a.* old ox. -ता, त्वं poverty, indigence. -धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious, unholy. -धूम *a.* smokeless. -नमस्कार *a.* 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. -नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. -ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage. -नाभि *a.* going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7. 7. -नाशक, नाशिन *a.* expelling, banishing. -निद्र *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त *a.* causeless. -निमेष *a.* not twinkling. -बधु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल *n.* powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध *a.*

1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary -3. unmolested. (-धः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. -बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -बुध, -बुध *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff -भक्त *a.* taken without food (as a medicine) -भय *a.* 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure, Ms. 9. 255. -भर *a.* 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong, चपाभरानिभरस्मरश्चर &c. Git. 12; Amaru. 42. -2. ardent. -3. fast, close (as embrace), कुचकुम्भानिभरपरिभामृतं वाछति Git. 5, परिभय निभर Git 1. -4. sound, deep (as sleep). -5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.). आनन्द, गर्व &c. (-रः) *a.* servant receiving no wages. (-रं) excess. (र *ind.*) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -भोग *a.* not fond of pleasures. -भूति *a.* without wages. -मक्षिक *a.* free from 'flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) *ind.* without flies, *i. e.* lonely, private, कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मोक्षक S. 2. 6. -मज्ज *a.* fatless, meagre -मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य *a.* fishless. -मद *a.* 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry. -4. not in rut (as an elephant). -मनुज, मनुष्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मन्यु *a.* free from anger. -मम *a.* 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (तत्तर) R. 12. 60. Bg. 2. 71, 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent to (with loc.). निर्ममे निर्ममोऽथेभु मथुरा मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्रातिवर्धेभु निर्ममः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva. -मर्माद *a.* 1. boundless, immeasurable. -2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal, मनुजपशुनिर्ममयादेभवाद्भिरुदाबुधैः Ve. 3. 24. -3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) *ind.* confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-दं) confusion, disorder. -मल *a.* 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीराजिमलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright, Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous, Ms. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. tale. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. उपलः *a.* crystal. -महाक *a.* free from gnats. -मास *a.* fleshless. -मातुष *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. -मुटः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. -2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-दं) 1 large free market or fair. -मूल *a.* 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a cement, change

&c.). -3. eardicated. -मेघ *a.* cloudless. -मेघ *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह *a.* free from illusion. (-हः) an epithet of Siva -यत्न *a.* inactive, lazy, dull. -यज्ञ *a.* 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-यं) 1. squeezing out. -2. absence of restraint, independence. -यज्ञस्क *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -युक्ति *f.* 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitness, impropriety. -युक्तिक *a.* 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. -युध *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -यूष = निर्यास. -योगक्षेम *a.* free from care. -रक्त *a.* (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. -रजस् (नीरजस्) *a.* see नीरज. (-रं) *a.* woman not menstruating. तमसी absence of passion or darkness. -रत (नीरत) *a.* not attached to, indifferent. -रन्ध्र *a.* (नीरन्ध्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. -रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm, नीरसानं पद्यानां S. D. 1. -3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अलब्धफलनिरसान् मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5. disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-सः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no gurdle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. -रञ्ज *a.* (नीरञ्ज) without lustre, faded, dim. -रञ्ज, -रज *a.* (नीरञ्ज, नीरज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरजस्य किमौषधेः H. 1. -रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless (-रः) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-रं) ether. -रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. -लक्षण *a.* 1. having no auspicious marks, illfeatured. -2. undistinguishable. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unspotted. -5. having a white back. -लज *a.* shameless, impudent. -लिङ्ग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लिप्त *a.* 1. unanointed. -2. undeffiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-सः) 1. N. of Krishna. -2. a sage. -लेप *a.* 1. unsmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-पः) *a.* a sage. -लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice,

unavaricious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —वश *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. —2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). —वण, वन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. —2. free from woods. —3. bare, open —वरं—निर्वरं *q. v.* —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. —2. blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (—तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वते व्यजनं H. 2. 165 —वानर *a.* free from monkeys. —वास *a.* free from crows. —वार्य *a.* 1. irresistible. —2 acting fearlessly or boldly. —विकल्प, —विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. —2. being without determination or resolution. —3. not capable of mutual relation. —4. conditioned. —5. undeliberative. —6 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness', निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः, नोच्छेत्तः प्रविश सहा निर्विकल्प समाधि Bh. 3. 61; Ve. 1. 23 —7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबन्धानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as घटत्व. (—ल्पं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. —विकार *a.* 1 unchanged, unchangeable; M. 5. 14. —3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (—रः) the Supreme deity. —विकास *a.* unblown. —विघ्न *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (—घ्न) absence of impediment. —विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्वेदिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्पकाशीभव Ohandr. 1. 2. (—रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. —विचिकित्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. —विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insensible. —वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. —विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. —विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. —विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. —विवर *a.* 1. having no opening or cavity. —2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. —विवाद *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. —2 undisputed, universally acknowledged. —विवेक *a.*

indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish —विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. —विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं स्वायि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50 'a difference without distinction'. —2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form', प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku 1. 46, स निर्विशेषप्रतिपत्तिरासीत् R. 14. 22. —3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (—षः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्व-गृहनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थीयत H. 1; R. 5. 6.) —विशेषण *a.* without attributes. —विष *a.* poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा दुहुभाः स्मृताः. —विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. —2. having no scope or sphere of action; किञ्च एवं कार्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. —4. not attached to sensual objects (as mind). —विषाण *a.* destitute of horns —विहार *a.* having no pleasure. —वीज, बीज *a.* 1. seedless. —2. impotent. —3. causeless. —वीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes, निर्वीरसुवीरतल P. R. 1. 31. —2. cowardly. —वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. —वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं गुरुज्ञापभाषितवशात् किं मे तवेवायुषं Ve. 3. 34. —वृक्ष *a.* treeless. —वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. —वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. —वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. —वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. —वेदनं a weaver's shuttle. —वेर *a.* free from enmity, amicable; peaceable. (—रं) absence of enmity. —व्यजनं *a.* 1. straight-forward —2. without condiment. (—नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. —व्यथ *a.* 1. free from pain. —2. quiet, calm. —व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of, R. 13. 25; 14. 39. —व्यलाक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. —2. without pain. —3. pleased, doing anything willingly. —4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. —व्याघ्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers —व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. —2. without fraud, true, genuine. —3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct), Māl. 5. 12. —4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (—जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. —व्यापार *a.* 1 without employ-

ment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. —2. motionless; U. 6. —व्रण *a.* 1. unhurt, without wounds. —2. without rents. —व्रत *a.* not observing vows. —हिनं cessation of winter. —हेति *a.* weaponless. —हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. —ह्रीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. —2. bold, daring.

निरत *a.* 1 Engaged or interested in. —2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; मृगया° &c. —3 Pleased, delighted. —4 Rested, ceased.

निरतिः *f* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निरयः Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्वाहयती Bh. 1. 63, Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall.

निरस् 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back, निरस्तगभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; dispel; अह्नाय तावदङ्गणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षासि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish, गृहाक्षिरस्ता न तेन वैदेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 To reject, repudiate, decline. —6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). —7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground, Bk. 1. 3. —8 To tear out, strip off. —9 To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन गृहाक्षिरस्ता R. 14. 84. —2 Dispelled, destroyed. —3 Abandoned, deserted. —4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादेषु देशे एतदपि दुमाचते H. 1. 69. —5 Discharged (as an arrow). —6 Refuted. —7 Vomited, spit out. —8 Uttered rapidly. —9 Torn out or destroyed. —10 Suppressed, checked. —11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). —12 Thrown off (as from a horse). —13 Offered, given; Māl. 9. 40. —14 Rejected, disallowed. —15 Sent forth or away. —स्तः An arrow discharged. —स्त 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. —2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. —3 Spitting out. —4 Preventing or casting. —Comp. —भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. —राग *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

निरसन *a.* Expelling, removing, driving away, Si. 5. 47. —2 Vomiting. —नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, ex-

pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरस *a.* [निवृत्तौ रसो यस्मात् प्रा० व०] Tasteless, insipid, dry. -1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (*v.l.* for निपाक).

निराकुल *a.* 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिङ्गलसंकुलकुसुमसमृद्ध-निराकुलवकुलकलापे Gīt 1.-2 Distressed ; See under निर also.

निराकु 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, condemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरण 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्रवा S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण्यु *a.* 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdain. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure ; see under निर also.

निराकृत *p. p.* 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -Comp. -अन्योत्तर *a.* inefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः *f.* निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निराग *a.* Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट *a.* Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस.

निरामाहुः The wood-apple (क-विष्य).

निर्निगिणी-नी A veil.

निरीक्ष I A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (घेन्वा) ... निरीक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22, Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरीक्षक *a.* Looking at, observing &c.

निरीक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard, निरीक्षया as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरीशं (पं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त *a.* 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. -क्त 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्त निरु. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yāska. -Comp. -कारः N. of the sage Yāska. -जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (= क्षेत्रज q. v.).

निरुक्तिः *f.* 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined. -निरुक्तियोगेनो नाम्नामन्या-र्थस्वरूपकल्पनः । ईदृशेभ्योऽपि सत्यं दोषाकरो भवति ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -3 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Nighantus.

निरुत्सुक *a.* 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुधंश्चास्य पथानं Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

निरुध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned, U. 1. 11. -Comp. -कंठ *a.* having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. -गुदः obstruction of the rectum. -प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87. -3 Restraint, Check, suppression, control ; योगश्चित्तवृत्ति-निरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4

Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरुद्ध *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its योगिक or etymological sense), यौन काचिदुपधास्ति निरुद्धा सेव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्ति N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. -द्वः 1 Inherence (as of ' redness ' in the word ' red '). -2 (In Rhet.) The accepted and popular meaning of a word. -Comp. -लक्षणा a lakṣhaṇa or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *svakṣha* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरुद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency, वृत्तविद्यासु निरुद्धिमागता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 निरुद्धलक्षणा q. v.

निरूप 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च महार वने पथा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं -गा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation ; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः *f.* 1 Definition (of an idea) ; ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरुद्धः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुद्धणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निर्ग 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निर्गत *a.* Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निर्गतिः 1 *f.* Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane,

adversity ; सा हि लोकरय निर्भतिः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter ; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निर्भम *a.* Noiseless.

निर्भयनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गम 1 P. 1 To go out or forth, depart ; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4 ; हुतवहपरि-
खेदाद्वा निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27 ; Ms. 9. 83 ; S. 6. 3 ; Amaru. 61 ; S. 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise, अन्य-
वर्किकरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136 -3 To re-
move ; as in निर्गतविशकः -4 To be
cured of a disease. -5 To come out
or appear (as a bud), S. 6. 3. -6 To
go away, disappear. -7 To be freed
from (with abl.). -8 To enter into or
attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्गः Country, region, place.

निर्गत *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out,
appeared. -2 Gone away, departed.
-3 Disappeared, become extinct. 4
Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्गमः 1 Going forth or out, go-
ing away ; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure,
vanishing, passing away ; R. 19.
46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress ;
कथमप्यवातनिर्गमः प्रययौ K. 159. -4
Exit, issue.

निर्गमनं 1 Going out or forth. -2
A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-
keeper (?).

निर्गोह्य *a.* Perceivable, U. 4. 21.

निर्गूढः The hollow of a tree.

निर्गुणनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्घटः -टं 1 A vocabulary, col-
lection of words. -2 A table of
contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्घर्षणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्घर्षणक *a.* Rubbing. -कं A den-
tifice.

निर्घातः 1 Destruction. -2 A
whirlwind, a violent gust of wind,
hurricane. -3 The noise of contend-
ing winds (vapours ?) &c. in the
sky ; निर्घातोयैः कुञ्जलनिम्नं जिवांसुज्यानि-
र्घातैः क्षोभयामास सिंहात् R. 9. 64, Ms.
1. 38, 4. 105, 7, Y. 1. 145, (वायुना निहते
वायुर्गमनाच्च पतत्यथः । प्रचंडघोरनिर्घातो निर्घात इति
कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A
thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general
अहह दारुणो दैवनिर्घातः U. 2.

निर्घातनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्घोषः 1 A sound in general ; Ve.
4 ; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling,
twanging &c. ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास
सिंहात् R. 9. 64, भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3.

निर्जर्जल्प *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.
निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth,
appeared.

निर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat.
R. 3. 51 ; Bk. 2. 52 ; 7. 94, Y. 3. 292
-2 To win, acquire by conquest, Ms.
8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4
To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f.* Complete vic-
tory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered com-
pletely, vanquished. -2 Acquired,
gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः -रं A spring, waterfall,
cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent,
शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nāg. 4, R. 2. 13 ;
Sānti. 2. 17, 21, 4. 6. -रः 1 Burn-
ing claff -2 An elephant. -3 A
horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरो A river, mountain-
torrent, स्खलनमखरधुरिघोतसो निर्झ-
रिण्यः U. 2. 20 Mv. 6. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णीतः, निर्णेतु &c. See
under निर्णी.

निर्णरः N. of one of the horses of
the sun.

निर्णामः Ved. 1 The joint of a
wing (?). -2 Excessive bending.

निर्णिञ्ज 3 U. 1 To wash, clean,
purify ; R. 17. 22 ; Y. 1. 191, Ms.
5. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्णिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified,
cleansed ; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated,
atoned.

निर्णिक्तिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expi-
ation, atonement, Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णिज्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, wash-
ing. -2 Well-nourished. -*m.* 1 A
form, shape. -2 A bright or shining
garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्णिकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2
Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णैजकः A washerman.

निर्णैजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation,
atonement (for an offence).

निर्णी 1 P. 1 To take or carry
away or off. -2 To determine, ascer-
tain, settle, decide, come to a deci-
sion, fix, resolve upon ; कथमप्युपाय-
मात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk. , Kt. 11. 39.

निर्णयः 1 Removing, removal. -2
Complete ascertainment, decision,
affirmation, determination, settle-
ment ; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः S. 1. 28 ; Ms.
8. 301, 409 ; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10 ;
हृदयं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3
Deduction, inference, conclusion,
demonstration (in logic). -4 Dis-
cussion, investigation, consideration.
-5 Sentence, verdict, judgment ;

सर्वज्ञरयाप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दो-
षाय M. 1. -6 Application of a con-
clusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.)
Narration of events. -Comp. -पादः a
sentence, decree, verdict (in law).
निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determi-
nation. -2 Positive conclusion, set-
tlement.

निर्णयिक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive
-2 Determining.

निर्णयन 1 Making certain. -2 The
uter angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत *p. p.* Settled, decided, de-
termined, resolved, &c.

निर्णेतु *n.* Decisive, conclusive -*m.*
1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A
guide.

निर्णुद् 6 U. 1 To throw back, re-
ject, धाना मस्त्यान्पयो मांसं झाकं चैव
न निर्णुद्देत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove,
dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4
To repudiate

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्दंड-ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling,
unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the
faults of others. -3 Envious. -4 A hu-
sive, slanderous. -5 Useless, un-
necessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, in-
toxicated

निर्दर 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3
Shameless. -रः, निर्दरिः 1 A cave,
cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -र
Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, de-
stroying.

निर्दह 1 P. 1 To burn, consume.
-2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming.
-2 Without fire or heat. -नं Burn-
ing, consuming.

निर्दातु *m.* 1 A digger up of
weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A
husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2
Opened, split open ; St. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smear-
ed. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिष्ट 6 P. 1 To point out, indi-
cate, show ; एकैकं निर्दिष्टं S. 7 ; अं-
गुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign,
give, निर्दिष्टां कुलपातिना स पर्णशालाम-
द्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, men-
tion, make a reference to. -4 To
foretell, predict. -5 To advise, re-
commend. -6 To tell, communicate.
-7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enu-
merate, specify, name. -9 To define,
determine. -10 To describe. -11 To
denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown,
indicated. -2 Specified, particulariz-
ed. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allot-

ted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention, अद्युक्तो निर्देशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation. निर्देशक a. Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देश m. An authority, a guide.

निर्धार. -रण &c. see under निर्धु.

निर्धार 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse, निर्धारित मति हरिचन्दने जलीये: St. 8. 51, निर्धारितानामलग्नाभिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धारित p. p. 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धु 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy, निर्धुतोऽधरशोणिमा Git. 12. ज्ञाननिर्धुतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धुत p. p. 1 Shaken off, removed, dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away —तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धु 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix, निर्धारिते लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं St. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारण 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्धारण P. 11. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित p. p. Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य a. 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्बुध 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्बुध p. p. 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्बुध 1 Insisting upon, persisting, intentness, pertinacity, निर्बुधस्त-

जातरुषा (शुक्रणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency, निर्बुध-पृष्ठः स जगाद सर्वं R. 14. 32, अत एव खलु निर्बुधः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्वहण See निर्वहण.

निर्मट्ट a. 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्मट्ट a. Hard, firm (दृढ).

निर्मत्स्य 10 A. 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace, St. 6. 62.

निर्मत्स्य-ना 1 Threat, menace, St. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्मत्सित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्भा 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षयोज्ज्वलयेन निर्भा R. 11. 65. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाद्धर्मे हि निर्भा Ms. 5. 44, 2. 10.

निर्भासः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्भिद् 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through, अनेन निर्भिस्ततः स वक्ष्यः V. 5. 6, Bk. 9. 67; निर्भिद्योपरि कणिकार-मुकुलान्यालीनते षड्पदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्भिक्तप्रारं रहस्यं Dk, वृत्तांतकदेशं निर्भिभेद ibid. St. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्भिक्त p. p. 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्भिदः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration, निर्भिदादृष्टेऽपि मालविकायामयुधपन्यासः शक्यति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्भिद्य a. 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्भुश p. p. 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other, Māl. 6. 12.

निर्भुति f. Ved. Disappearing.

निर्मथ 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round, अवृत्तस्यार्थं निर्मथिष्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्मथः, निर्मथनं, निर्मथः, निर्मथनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The

wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. —द्वार 1 = 2 above. -2. a churning-stick.

निर्मथ्य a. 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). —द्वारं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं प्रभवन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 9; यस्मादेष सुरदाणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो ह्यः Ms. 7. 5, 1. 13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नातुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H. 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.), निर्ममे निर्मास्येऽंशु मधुरा मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकाजननिर्मितेव Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मितया टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माण 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चाध्वकालनिर्माणं P. 1. 4. 31 Vārt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमप्राप्त-निर्माणः (वालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth' -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीचं Māl. 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माण-सदृशो नन्वस्याधुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Trans-formation. —गा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित p. p. 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artificial.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरत्नचित्रां निर्मितमादधती भारती कचे-र्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्मल्य a. Pure, clean, stainless. —ह्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainless-ness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्मल्योज्ज्वल-तपुस्पदामनिकरे का षड्पदानां रतिः St. 11. 10. -3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्मल्यैरथ न-दृष्टेऽवधीरिताना St. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुच 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्वेगे चित्राचन्द्रमसो-रिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. —क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मुक्तिः *f.* Freedom, liberation.
निर्मुक्तिः 1 Setting free, liberating.
-2 A hide, skin, especially, the
slough of a serpent, R. 16 17, St.
20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail -4
The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्मुक्तिः Liberation, deliverance, R.
10. 2;
निर्मुक्तिः Liberation, deliverance
निर्मुक्तिः 10 U. To eradicate, ex-
tirpate.

निर्मुक्तिः Eradication, uprooting, ex-
tirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मुक्तिः
Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मुक्तिः 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.
निर्मुक्तिः Cleaning, washing off,
wiping out.

निर्मुक्तिः *p. p.* Wiped off, washed out,
rubbed out; निर्मुक्तिः S. D. 1.

निर्मुक्तिः 10 U. 1 To return, restore,
निर्यातय हस्तन्यास V. 5. Ms. 11. 164.
-2 To requite, repay, retaliate, राम-
लक्ष्मणयोर्वै स्वयं निर्यातयामि वै Kam. -3
To forgive, pardon.

निर्यातन 1 Returning, restoring,
delivering, restitution (as of a de-
posit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3
Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, re-
quital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्यातन). -5
Killing, slaughter.

निर्यात 2 P. 1 To go out, go out
of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse
(as time).

निर्यात 1 Exit, issue, setting out,
departure. -2 Vanishing, disappear-
ing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal
emancipation, final beatitude. -5
The outer corner of the eye of an
elephant; वारणं निर्यातमग्निं Dk.
97; निर्यातनिर्घट्टमजं चलितं निषादी Si.
5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or
the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in
general; निर्यातहस्तस्य पुरो दुधुक्षतः Si.
12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्यातिः *f.* 1. Exit, departure. -2
Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्यापणं Banishing, expelling.

निर्यामः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्यासः, -सं 1 Exudation of
trees or plants, gum, juice, resin;
शालनिर्यासमग्निभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6.
-2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3
Any thick fluid substance.

निर्यहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, pro-
jection (on columns or gates); चित-
दिनिर्यहविक्रमः Si. 3. 55. (where
Mall. renders निर्यह by मत्तवारणाद्यन्याथयः
and quotes Vajrayanti; perhaps it
was so called from its resemblance
to the shape of an elephant in rut);
चाकुरोरणनिर्यह Rām. -2 A chaplet,

crest, head-ornament -3 A peg
projecting from a wall. -4 Wood
placed in a wall for pigeons to build
their nests or to perch upon. -5 A
door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction
निर्यहनं Pulling out or off, tearing
off, peeling.

निर्यहनं 1 Robbing, plundering. -2
Tearing off.

निर्यहनं 1 Scraping, scratching.
-2 An instrument for scraping, a
scraper.

निर्यहनी The slough of a snake.

निर्यह 2 P. 1 To interpret, explain,
वेदा निर्यहमक्षमाः -2 To derive, trace
to its etymology (as a word). -3 To
relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To
name, call

निर्यहनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation.

-2 A proverbial expression, proverb.

-3 Etymological interpretation,

etymology -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्यह 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle.

-2 To scatter, strew (as seed). -3 To
offer, present; श्रोत्रियाभ्यागताय
वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्यहति गृहमेधिनः
U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially
to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्यहण *a.* (जी) 1 Relating to ob-
lations. -2 Pouring out, scattering.

-3 Giving, bestowing. -जं 1 Pour-
ing out, offering. -2 Particularly,

the presentation of funeral offer-
ings to the Manes, a libation, Ms.
3. 248, 260. -3 Bestowing presents.
-4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle
&c.) for pouring.

निर्यहनी The slough of a snake.

निर्यह 10 U. 1 To look at care-
fully, mark attentively. -2 To see,
behold, observe, perceive.

निर्यह 1 Looking at, seeing, sight.

-2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्यह 1 P. 1 To live out, *i. e.*

to go to the end of (as a period).

-2 To dwell abroad. -*Caus.* To

banish, drive away, expel, R. 14. 67.

निर्यासः, निर्यासनं 1 Expulsion, ba-
nishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3

Leaving one's home, living abroad

(निर्यास only in this sense).

निर्यह 1 P. 1 To carry out, ex-
tricate oneself. -2 To be finished.

-3 To live upon, live by the aid of.

-*Caus.* 1 To take to the end of,

complete, finish, manage, यथा मिय-

सखी नमुजमशोचनीया न भवति तथा

निर्यह्य S. 3. 2 To carry out, ac-

complish, effect. -3 To pass, spend

(as time).

निर्यहणं 1 End, completion, Si. 14.

63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the

end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्यहणं Aun-

ru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation.
-4 (In dramas). The catastrophe,
the last stage in which the action of
the play is brought to a head, the
denouement, तत्किमिति कुकविद्धतना-
टकस्येव अन्यस्तुल्येन्यस्त्रिवहणे Mu. 6.

निर्याहः 1 Carrying on, accomplish-
ing, performing. -2 Completion, end.
-3 Carrying to the end, supporting,
steadfast adherence, perseverance,
निर्याहः प्रतिपक्षवस्तुषु सतामेताद्धि गोद्वयं
Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on -5
Sufficiency, competent provision,
competency. -6 Describing, narrat-
ing.

निर्याहण *a.* 1 Carrying out, effect-
ing -2 Removing -जं Accomplish-
ment, completion; see निर्याहण.

निर्याहण *a.* 1 Effecting. -2 Dis-
charging (as a wound).

निर्याह 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be

cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig.

also); वपुर्जलाद्वापवनेन निर्याहो Si. 1.

65, त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्याति मनो-

मनोभवज्जलितं Subhāsh. -3 To blow

out, be extinguished, be extinct;

निर्याहणीये किञ्च तैलदानं Subhāsh; नि-

र्याहणमिष्टमथास्य वीर्यं संपुष्टयंतीव वपुर्-

णेन Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3.

28. -*Caus.* (-वापयति) 1 To blow or

put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R.

3. 58 -2 To cool, alleviate the heat

of, act as a refrigerant; सखी अन्यादृष्टा

एव तेषां निर्यापयति झरीरस्यः Māl. 6.

Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify,

soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्याहण *p. p.* 1 Blown or put out;

extinguished (as a lamp or fire);

निर्याहणवैरद्वहनाः प्रहमादरीणां Ve. 1. 7;

Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3

Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from

existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6

Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. -जं

1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; ज्ञानेन निर्या-

णमाप्नोति निर्याहणं इवानलः Mb. -2 Va-

nishing from sight, disappearance.

-3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liber-

ation or emancipation from matter

and reunion with the Supreme Spirit,

eternal bliss; निर्याहणमपि मन्येऽहमंतरायं

जयाभियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5

(With Buddhists) Absolute extinction

or annihilation, complete extinction

of individual or worldly existence.

-6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose;

Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction

or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest

felicity, अयं लब्धं नेत्रनिर्याहणं S. 3. M.

3. 1, Si. 4. 23, V 3 21. -8 Cessation,

desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union,

association, confluence. -11 The

bathing of an elephant, as in अनिर्याह

at R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences.

-*Comp.* -पुराणं offering oblations to

the dead (?). -भूयिष्ठ *a.* almost

vanished or departed; sea underनिर्वापः (3) above.—नस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वाण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire) -3 Alms.

निर्वापण 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b). Offering oblations (especially funeral) -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितैर्दुःखनिर्वापणानि U. 3 -7 Annihilation. -2 Killing, slaughterer. -9 Cooling, refreshing; हारीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयितु a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling, स्मर एव तापहेतु-निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः S. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy, R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादामात्र). -5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद्व 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याज्ञ-नस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, cloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परि-भवास्त्रिर्वेदनापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52. (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called ज्ञात quietude), निर्वेदस्याधि-भाषोस्ति ज्ञातोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्ष्मण सा ह्येक्षणा न मदीक्षास्तरणिं समेष्यति। असुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलं किं फलं ॥). -8 Shame.

निर्विश 6 P. 1 To enjoy, ज्योत्स्ना-वतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34, निर्वि-ष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशावहपेयिवात् R. 12. 1; 4. 61, 6. 50, 9. 36; 13. 60, 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Me. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. -3 To marry; निर्वेदुक्तमोस्ति नरेन्द्र

V. P -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed or used. -3 Obtained as wages, निर्विष्ट वैश्यशूद्रयोः Gautama. -4 married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्वेशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृत् 5 U. (usually in p. p. only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied, निर्वाणार मधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. see निर्वृत्त below

निर्वृत्त p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृत्तौ स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृति-मेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9, R. 9. 38, 12. 65, S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10. 28, Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्वृति-सञ्जनो विजयते कृष्णति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished, R. 17. 18, Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen, Bk. 16. 6. -Caus. To perform; accomplish, finish, complete, आहारं निर्वर्तयानास K 16; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक a. (तिका /) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तनं 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तिव a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्ति f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result, fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impiety. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वहनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, pain- ing, afflicting. -2 Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finish- ed, Mu 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहृत्निर्व्यूढविस्मय Māl. 7, निर्व्यूढसहिद्वभरेति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagad- dhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end, ह्य तत जटायो निर्व्यूढ- स्तेऽपत्त्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढः संभाषना- भारो बुद्धरक्षितया Māl. 8; निर्व्यूढ ततस्य कापालिकत्वं Māl. 4, 9, 10, Mv. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढः f. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; cf. निर्व्यूह.

निर्वाहः Evacuation, voiding ex- crement.

निर्वृ 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract, R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body, Ms. 5. 91, Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.) -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्वहनं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्वहः 1 Taking away, removing. removal. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carry- ing out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard, Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excre- ments of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्वहिरि a. 1 Carrying out. -2 Dif- fusive, spreading wide (as fra- grance). -3 Fragrant.

निर्वृतिः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्वाहः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिपः 1 A god; निलिपानिमुक्ता- नपि च निरयांतनिपतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. —निर्वाही the celestial Ganges.

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिल्ये मुचिन मुद्रोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76, 2. 5 -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in, मुद्रास्वये न्यलेषत Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Git. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from

(with abl.) ; मातुर्निलीयते कृष्णः Sk. -4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds), Si. 9. 4. -2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling, oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance, दिनते निलयाय गतुं R. 2. 15. (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयने 1 Settling in a place, alighting. -2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

निलीन p p. 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, transformed. -6 Full.

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ, e. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा ; P. 1. 4. 76).

निवत् f. A valley. —ता ind. Downwards ; (also निवना in this sense).

निवप् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). -2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes ; न्युत्प पिडास्ततः Ms. 3. 216 ; (स्वरसुद्धिः) निवपेः सहकारमेजरीः Ku. 4. 38. -3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवपने 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors, को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. -2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srāddha ceremony ; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्युक्तं Mā. 9. 40 ; निवापदाक्षिभिः R. 8. 86 ; निवापांजलयः पितृणां 5. 8. 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापकः A sower, scatterer.

निवर a. Preventing, warding off. —रः 1 One who prevents. -2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस् I. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay ; आहो निवस्यति सन् हरिणागनाभिः S. 1. 26 ; निवासिष्यामि मध्येव Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist ; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. -4 To sojourn, pass the night.

71

—II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A Village.

निवसने 1 A house, habitation dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment, Si. 10. 60, R. 19. 41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house; abode, habitation, resting-place, निवासश्चितायाः Mk. 1. 15. Si. 4. 63, 5. 21, Bg. 9. 18 ; Mk. 3. 23. -3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Nightquarters -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum ; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवपद्मनि Si. 1. 1.

निवासने 1 Residence -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time

निवासिन् a. 1 Dwelling, residing. -2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in, Ku. 7. 26. —m. A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support ; वेदाङ्गद्वारे जगन्निवहते Gīt. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap ; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37, so वन°, देत्य°, कपोत° &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात a. [निवृत्ता निरुद्धा वा वातोऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm, R. 3. 17, 19. 42. -2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed -3 Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail —तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. -2 An impenetrable coat of mail. —तः 1 A place sheltered from the wind ; निवातनिष्कंपमिव प्रदीप Ku. 3. 48, Kī. 14. 37 ; R. 13. 52, 3. 17, Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness ; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

निवाकु a. Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (वि) ङ a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. -2 Firm, tight, fast ; निविडो सुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. -3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable, R. 11. 15. -4 Gross, coarse. -5 Bulky, large. -6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P. (generally in the caus.) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.), उपस्थितां होमवेलां सुरवे निवेदयामि S. 4 ; काश्यपाय वनस्पतिसिवां निवेदयामः ibid., R. 2. 68. -2 To declare or announce oneself ; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि S. 1. -3 To in-

dicare, betray, show ; शंकापरिमहनिवेदयिता Mu. 1 ; दिग्भरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72, R. 17. 40. —4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of, स्वराज्यं चद्रापीडाय न्यवेदयत् K. 367 ; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेदयत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47, Ms. 2. 51, Y. 1. 27. -5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

निविद् f. Ved 1 Speech, a short Vedic text -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

निवेदक a. Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदने 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming ; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation. -5 An offering or oblation. —नः An epithet of Siva.

निवेदित p p 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्य Offering of food to an idol ; cf. न्वेद्य.

निविरी (डो) श-स a. 1 Compact, close ; उरानि विरीसानितं भारखेदि Si. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross. —स A crooked-nose.

निविश 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat ; नवाङ्गुक्ष्यामवपुर्न्यविशत (आसने) Si. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp ; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter ; रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. 6. 143, 8. 7 ; R. 9. 82 ; 12. 38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards, सूर्यनिविष्टद्विः R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise ; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधे निविशेत वे Ms. 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निविश q v.). -7 To alight, descend. —Caus. 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep ; मनोनते वाचि निवेक्षयति Ki. 14. 4 ; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install ; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married ; दौर्गन्धिमप्रतिरथे तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19, R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army) ; R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, portray, चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9 ; M. 3. 11. -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on, V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to ; Mu. 5. 7 ; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped ; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled ; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. 6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः f. Copulation, coition. (Ved.).

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment, सेना-निवेशं तुल्यं चकार R 5. 49, 7. 2, Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27 -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling, Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast), Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling house, habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. -नी The earth.

निवेशः a. Not different, alike. -वः Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland), निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पिद्व्याहपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. -तः, -तं A veil, mantle

निवीतिन् a. Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 5, 9 1 U. To surround, enclose, Bk. 14. 29. -Caus. 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.), पापाञ्जिवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72; निवारयती महतो दुनिवृतात् Ku. 5. 3. -1 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off, दुर्शनिवारणश्च R. 2. 5. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper. निवृतिः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत् 1 A. 1 To come back, return; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते त्रे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to, R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तते सर्वमांसस्य भक्षणान् Ms 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12 To be reversed. -13

To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. -Caus 1 To cause to return, send back. R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from, turn away, divert, R. 2. 28, Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Causing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return, इह हि पन्तां नास्त्यालवो न चापि निवर्तते Sānti. 3. 2 -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back, Amaru. 84. -9 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्तिन् a. 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted, Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -तं 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motive. (-णः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -मांस a one who abstains from eating meat, निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passions. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return, Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; ज्ञापनिवृत्तिः S. 7, R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; अण्णाचातानिवृत्तिः Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेष्ट्य a. Whirling -व्यः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Hoarfrost. -व्यं Extent (व्याति).

निवृद्धे Perseverance, energy; cf. निवृद्ध.

निश f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

निशट a. Honest, candid.

निशब्द a. Silent, not speaking.

निशस् 4 P, 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know, निशम्ब चेतां तपसे कृताद्यन्तं Ku 5. 3; S. 5. 2, R. 2. 41, 52, 61, 3. 47; 4. 2, 5. 12; Bk 2. 9, निशामय प्रियसाखि Māl. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशात p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -तं A house, habitation, dwelling, R. 16. 40. -Comp. -नारी a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामन 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश (शा) रणं Killing, slaughter

निशा [नितरा इति तनूकरोति व्यापारान् शो-क Tv] 1 Night, या निशा सर्वधृता तस्या जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. -Comp. -अटः, -अदनः 1 an owl. -2. a demon, ghost, goblin. -अदकः bdellium. -अतिक्तमः, -अत्ययः -अंतः, -अवसानं 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a blind at night. (-ध्र) the creeper called जतुका. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आह्वया -आह्वा turmeric. -आदिः the evening twilight. -उत्सर्गः end of night, day-break. -एतः a crane. -करः 1. the moon; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -3. camphor. -केतुः the moon. -गृह a bed chamber. -चर a. (-रा-री f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रः) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil-spirit, R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. 4. an owl. -5. a snake. -6. the ruddy goose. 7. a thief. °पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.

-2, Ravana. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment, राममन्मथशरणे ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11, 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. —चर्मन् *m.* darkness —जलं dew, frost. —दृशिन् *m.* an owl. —निजं *ind.* every night, always —पुष्पं 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. —सुखं the beginning of night. —सुगः a jackal. —वनः hemp (शृण). —विह्वारः a demon, goblin, a Rākshasa, पचन्तु रामनिशाचिह्वारै Bk. 2. 36 —वेदिन् *m.* a cook. —हसः the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिपातः शरः S. 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. —त Iron. —ता Night.

निशितिः *f.* Excitement, agitation (Ved.).

निशाद् A man of low caste; see निषादः (निषादपुत्रः A pestle; so 'शिलार' a mortar.)

निशारुकः One of the seven Rūpakas in music. —क An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [निशेत् जनो अस्मिन्; निशा, आधोर यक् Tv] Midnight, निशीथदीपः सहसा हतविषः R. 3. 15; Me. 88; Mā. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general; सुप्तो निशीथेऽनुभवति कामिनः Rs. 1. 3; Amaru. 11

निशीथिनी, निशीथ्या Night

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Mā. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. -2. 33. -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. —Comp. —मथनी, —मर्दनी epithets of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. —ला The earth. —Comp. —अंग *a.* firm. (—गः) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चारक 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयेः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution,

resolve, एष मे तिथिरे निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; कर्तव्यी करनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive

निश्चित *p. p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also). अरावणमरामवा जगदयेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83 -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence) —त Certainty, decision —त *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चक्रणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चेषि, निश्चेषी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

निश्चस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing; cf. निश्वास.

निष् 1 P. (निषति) To moisten, wet.

निषञ्ज 1 P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on, कण्ठे स्वयंशालनिषक्तवाहु Ku. 3. 7; U. 4. 18; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected, Ku. 1. 10, 7. 36. -3 To be attached to

निषगः 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association -3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषगधिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A chaitoteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषागिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. —*m.* 1 An archer, a Bowman. -2 A quiver. -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1 P. (निषादिति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषादिति तरोर्मूलालबाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

निषण्ण *p. p.* 1 Seated, sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast; cf. विषण्ण.

निषण्णकं seat.

निषतिः *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly, dulness, inactivity.

निषदन् Ved. 1 Sitting -2 Dwelling. -3 A seat -4 A house, residence —नः=निषाद q v.

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market; Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of 1 re. —री Night.

निषादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् *a.* (नी f) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52. 4. 20. —*m.* An elephant driver; Si. 5. 41.

निषध *a.* Hard, solid. —धाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. —यः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note; cf. निषाद. —धा N. of Nala's capital.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as, hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठा स्वमग्नः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām; R. 14. 52, 70; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmana by a Śūdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गीतकलाविन्यासमिव निषादाद्युगतं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषिञ्च 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in; R. 3. 26; S. 4. 13, Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate, निषिञ्चन्माधवीनेतां लतां कौर्दी च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means 'to fill with honey-drops').

निषिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, im-

pregnated.

निषेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुख, सलिलनिषेकः Rs. 1. 28. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिषेकविदुना R. 8. 38 'a drop of dripping oil'. -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 3. 16, R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out.

-2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिञ्च 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यहययिर्वर्गः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18, -2 To oppose, contradict, object to; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid;

निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं दंडमर्हति Ms. S. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer. R. 18. 1.-5 To remove, drive off, counteract, व्यपेक्षत्पावकाक्षेण रामस्तद्भासस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1 15. —Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्धः *p. p.* Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः *f.* 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; इति निषेधो प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषूद 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay. निषूदने Killing, slaughter. —नः A killer; as in बलवृत्तिनिषूदनः &c.

निषेधः 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy : निषेधते आत्मना विविक्तं S. 5. 5, Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेक्षणा मया पुनः सरागं नितरां निषेविता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विषयं निषेधितमपक्रियया सङ्घेति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334.

निषेचक *a.* 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेवणं, निषेवा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेवित *p. p.* 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कयते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -क 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Karsha* or *Suvarna* of 16 *Māshas*). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 *Suvarnas* q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —कः A *Chāṇḍāla*.

निष्कस *Caus.* 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निष्कासयद्विमयेतवसु विषदालयादपदिगणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकाणिष्कासयिष्ये Mu. 6.

निष्कासः (शः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित *p. p.* 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी *a.* female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (माण).

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः -टी *f.* Large cardamoms (एडा).

निष्कृ 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोनैष्कुषितं विहगैः R. 7. 50, Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so काको-निष्कुषितं स्वभिः कवक्षितं गोमासुभिर्हृष्टितं Gangāshataka; Māl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कुषित *p. p.* 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकं A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कृ 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निष्कारणं.

निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —तं 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendezvous.

निष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृ 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तने Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृ 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्टमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -2 Deducting.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart. -2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रान्तः सर्वं. -4 To stop, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति S. 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the *Samskāras* or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्क्रयः 1 Redemption, ransom; दूदौ दत्तं सद्युदेण पीतेनेवात्मनिष्क्रयं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, acquittance, Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्क्रयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्कायः 1 Decoction. -2 Broth.

निष्पृ 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्पनं Burning, scorching.

निष्पत *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well dressed or cooked.

निष्ठापः Burning, slight heating; Māl. 5. 17.

निष्ठानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्ठुर *m.* Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्ठय *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic.

—ष्ठयः An outcast, a *Chāṇḍāla* or *Mlecchha*.

निष्ठ *a.* [नि-स्था-कृत् पत्वट्] (Usual ly at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on ; तस्मिन् केन. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to, तमोनिष्ठः Ms. 12 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on ; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in -5 Believing in ; धर्मनिष्ठ. -छा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness ; मनो निष्ठाश्रयं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 81. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith ; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Māl. 3. 11 ; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination : अत्यारुढिर्भवति महतामप्यपञ्चशानिष्ठा S. 4. v. l. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति), Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्तवत् (*v. c.* त and तवत्). -16 N. of Vishnu.

निष्ठान् *a.* Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठिव् 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth, S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14 ; Kāv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit ; Ms. 4. 132 ; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (छे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (छे) वनं, निष्ठीति Spitting out, spitting ; Rh. 1. 92.

निष्ठत् *p. p.* 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out ; निष्ठत्तश्चरणोपयोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. -त् Spitting out.

निष्ठत्तिः *f.* Spitting out.

निष्ठुर *a.* [नि-स्था-उरञ् पत्वट्] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow). Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things) : दयवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious. -ए harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्ठा, **निष्ठात** *a.* [नि-स्था-कृत् पत्वट्] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilful, conversant, expert, निष्ठातो, निष्ठा

वेदति साधुत्व नैति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87, Bk. 2. 26, Si. 8. 63, Y. 1. 321, Māl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished, Māl. 10. 21, (निश्च विहित Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक्व *a.* 1 Deoacted, infused -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of, अविवरे-यश्वातकैर्निष्पत्तद्भिः S. 7. 7 ; एषा विदुर्गिभवतः समुद्रात्सकानना निष्पत्तौव भूमिः R. 13 18, Ns. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16, Ku. 3. 71, Me. 69 -2 To fall away -Caus. To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पतन Rushing out, issuing quickly

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected ; निष्पद्यते च सस्यानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -Caus. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare, त्वं नित्यमेकमेव पदं निष्पादयसि Pt. 5.

निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth, Production. 2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपाक) ; Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation ; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready. **निष्पादनं** 1 Effecting, accomplishing -2 Concluding. -3 Producing ; causing.

निष्पद् *a.* Motionless, immoveable, fixed.

निष्पिष् 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms ; (तं) निष्पिषे क्षितौ क्षियं पूर्णं कुम्भनि-वांसि Mb. ; शिलानिष्पिष्टदुदुः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise ; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth. -Caus. To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट *p. p.* Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित *p. p.* Squeezed, pressed together or out, निष्पीडितेदुकरकंदल-जो दुमेकः U. 3. 11.

निष्पू 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवने Winnowing.

निष्पाव *a.* Certain. -वः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पवः, -निष्पवणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing ; युजांतरनिष्पव Ve. 3, Māl. 8, 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction ; R. 4. 77 ; Mv. 1. 34 ; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्पवाणं, जि न. New unbleached cloth ; युगलं Dk.

निस् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c. (for examples see under निर) -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (*a*) ' out of ', ' away from ', as in निर्वन, निष्कौशावि, or (*b*) more usually ' not ', ' without ', ' devoid ' of (having a privative force) ; निःशेष ' without a remainder ', निष्फल, निर्जल &c. N. B. (In compound the स् of निस् is changed to र before vowels and soft consonants (see निर), to a visarga before sibilants, to वृ before ह्र and वृ, to वृ before क् and ए; cf. दुस् -Comp. -कंदक (निष्कंदक). *a.* 1. thornless. -2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -कंद (निष्कंद) *a.* without edible roots. -कपट (निष्कपट) *a.* guileless, sincere. -कंप (निष्कंप) *a.* motionless, steady, immoveable ; निष्कंपचामराशिखाः S. 1. 8 ; Ku. 3. 48. -करुण (निष्करुण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. -कल (निष्कल) *a.* 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4 maimed. (-लः) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmā. (लाःली) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -कलक, -कलमप (निष्कलक) *a.* stainless, spotless. -कषाय (निष्कषाय &c.) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. -काम (निष्काम) *a.* 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-मं *ind.*) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. -कारण (निष्कारण) *a.* 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive ; निष्कारणो बंधुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-णं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -कालकः (निष्कालकः) a penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -कालिक (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin-

cible (अजय्य) —किञ्चन (निष्किञ्चन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. —कि-
ल्लिष (निष्किल्लिष) *a.* sinless, fault-
less. —कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no
kindred, left alone in the world.
(निष्कुलं कु 'to cut off completely,
exterminate'; निष्कुला कु 1. to exter-
minate one's family. -2. to shell,
strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दा-
हिन् Sk.). —कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.*
of low family. —कुज (निष्कुज) *a.*
still, silent; U. 2. 16. —कूट (निष्कू-
ट) *a.* free from deceit, honest,
guileless. —कृप (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless,
merciless, cruel. —कैवल्य (निष्कैवल्य)
a. 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. de-
prived of final beatitude (मोक्षार्थ).
—कौशावि (निष्कौशावि) *a.* who has
gone out of Kausāmbi. —क्रिय (नि-
ष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. -2. not per-
forming ceremonial rites. —क्षत्र (नि-
क्षत्र) *a.* क्षत्रिय, (निःक्षत्रिय) *a.* desti-
tute of the military tribe. —क्षेपः
(निःक्षेपः) = निक्षेप q. v. —चक्र (निश्च-
क्र) *ind.* completely. —चक्षुस् (निश्च-
क्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. —चत्वारिंश
(निश्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty —चित
(निश्चित) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, un-
concerned, secure. -2. thoughtless,
unthinking. —चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* un-
conscious. —चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not
in one's right senses, mad. —चेष्ट
(निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless. —चेष्टा-
करण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving
(one) of motion, causing motionless-
ness (said of one of the arrows of
Cupid). —छन्दस् (निश्छन्दस्) *a.* not
studying the Vedas (छन्दस्). —छिद्र
(निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. -2.
without defects or weak points. -3.
uninterrupted, unhurt. —तत्तु *a.* having
no offspring, childless. —तन्द्र, तन्द्रि *a.*
not lazy, fresh, healthy. —तमस्क,
तिमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness,
bright; S. 7. 6. -2. freed from sin or
moral impurities. —तर्क्य *a.* unimagin-
able, inconceivable. —तल *a.* 1. round,
globular; सुताकलापरस्य च निस्तलस्य
Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving, trembling,
shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down,
below. —तल (तल) *a.* pill, round ball.
—तुष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified,
cleansed. -3. simplified. —क्षीरः
wheat. —रत्नं *a.* crystal. —तुषित *a.* 1.
husked. -2. made thin. -3. abandoned.
—तेजस् *a.* 1. destitute of fire, heat or
energy, powerless, impotent. -2.
spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. —त्रप *a.*
impudent, shameless. —त्रिंश *a.* 1.
more than thirty; निर्विशानि वर्षाणि
चेत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. -2. pitiless,
merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. —(ज्ञः)
a. sword. —धृत् *m.* a sword-bearer.
—त्रैलोक्य *a.* destitute of the three
qualities (सत्, रजस् and तमस्). —एक
(निष्पेक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure.

—पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag
or banner. —पतिवृता (निष्पतिवृता) *a.*
woman having no husband and no
sons. —पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless.
-2. unfeathered, featherless [निष्पत्रा-
कु 'to pierce with an arrow so that
the feathers come through on the
other side, to cause excessive bodily
pain (fig.), निष्पत्राकरोति सुगं व्याघः
(सपुत्रस्य शरस्य अपरपार्थे निर्गमनाक्षिप्य करोति
Sk.), एकश्च सुगः सपत्राकृतोऽन्यश्च नि-
ष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत् Dk. 165; 80 यन्ती गुरु-
जनैः साकं समयमानानां भुञ्जते । तिर्थग्रीव-
यद्वाक्षोत्तनिष्पत्राकरोऽनृगत् Bv. 2.
132] —पद् (निष्पद्) *a.* having no foot.
(-द्) *a.* vehicle moving without feet.
—पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, power-
less. —परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without
preparations —परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.*
having no property or possessions,
Mu. 2. (—हः) an ascetic with-
out family, dependents, or other
belongings —परिच्छद् (निष्परिच्छद्)
a. having no retinue or train.
—परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examin-
ing or testing accurately. —परी-
हार (निष्परीहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding.
-2. not observing caution. —पर्यंत
(निष्पर्यंत), —पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless,
unbounded. —पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sin-
less, guiltless, pure. —पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.*
sonless, childless. —पुरुष (निष्पुरुष)
a. 1. unpeopled, tenantless, disolate.
-2. without male issue. -3. not male,
feminine, neuter. —(पः) 1. a eunuch.
-2. a coward. —पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.*
freed from chaff. —पौरुष (निष्पौरुष)
a. unmanly. —प्रकप (निष्प्रकप) *a.*
steady, immovable, motionless.
—प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* 1. without
distinction of species, without
specification, absolute. 2. without the
relation of the qualifier and the qual-
ified, see निर्विकल्पक (7); निष्प्रका-
रकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. —प्रकाश (नि-
ष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not
clear, dark. —प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1.
not moving away, remaining in one
place. -2. concentrated, intently
fixed. —प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold.
—प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of
glory, mean, base, Pt. 2 90. —प्रति-
(ती) कार (निष्प्रति-ती कार), —प्रति-
क्षय (निष्प्रतिक्षय) *a.* 1. incurable,
irremediable, सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारयमाप-
दुपस्थिता K. 151. -2. unobstructed,
uninterrupted, (—रि) *ind.* uninter-
ruptedly. —प्रतिव (निष्प्रतिव) *a.* un-
hindered, unobstructed, unimpeded;
R. 8. 78 —प्रतिवृद्ध (निष्प्रतिवृद्ध) *a.* 1.
without enemies, unopposed. -2.
matchless, unrivalled, unequalled.
—प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of
splendour. -2. having no intel-
ligence, not ready-witted, dull, stu-
pid. -3. apathetic. —प्रतिभान (निष्प्रति-

भान) *a.* cowardly, timid. —प्रतीप-
(निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straight-
forward, not turned backwards. -2.
unconcerned (as a look). —प्रत्यह
(निष्प्रत्यह) *a.* unobstructed, unim-
peded; Mal. 9. 45. —प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच)
a. 1. without extension. -2. without
deceit, honest —प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्र-
भ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking;
R. 11. 81. -2. powerless. -3. gloomy,
obscure, dim, dark. —प्रमाणक (निष्प्र-
माणक) *a.* without authority. —प्रयत्न
(निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull. —प्रयो-
जन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without mo-
tive, not influenced by any motive.
-2. causeless, groundless -3. useless.
-4. needless, unnecessary. (—न) *ind.*
causelessly, without reason, without
any object, Mu. 3. —प्राण (निष्प्राण)
a. lifeless, dead. —फल (निष्फल) *a.*
1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig.
also), unsuccessful; futile, निष्फला-
रभयन्ता; Me. 54. -2. useless, profit-
less, vain, Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as
a tree). -4. meaningless (as a word).
-5. seedless, impotent (—ला, ली) *a.*
woman past child-bearing. —फेन
(निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. —शंक *a.* free
from fear or risk, secure, fearless.
—शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in
words, inaudible, निःशब्दं रोदितुमा-
रेभे K. 135. (—ब्दः, ब्दं) silence, a
calm. —ज्ञानः (निःज्ञानः) uneasiness,
anxiety. —शरण *a.* (निःशरण) help-
less, forlorn. —शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.*
lonely, solitary, retired. (—कं) *a.* re-
tired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाके
वा मन्त्रयद्विभक्तिः Ms 7. 147. —शल्य
a. 1. free from arrows. -2. free from
thorns or darts. —शोथ (निःशोथ)
a. washed, pure, clean. —ओक *a.* 1.
deprived of lustre, beauty -2. un-
happy. —श्रेयस *a.* the best, most ex-
cellent. (—सः) an epithet of Siva.
(—सं) 1. final beatitude, absolution;
see निःश्रेयस also. -2. devotion, faith,
belief -3. apprehension, conception,
-4. happiness (in general), welfare.
—संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted,
certain. -2. not doubtful, not sus-
pecting or doubting; R. 15. 79.
(—यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly,
surely, certainly. —संग (निःसंग) *a.*
1. not attached or devoted to, re-
gardless of, indifferent to; याज्ञिःसंग-
स्त्वं कलस्यानतेयः Ki. 18. 24. -2. one
who has renounced all worldly at-
tachments, Mu. 1. 14. -3. uncon-
nected, separated, detached. -4. un-
obstructed. (—ग) *ind.* unselfishly.
—संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious.
—सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic,
weak, impotent. -2. mean, insignifi-
cant, low. -3. non-existent, unsub-
stantial. -4. deprived of living
beings (त्वं) 1. absence of power

or energy. -2. non-existence -3. insignificance. -संतति (निःसंतति) ; -संतान (निःसंतान) a. childless. -संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध) , -संदेह (निःसंदेह) a. see निःसंशय. -संधि (निःसंधि, निःसंधि) a. having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close -सपत्न (निःसपत्न) a. 1. having no rival or enemy. वन-रुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नो जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. -समं (निःसमं) ind. 1. unreasonably, at a wrong time. -2. wickedly. -संपात (निःसंपात) a. affording no passage, blocked up. (-तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. -संवाध (निःसंवाध) a. not contracted, spacious, large. -सार a. 1. sapless, pitiless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. °ता 1. saplessness, pitilessness ; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity. unsubstantial or transitory nature. -सीम (निःसीम) , -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) a. immeasurable, boundless ; अद्वह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35 ; निःसीमशर्मदं 3. 97. -स्नेह (निःस्नेह) a. 1. not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for ; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to (-हा) lin-seed. -स्पृह (निःस्पृह, or निःस्पृह) a. motionless, steady ; R. 6. 40. -स्पृह (निःस्पृह) a. 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to ; ननु वक्तुर्विशेष-निःस्पृहः Ki. 2. 5 , R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. -स्व (निःस्व) a. poor, indigent , निस्वो वष्टि शतं Sānti. 2. 6 ; Pt. 1. 9. -स्वादु (निःस्वादु) a. tasteless, insipid.

निर्संपात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude (समूह) .

निःसृज् p. p. Killing, destroying. -नं Killing, slaughter ; cf. निःसृज्.

निःसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release ; न स्वाभिना निःसृजोऽपि शूद्रो दास्याद्विशुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निःसृज्.

निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away ; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition ; निःसर्गद्वयं Ki. 1. 6 , 18. 31 , R. 3. 35 ; Ku. 4. 16, निःसर्गता, निःसर्ग by nature , or ' natural ' . -7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. -जन्तु a. innate, inborn, natural.

-भिन्न a. different by nature , निःसर्ग-भिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. -विनीत a. 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निःसृष्ट p. p. 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. -Comp. -अर्थ a. to whom the management of an affair is entrusted (-र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent ; See S. D. 86, 87. °दूती a female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord ; तन्निपुणं निःसृष्टार्थ-दूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. (where Jagaddhara explains निःसृष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति वा) .

निःस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निःस्तब्ध a. 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निःस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निःस्तु 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also) ; निःस्तीर्णं प्रति-ज्ञासारित् Mu. 1 ; Bh. 3. 4 ; Ve. 6. 35. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome , धनैरापदं मानवा निःस्तरति Subhāsh. , R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of ; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time) . -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. -Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निःस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पार-गमन) .

निःस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over, संसारतव निःस्तारपदवी न द्वीयसि Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquaintance, requital ; वेतनस्य निःस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निःस्तरणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निःस्तीर्णं p. p. 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig. also) .

निःसृष्टी Cardamoms.

निःस्त्वावः Residue of articles after a sale.

निःस्पृह a. Immoveable, steady.

-दः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निःस्तादः Pricking ; stinging.

निःस्यं (व्यं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dripping,

dripping, streaming, oozing ; वल्कल-शिखानिस्यंदेरखाकिताः S 1 14 -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice U. 2 21 ; Māl 3 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down ; हिमाद्रिनिस्यंदइ-वावतीर्णः R 14. 3, 3 41, 16 70 ; नदनि-स्यंदरेखयाः 10. 57 , Me. 42. -4 Necessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निःस्यंदित् a. 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing -2 Dropping or pouring down , कनकरसनिःस्यंदी मादुमाना-लोक्षते S. 7.

निःस्रवः, निःस्रावः 1 A stream, torrent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निःस्वनः, निःस्वानः, निःस्वनिः 1 Noise, voice , R. 3. 19 ; Rs. 1 8 ; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निःस्वान in this sense)

निहत् 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy ; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10 ; Rs. 11 71 , Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit ; तानेव सामर्थ-तया निजघ्नतुः R. 7. 44 , Ms 7. 27 -3 To conquer, overcome , देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum) , Bk. 14. 2 -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate , R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease) -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel ; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate . अतिडतात् पदा-त्यदं तिङ्गंतं निहन्यते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. -Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत p. p. 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infixed. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहत् a. 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See नहार.

निहित p. p. 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon , applied to. -4 Inserted, infixed. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dust) . -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन a. Low, vile. -नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह् 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal , दे-स्या निह्निं तुमिच्छंति सूरमारित् Mu 1. 1, Bk 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.) , Bk. 8. 74.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge , कार्यः सप्ततिनिह्वः Māl.

1 12, Chandr. 5. 27 -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret -4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion -5 Wickedness -6 Atonement, expiation -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp -उत्तरं an evasive reply -चादिन् m a defendant or witness who prevaricates or gives evasive replies.

निहवन 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्वत p. p 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled

निह्वति: f. 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru 8 -2 Dissimulation, reserve -3 Secrecy, concealment in general

निहादः A sound; of निह्दि

नी 1 U (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्धे, अनेषीत्; अनेष्ट, नेष्यति-ते, नेह्, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives; see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct, अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk, नय मा नवेन वसति पयोसुचा V 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern, M 1. 2 -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away, सीता लंका नीता सुरारिणा Bk. 6. 49. R 12 103, Ms. 6 88. -4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm). -6 To spend or pass (as time), येनामदमरं दे दलद्रविदे दिनान्य-नायिषत् Bv. 1. 10, नीत्वा मासान् कनिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशस्थाने निशां निनाय R. 1 95 -5 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition, तमपि तरलतामनयदंगः K 143; नीतस्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3 3, R 8 19 (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v. e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वश नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set, विनाश नी to destroy, परितोष नी to gratify, please, शूद्रतां दासत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Śūdra, slave &c. साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish, पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भरमता भरमसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहाराक्षयेन्द्रपः Y. 2. 19, एवं शास्त्रेषु भिन्नेषु बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतौर्लगेनयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयस्यसुक्पातैर्गुणस्य सुगुहः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2 151 -10 To marry -11 To exlude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. -Caus. (नययति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr.

of agent), तेन मां सरस्तरिमनाययत् K. 38. -Desid. (निनीषति-ते) To wish to to carry &c.

नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide, as in ग्रामणी, सनानी, अग्रणी.

नीत p. p. [नी-कर्मण क] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct, see नी.-तं 1 Wealth -2 Corn, grain.

नीति: f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course, आजर्ज्व हि कुदिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103, R. 12 69, Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme, Māl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिद्वयं नीतिरित्यती St. 2. 30, Bg. 10 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -निष्ण, विद् a. 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2. prudent, wise. -दोषः N of the ear of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue, निर्वाणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. -शास्त्रं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. -संधिः method of policy, Pt. 2. 41. नीतिमत् a. 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral.

नीथः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकार; M. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (पाकपरीक्षा-साधन).

नीच a. [निकृष्टमी शोभा चिनोती, चि-ङ Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; शरभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतैः सुखमास्यते कैः 5; Br. 1. 48. -5

Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -चं The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. -उक्तिः f a low or vulgar expression. -उच्चवृत्त an epicycle. -उपगत a situated low in the sky. -ग a. 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. (-ग) a river. (-गं) water. -ग्रहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. -भोज्यः onion, -योनि a. of low origin, low-born, so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -ज्र a kind of gem (वैक्रात).

नीचक a. 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच (चि)का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् m. 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैश्च ind. See नीचैश्च below.

नीचा ind. Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकृ 8. U. 1 To lower (as the voice) -2 To utter without an accent.

नीचीन a. Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैश्च ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards, (opp. उपरि), नीचैर्गच्छ-त्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिकमेण Me. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly, R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वा-स्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः ओष्यति Amaru. 67; नीचैरुदात्तः P. 1. 2. 39; -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयादुद्भूयत R. 3 34. -m. N of a mountain; नीचैराह्वयं गिरिमधिवसे-स्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25. -Comp. -गतिः f. a low pace. -सुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीडः, डं [नितराभिलंति खगा अत्र नि-ड्क लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, a abode, resting-place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं (धं) [नितरां भ्रियते धृ मूलवि-ङ्क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप a. Situated low, deep. -पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mx. 5. 14; समिते, च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीप

वधुना Me. 65. -3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings, R. 6. 46. -5 The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Un. 2. 13] 1 Water, नीराक्षिर्नलो जानि: Bv. 1. 63 -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीर). (-जं) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. -दः a cloud; धीरदक्षिर्निलं ते नीरदं मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61, Si. 4. 52. -घरः a cloud, U. 6. 17. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -प्रियः a kind of reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराज (निर-राज्) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्यास्त्र-सुरदुग्धदीपितशिखानीराजितज्यं धनुः U. 6. 18; नीराजयति भूपालः पदपीठांत-स्तलं Prab. 2, Si. 17. 17 -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v. below) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship), नानायोधसमाकीर्णो नीराजितहय-द्विपः Kām. 4. 66.

नीराजनं, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Āsvina before they took the field, (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras), R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील a. (ला-ली f.; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्त्रिगधः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोत्रवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. -रुः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig tree. -4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army, of Rāma. -5 'The blue mountain, N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Mainā. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवनिधि. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Ragin. -ले. f. du. 1 The two arteries in front of the neck. -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; (for other senses see नीली). -लं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dye. -6 Darkness. -Comp. -अक्षः a goose. -अंगः the Bāraka bird. -अंजनं 1. antimony. -2. blue vitriol. -अंजना, -अंजना light-

ing. अञ्जं-अञ्जं, -अञ्जन्मन् n., -उत्प-लं the blue lotus. -अञ्जः a dark cloud. -अञ्ज a. dressed in dark-blue clothes. (-रः) 1. demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarāma. -अञ्जः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अञ्जम् m. a sapphire. -उपलः the blue stone, lapis lazuli. -कंठः 1. a peacock, Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3 a kind of gallinule. -4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail. -6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. (-रं) a radish. -अक्ष-रुद्राक्ष q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -श्रीवः an epithet of Siva. -उदः 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -जं blue. steel. -तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. -तालः, -ध्वजः the Tamāla tree. -पक्षः, -कं darkness -पटलं 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dark film over the eye of a blind man, Pt. 5. -पत्रः the pomegranate tree. (-त्रं), -पद्मं the blue water-lily. पिच्छः a falcon. -पुष्पिका 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. -मः 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -मणिः, -रत्न 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42 -2. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः a fire fly. -मुक्तिका 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. -राजिः f. a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; निशाशांकसतनीलराजयः Rā. 1. 2. -लोहित a. dark-blue, purple. (-तः) 1. a purple colour. -2 an epithet of Siva, S. 7. 35, Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण a. dark-blue, bluish. (-णं) a radish. -वसन, -वासस a. dressed in dark-blue clothes; see नीलीवर. -वृत्तकं cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue steel. -3 Blue vitriol. -कः 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The third unknown quantity (corresponding to z of European Algebra).

नीलं (ला) शुः 1 A kind of insect. -2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jackal. -5 A large (black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् m. Blue colour, darkness, blueness, Māl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीली-रसपरिपूणी महामाडमासीत् Pt. 1. एको ग्रहस्तु मीनाना नीलीमध्ययोरेषा Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -राग a. firm in attachment. (-गः) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour

of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. -2. a firm and constant friend. -संचानं fermentation of indigo. -भांडं an indigo vat.

नीवरः [Un. 3. I.] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant. -4 A place fit for the site of a house. -5 A dwelling, residence. -6 Mud. -र Water.

नीवारः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः शुक्रवर्ष-कोटरसुखभद्रास्तकणामथः S. 1. 14, R. 1. 50, 5. 9, 15; (also नीवारक).

नीविः, -वी f. [निष्यति निविषते वा णिष् इत्; cf. Un. 4. 135] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment, प्रस्थानभि-क्षां न चर्चय नीविं R. 7. 9; नीविबंधु-सनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे त्रियेण K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10, 64. -2 The outer tie of a packet in which the offerings of a Śūdra at funeral obsequies are presented. -3 Capital, principal, stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीवत् m. Any inhabited country; realm, kingdom.

नीत्र See नीध.

नीशारः [नि-शु वच् दीर्घः] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः [नि. ह् कर्मणि वच् दीर्घः] 1 Fog, mist, R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु ind. 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty', स्वमे ह माया ह मतिभ्रानो ह S. 6. 9; अस्तशैलमहन ह विवस्वानाविवेश जलधिं ह महीं ह K. 1. 9. 7, 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15. 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', किं रवेतस्या-क्लिमन्यदितोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17; कथं ह गुणवर्द्धिदेय कलत्रं Dk, see किंनु also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward.

नु I. 2 P. (नीति, प्रणोति; उत; caus. नावयति; desid. हुनयति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्निधुनं च- नाव Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112; see -च.

-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout.
-II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.
हु (नृ) त p. p. Praised, extolled &c.
हु: f. Praise. -m. 1 A weapon.
-2 Time.

हुति: f. 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परशुमुहुतिभिः (v. 1.) स्वात् शुपात् ख्यापयतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

हुद् 6 P. (हुडति) To hurt, kill.

हुद् 6 U. (हुडति, हुच or हुच, प्रशुदति)
1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel, नद् नद् हुदति पवनश्चाहकूलो यथा त्वं Me. 9, U. 5.1 -2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si 11. 26, Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अदस्त्वया हुचममुचनं तमः Si. 1. 27; केयूरबंधोद्भुसितैर्हृनोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. -Caus. 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -WITH उप to drive away, remove; Si. 4. 61. -प्र to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71.

हुत् (ज) p. p. 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

हुद् a. (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

हु 6 P. (हुवति) To praise &c. see नृ.
हुतन, हुतन a. [नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् हु-
रुदेशश्च] 1 New; हुतनो राजा सपाज्ञापय-
ति U. 1; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young.
-3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange.
हुतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

हुनं ind. 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अद्यापि हुनं हरकोपवह्निस्त्वयि ज्वलत्येव हुवाहुराज्ञो S. 3. 3; Me. 9, 18, 46; Bh. 1. 11; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75, R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now; just now, just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

हुपुरः-र An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न हि चूडामणिः पादे नूपुरं मूर्ध्नि धार्यते II. 2. 71.

हु [नी-करु डिङ्; cf. Up. 2. 101]
(Nom. sing. नृ, gen. pl. नृणां or नृणां)
1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61. 7. 61. 10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pin of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानं Ak. -6 A leader. -Comp. -अस्थिमालिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -कपालं man's skull. -केसरिन् m. 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation;

of. नरसिंह—चक्षुः a. Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. (-m.) 1. a god. -2. demon, goblin. -जलं human urine. -देवः a king. -धर्मन् m. an epithet of Kubera. -नमन a. to be saluted by men (as gods). -पः [नृ पाति रक्षति, पा-क] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. -अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, i. e. a sixth, eighth &c. part of grain. -2. a prince. -अंगन (जं) a royal court. -अध्वरः N. of a sacrifice (Rājasuya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -आत्मजः a prince, crown-prince. -आभीरं, मानं music played at the royal meals. -आमयः consumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -ग्रह a royal palace. -नीतिः f. politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेद्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. -प्रिय. the mango tree. -लङ्गमन् n., लिंग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -लिंगवर a. 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). -वह्निभः 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2. a kind of mango. (-भा) a queen. -शासनं a royal grant or edict. -संश्रय a. seeking the protection of a king. -सुत the musk-rat. -सभं, सभा an assembly of kings. -पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. -परः a royal or main road. -पशुः a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. -पीतिः f. Ved. protection of men. -मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas; see पंचयज्ञ -युग्मं = युग्मिश्चं q. v. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -वेहनः N. of Siva. -वृंग 'wan's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सदन (वृषदन्) the hall of sacrifice. -सद् (पद्) m. the Supreme Being. -सिंहः, हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -3. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेनं, सेन an army of men. -सोमः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59. -सृग्म a. Making happy. -सृग्मः An epithet of Krishna. -स्त्रं Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

सुवत् ind. Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

नुगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmana to be a lizard.

नृत् 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रशुत्यति, नृत्) 1 To dance, move about; नृत्यति नृत्यति-जनेन समं सखि Git. 1; लोलोमौ पयसि महोत्पल ननर्त St. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. -Caus. (नर्तयति ते) 1 To cause to dance; त्वमाशे मोचासे किमपमनो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; तालिः शिजावलयसुभगेनर्तितः कांतया ने Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. -WITH आ (caus.) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; मरुद्भिरानर्तित-नक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Bk. 3. 10. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृत् a. Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

नृतिः f. Dancing, dance.

नृतुः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

नृत्तं, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, & dance, pantomime, gesticulation, नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतिररा कांतं M. 2. 7. नृत्यं मयूरा विजडुः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -Comp. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -शाला a dancing-hall. -स्थान a stage, dancing room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c, see under नृ.

नृशंस [नृ शंसति हिंसति शस्-अप्] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

नृशंस्य a. Wicked, malicious. -स्यं Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजनं Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ m. [नी नृत्] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.), R. 4. 75. 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताश्वस्य सुधनं सुवस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An indictor (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two.' -8 N. of Vishnu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नियते वा अनेन नी-डृ] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; प्रायेण युधिष्णिनाः कन्यार्थं कुडुबिनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रं कनिषोपद्रोथ सूत्रं R. 7. 39 (where

some commentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'. -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अञ्जनं a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंशु, -अंशु n. tears. -अभिरुच्यः running of the eyes, a kind of eye disease. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपधं the almond fruit. -औषधं collyrium. -कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. -गोचर a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -छदः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -वारि n. tears. -पर्यंत a. as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -सुख a. stealing or captivating the eye. -योजिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). -2. the moon. -रंजनं a collyrium. -रोमन् n. the eyelash. -वस्तिः m. f. a clyster-pipe with a bag -वस्त्रं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. -विष f. excretion of the eyes. -संभः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिक 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेत्र.

नेद 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नोदष्ट a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. v.)

नेदीय a. (सी f.). Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.); नेदीयसि पियत्ने Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी भूत्वा Mā. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. -य Water.

नेपथ्य 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यश्च R. 6. 6; राजेन्द्रनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 24. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mā. 1. Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring room, space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. -विधानं arrangement of the tiring room; यद्वि नेपथ्यविधानमवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लाः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली 1

The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. -जा, -जाता red arsenic. -मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका red arsenic.

नेम a. (Nom. pl. नेमे नेमाः) Half.

-मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. -धित a. Ved. divided. -धितिः f. Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः-मी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोदशब्दान्तरांगनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उदधनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. -मिः The tree तिलिश्. -Comp. -वृत्ति a. following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेम् 1 A. (नेते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टु m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैःश्रेयस a. (सी f.), नैःश्रेयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नैःस्वः, नैःस्व्यः Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नैक a. (न-एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; आत्मन् m., रूपः, शृंगः epithets of the Supreme Being. -कः An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. -चर a. living in society, gregarious. -भावाश्रय a. fickle, changeable. -भेद a. manifold, various. See under न also.

नैकधा ind. In various ways, variously.

नैकशस् ind. 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नैकटिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu, Bk. 4. 12 (vide commentary).

नैकट्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नैकषेयः A demon, Rākshasa.

नैकुतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Mōrose.

नैगम a. (सी f.) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda

or holy writings; as in 'कांड'. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेगमाः. -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, townsman. -6 A trader, merchant, धाराहारापनयनपरा नेगमाः सा-मुद्रमः V. 4. 4.

नेगमिक a. (की f.) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नेघट्टक N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirutka.

नैचाशाख a. Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Śūdras.

-खं 1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैच (चि) की An excellent cow; क्षेमं पृच्छेस्त्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नैचिकं The head of an ox.

नैज a. (जी f.) Own, one's own.

नैतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सन्न m. Yama (Pluto), Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नैत्यक a. (की f.), नैत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदाघः Summer.

नैदानः An etymologist.

नैदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदाशिकः One who executes orders a servant.

नैधन a. (नी f.) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. -नं (In astrol.) The eighth house (i. e. the house of death.)

नैपातिक a. (की f.) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नैपाल a. (ली f.) Produced in Nepāla. -ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमल्लिका.

नैपालिक a. (की f.) Produced in Nepāla. -कं Copper.

नैपुणं (ण्यं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नैपुणोत्थेयन-स्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नैभत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नैभत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नैर्मन्त्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नैमयः A trader, merchant.
नैमित्त *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to signs, marks &c.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced by, connected with or dependent on any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निय). -कः An astrologer, prophet. -कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause', निमित्तनैमित्तिकशरीरं कः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. -कं N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Santi related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 1; (the name is thus derived :—यत्तु निमिषेद निहत क्षणं बले । अरण्येऽस्मिन्तस्तेन नैमिषारण्य-संज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिषेयः An inhabitant of the forest called Naimisha.

नैमयः Barter, exchange.

नैयग्रोधे The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

नैयत्यं Restraint, self-command.

नैयमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -कं Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of Philosophy.

नैरन्तर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैरयिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नैरश्रयं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाशाः वृद्धतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलभितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4. 20.

नैरुक्तः, **नैरुक्तिकः** One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुज्यं Health.

नैऋतः 1 A demon; भयमप्रलयोद्वेगादाचल्युनेर्नैऋतः R. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction. -तं The lunar mansion called Mula.

नैऋती 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The south-western direction.

नैर्गुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैर्गुण्येन साधीयो विमस्तु घृणमैव Bv. 1. 88.

नैर्गुण्यं Pitilessness, cruelty; वैषम्य नैर्गुण्ये न सपेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Śū. II. 1. 34.

नैर्दय *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

नैर्देशिकः A servant.

नैर्मल्यं Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).

नैर्लज्ज्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैल्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैर्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

नैवि (वि) ड्यं 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

नैवेद्यं An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

नैवेशिक 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brāhmana householder, e. g. a girl or ornaments given with her.

नैश *a.* (की *f.*), **नौशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तत्रैवं विमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; नैशस्याचिह्नं तदुज इव छिन्नसूचि-द्रुमा V. 1. 8; Kt. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

नैश्चल्यं Fixedness, immovability.

नैश्चित्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

नैषधः 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahākāvya by Śrīharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

नैषधीय *a.* Relating to Nala; कान्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गोयमादिर्गतः N. 1. 145.

नैष्कर्म्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्गं q. v.).

नैष्कशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred Nishkas.

नैष्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. -कः A mint-master.

नैष्किचन्यं Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

नैष्क्रमणं Any oblation or rite performed when a new-born child is

taken out of the house for the first time.

नैष्ठिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding; विदधे विधिर्मस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with conversed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. -कः [विश्रमणे तत्पर्यंतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, विश्र-दृक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62, cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

नैष्ठ्यं Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

नैष्ठ्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Natural in-born, innate, inherent, नैसर्गिकी सुरभिः कुसुमस्य तिष्ठति स्थितिर्न सुस-लेखताडनानि Māl. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैस्त्रिंशिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न+उ) No, not; often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदने [उद्-भावे लुट्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

नोदयितु *a.* One who urges forward or propels; Ku. 3. 21.

नोधा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

नौ *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel, महता पुष्पपण्डेन क्रीतेयं कान्यनौस्तव्या Śānti. 3. 1. -2. N. of a constellation. -Comp.

—आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. -कर्मन् *n.* the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34.

—चरः, -उपजीवनः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. —तार्य *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship. -दंडः an oar. —यानं navigation. —यायितु *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. —वाहः a steersman, pilot captain. —व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage; नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. —साधनं fleet; navy; वंगालुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाध-नौद्यतात् R. 4. 36

नौका A small boat, a boating general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवाण्येव-तरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -Comp. —दंडः an oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, 'prefixed to कृ or ह, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.

न्यक् 8 U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate

न्यक्करण, न्यक्कारः Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult, न्यक्कारो हृदि वज्रकाल इव मे तत्र पतिर्यदन्ते Mv 5. 22, 3 40 G. L. 32.

न्यक् 1 P. To become low or humble. —Caus 1 To despise, contemn. —2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome, न्यग्भावयिता शब्द Dk.

न्यग्भावः 1 Humiliation, degradation. —2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यग्भाविता 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. —2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अप्रधानीकृत) ; न्यग्भावितवाच्यव्ययजनक्षमस्य-शब्दार्थगुणलस्य K. P. 1.

न्यक्ष a. 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. —2 Whole, entire. —क्षः 1 A buffalo. —2 An epithet of Parasurāma —क्ष 1 The whole. —2 A kind of grass.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). —3 The Sami tree. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —परिमण्डलः a man being a fathom in circumference ; (thus described —महावचुर्धराश्रैव वेताया चक्रवर्तिनः । सर्वलक्षणसपत्ना न्यग्रोधपरिमण्डलाः ।) . —परिमण्डला an excellent woman ; (she is thus described :—स्तनो हृदिनि यस्या नितम्बे च विशालता । मध्ये क्षीणा भवेया सा न्यग्रोधपरिमण्डला (Sabdak.) ; दूर्वाकाण्डमिव श्यामा न्यग्रोधपरिमण्डला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यङ्कुः A kind of antelope ; R. 16. 15.

न्यच्छं A mole upon the body.

न्यच् 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down, Māl. 5. 22. —2 To incline. —3 To diminish, pass away ; न्यच्चति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यच् a. (नीची f.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. —2 Lying on the face. —3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile ; Si. 15. 21 (where it also means lying or downward). —4 Slow, lazy. —5 Whole, entire.

न्यचनं 1 A curve. —2 A hiding place. —3 A hollow. —नी The lap.

न्यचित a. 1 Thrown or cast down. —2 Bent down.

न्यज् 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. —2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. —2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यगः 1 A mark, sign. —2 A kind, sort.

न्ययः Loss, destruction ; decay.

न्यवृद्धं Ved. One hundred millions (दशगुण अवर्द्ध)

न्यस 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down : शिवरिपु पद न्यस्य Me 13 : दृष्टिपूत न्यसेत्पाद Ma 6. 46. —2 To lay or throw aside abandon, give up, resign, relinquish ; स न्यस्त-चिह्नमापि राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7, न्यस्तलक्ष-स्य Ve 3. 18 so प्राणान् न्यस्यति &c. —3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.) : शिरस्याज्ञा = स्ता Amaru. 82 ; चित्रन्यस्त ' committed to picture ' : V. 1 4 ; स्तनन्यस्ताक्षरं S 3. 9 ' applied ' : अयोग्ये न मन्त्रिणे न्यस्यति भारमयञ्च Bk. 1. 22 ; Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of, deliver ; अहमपि तव सुनौ न्यस्तगजः V. 5. 17, भ्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5 82. —5 To give to, confer or bestow upon ; रामे श्रीन्यस्ततामिति R. 12. 2. —6 To state, bring forward, adduce propound (as an argument) ; अथातिर न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —7 To settle, fix, appoint. —8 To support

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, laying down. —2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. —2 Put in, inserted, applied ; न्यस्ताक्षराः Ku. 1. 7. —3 Depicted, drawn ; चित्रन्यस्त. —4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to ; V. 5. 17, Ratn. 1. 10. —5 Leaning, resting on —6 Given up, set aside, resigned —7 Mystically touched, Māl. 5. 2. —Comp. —दह a. giving up the rod, i. e. punishment. —देह a. one who lays down the body, dead. —शङ्ख a. 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms ; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनगुरोर्न्यस्तशङ्खस्यशोकात् Ve. 3. 18. —2 unarmed, defenceless. —3. harmless. —4. epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः खुरन्यासपवित्र-पांसु R. 2. 2 ; Ku. 6. 50 ; M. 2. 9 ; Māl. 5. 5 ; चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. —2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print ; अतिशङ्खनखन्यासः R. 12. 73. ' where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons ' ; दूतन्यास. —3 Depositing —4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्य-पितन्यास इवांतरात्सा S. 4. 21, R. 12, 18 ; Y. 2. 67. —5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. —6 Painting, writing down. —7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing ; शङ्ख Bg. 18. 2. —8 Bringing forward, adducing. —9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws.) . —10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayer

and corresponding gesticulations -11 Lowering the tone or voice. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee

न्यासिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यासीकृ 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit, Ku 3. 55. —2 To entrust to, give in charge of, न राक्षसोऽनात्मस-दृशेषु कलत्र न्यासीकारिष्यति Mu. 1.

न्यास्य Fried rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [निर्दति अनेन, ति इ यञ्] 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan ; अधार्मिकं त्रिभिर्न्यायैर्नियुक्तीयात्प्रयत्नतः Ms. 8. 310. —2 Fitness, propriety, decorum, Kt. 11 —30. —3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty ; यति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्यचोपि सहायता A. R. 1. 4 —4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. —5 Judicial sentence, judgment. —6 Policy, good government. —7 Likeness, analogy. —8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration. as दृढाग्रपन्याय, काक-तालिन्याय, घुणाक्षरन्याय &c. ; see below. —9 A vedic accent, न्यायेक्षिभिरु-दीरण Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर ; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of ' a system ' or ' way ' ; ' which are manifested in three systems, i. e. ऋक्, यजुस् and सामन् ') ; Bh. 3. 55. —10 (In gram.) A universal rule. —11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. —12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. —13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members ; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन) . —14 An epithet of Vishnu (न्यायेन ind. in the way of, after the manner or analogy of, बहिरानन्दकर्णः श्रयानिति न्यायेन &c.) . —Comp. —पथः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —वर्तिन् a. well-behaved, acting justly. —वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. —वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. —शास्त्र 1. the philosophical system of the Nyāya school. —2. the science of logic. —सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. —सूत्र the aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षुकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to युगक्षिरयाय q v.

2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. I

is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of San-karāchārya will make its use clear:—अरुंधती दिग्दर्शयिषुस्तस्मीपस्थां स्थूला ताराममुच्यते प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्रहयित्वा ता प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुंधतीमिव ग्रहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Ravana kept Sitā in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one, so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोद्गमन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad; e. g. गोपालपरशुरामी उभावपि अतीव दुर्नयसौ । किंतु अश्मलोद्गमन्यायेन गोपालः परशुरामाद्विरीयात्. of Mar. 'दग्धविष्णो वीर मरु.' The maxim पाषाणोद्गमन्यायः is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds, used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome, cf. Chandīlōka :—यत्तया मेलनं तत्र लभो मे यश्च सुभ्रुवः । तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसमर्प ॥ also Kuvalāyānanda :—पतत् तालफलं यथा काकिनापमुक्तमेव रहो-वर्शनश्चुमिति हृदया तन्वी यथा मुक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतगवेषणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like पञ्चदृष्टि, पक्षाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes: e. g. दक्षिणोत्तरांतरीष इत्यत्र अक्षिणामित्यस्य काकक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अन्तरिपक्षेनान्यन्यायः.

10. कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. काश्चित्तुच्छयति प्रपूरयति वा काश्चिन्नय-रुज्जतिं काश्चिन्पातयिष्ये करोति च पुनः काश्चिन्नयस्थाकुलान् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्त-विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. बट्टकुटीरभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Sriharsha:—नदिदं बट्टकुटीरभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. जुगाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it

naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. भूषिकेण दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सद्वचनितमपूप-मक्षणमर्थोदायार्तं भवतीति नियतसमानान्यायादर्थोत्तर-मापत्तित्वेन न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the thresh-old. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. वृषनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home, and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy—who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कान्तमात्मन्य पश्यति S. 2.

16. पंकमक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. प्रक्षालनाद्दि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरः, and also "Pre-vention is better than cure."

17. पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतस्य कर्णं दूया.

18. बीजांकुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause

of sprout which in its turn is the cause of seed), and is used in these cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet ; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूसन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke, (wherever there is smoke there is fire). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e.g. where there is A, there is B, where there is not B, there is not A).

21. विषकुम्भन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree ; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

23. वीचितरंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production, of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:— पृथा मे वृद्धा-वृत्तमोदनं काचनपात्रं भुञ्जीस्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a

husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c, and gold.

25. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहावलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach, see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part ; cf. Mar. 'शिंतावरुन माताची परीक्षा'.

29. स्थूणानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिसुत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः *ind.* 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. —2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् *a.* 1 Right, fit, proper, just. —2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य *a.* [न्यायादनेपेत् यद्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलति पदे न धीराः Bh. 2. 83 ; Bg. 18. 15, Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202 ; R. 2. 55, Kt. 14. 7, Ku. 6. 87. —2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस्य. न्युः (न्युः) स्व *a.* 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. —2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. —2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased. न्योचनी *A* female servant.

न्युञ्ज् 6 P. 1 To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युञ्ज *a.* 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face ; ऊर्ध्वोर्षित-न्युञ्जकटाहकल्पे (न्योत्तिन) N. 22. 32. —2 Bent, crooked. —3 Convex. —4 Hump-backed. —ञ्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree —2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ञ्जं *A* vessel used in Srāddhas. —Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून *a.* 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. —2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of ; as in अर्थन्यून. —3 Less (opp. अधिक) ; Y. 2. 116. —4 Defective (in some organ), पाद°. —5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —ने *ind.* Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अंग *a.* maimed, mutilated. —अधिक *a.* more or less, unequal. —धी *a.* deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकु 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस् *a.* Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस् *a.* Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

प. (At the end of camp) 1 Drinking, as in द्विप, अनेकप -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling, as in गोप, वृप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्षः The hut of a Chândāla or barbarian.

पक्षि, पक्ष, पक्ष &c. See unda पक्ष.

पक्षः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândāla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते) 1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष-अन्] 1 A wing, pinion ; अद्यापि पक्षवपि नोद्दिद्येते K. 347, so उज्ज्वलपक्षः fledged, पक्षच्छेदोद्यत शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder, स्तंभेरना उभय-पक्षविनीतनिद्राः R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such pakshas, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिष-पक्षः the dark half); तमिष-पक्षेऽपि सह मियाभिज्योर्स्नावतो निविशति मद्रोपान् R. 6. 34 ; Ms. 1. 66 ; Y. 3. 50 ; सीमा वृद्धिं समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवो-दुराह Pt. 1. 92. -8 (a) A party in general, faction, side ; प्रखुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86 ; Si. 2. 117 ; Bg. 14. 25, R. 6. 53, 18. 17 (b) A family, race ; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan, सङ्घपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents ; as अरि, मित्र. -11 One side of an argu-ment, an alternative, one of two cases ; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्व एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34 ; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. -12 A case or sup- position in general ; as in पक्षांतरे. -13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. -14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term) ; संदिग्धसाधयान् पक्षः T. S., द्यतः शुद्धिभूतो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also). -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20

A royal elephant. -21 An army -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoin-der, reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः cf. इस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, no- tion, idea. -28 The side of an equa- tion in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximi- ty, neighbourhood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection. -33 A house. -Comp. —अंतः 1 the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or full moon. -2 the end of the wings of an army —अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposi- tion. अवसर. = पक्षतः q. v. —आघातः 1. palsy or paralysis or one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argu- ment. —आभासः 1. a fallacious argument. -2. a false plaint —आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. —उद्ग्रहणं a. showing partiality. adopting a side. —गम a. flying —ग्रहणं choosing a party. —घातः = प- क्षाघातः see above. —चरः 1. an ele- phant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. —छिद्र m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. —जः the moon. —द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. —द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. —धर a. 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (—रः) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a parti- san. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. —नाडी a quill. —पातः 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, de- sire, love, affection (for a thing), भवति भव्येष्टु द्वि पक्षपातः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10 ; U. 5. 17, रिपुपक्षे बद्धः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality ; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्थते M. 1 ; सत्यं जना वञ्चि न पक्ष- पातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. —पातित, -त्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship. -3. move- ment of the wings ; N. 2. 52. —पातिन् a. or s. 1. siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause), पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पादवानां Vo. 3. -2. sympathizing ;

Ve. 3 -3. a follower, partisan, friend, वः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. —पालिः a private door. —पुटः a wing. —पोष- ण a. factious, promoting quarrels. —विंदुः a heron. —भागः 1 the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant. —भुक्तिः f. the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. —मूलं the root of a wing. —वादः 1. an exparte statement. -2. stating a case, expres- sion of opinion. —वाहनः a bird. —व्यापिन् a. 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. —हृत a. paralysed on one side. —हरः a bird. —होमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fort- night. -2. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side door. -2 A side. -3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition. -7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing ; अलिखच्चंद्रपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2 ; खङ्ग- च्छिन्नजटादुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43 ; Si. 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षत् 1 A wing. -2 The side- part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [पक्षतुल्यौ दिवसौ अस्याः इति ङीप्] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it ; (द्वयवहविकरा- निश्च पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (ङी f.) [पक्ष असत्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. —m. 1 bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Siva. —Comp. —हृद्मः, -मवरः, —राज m. —राजः, सिंहः, स्वामिन् m. epi- thets of Garuda. —कीटः an insigni- ficant bird. —पतिः an epithet of Sam- pāti. —पानीयशालिका a trough or re- servoir for watering birds. —पुणवः an epithet of Jajāyu. —वालकाः, —शावकाः &

young bird. —शाला 1. a nest. —2. an aviary.

पक्षिः N. of the saint Vatsyāyana. पक्षीय a. (At the end of comp) Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरु. पक्षीयाः &c.

पक्ष्मन् [पक्ष्मन्विन्] 1 An eyelash, सलिलगुग्गुलुः पक्ष्मनिः Me 90, 47, R. 2. 19, 11. 36 —2 The filament of a flower. —3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. —4 A wing. —5 The leaf of a flower. —Comp. —कोपः, प्रकोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards.

पक्ष्मल a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes. पक्ष्मलक्ष्मः S. 3. 25. —2 Hairy, shaggy; सुदितपक्ष्मलरत्नः कांयः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्मन् [पक्ष्मन्विन्, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. —2 Siding with. —3 Lateral. —4 Changing every half month —क्षयः A partisan, follower, friend, ally, ननु बाज्जिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयते द्विपतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पक्कः, —कं [पक्क-विस्तरे कर्मणि करणे वा षत् कुत्वम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्वा पक्कतां धूलिसुदकं नावतिष्ठते S. 2. 34, पक्किल्लसुखाः Mk. 5. 14, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. —2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कुण्डलागुरुपक्क K. 30. —3 A slough, quagmire. —4 Sin. —5 Ointment, unguent. —Comp. —कर्बटः a marsh, an alluvium. —कीरः a lapwing. —कीरः, —कीरिनः a hog. —ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. —छिद्र m. the clearing-nut tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —जं a lotus. (—जः) the Sārāsa bird. —जः, —जन्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. —नामः an epithet of Vishnu, R. 18. 20. —जन्मन् n., a lotus. (—m.) the Sārāsa bird. —दिग्ध a. soiled with mire or mud. —भाज्ज a. sunk in mud. —भारक a. muddy, soiled. —मंडुकः a bivalve conch. —रुद्र n., —रुद्रं a lotus. —वासः a crab. —सू- (सू) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पक्कजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. —2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses. —4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पक्कारः 1 Moss. —2 A dam, dike. —3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पक्किन् a. Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पक्किल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8. —लः A boat.

पक्केजं A lotus.

पक्केरुद्र n. —हं A lotus. —हः The crane or Sārāsa bird.

पक्केरुद्र a. Dwelling in mud.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla; see पक्कण.

पक्किः f. [पक्क्-विस्तरे क्तिन्] 1 A line, row, range, series, दृश्येत चारुप-दपक्किरल्लककांका V 4. 6, पक्ष्मपक्किः R. 2. 19; अलिपक्किः Ku 4. 15, R. 6. 5. —2 A group, collection, flock, troop. —3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पक्किपावन below. —4 The living generation. —5 The earth. —6 Fame, celebrity. —7 A collection of five, or, the number 'five.' —8 The number 'ten' as in पक्किरथ, पक्किवीर. —9 Cooking, maturing. —10 A company of persons of the same tribe. —Comp. —कटकः—पक्किदूषक q. v. —गोवः an epithet of Ravana. —चरः an osprey.

—दूषः—दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. —पावनः a respectable or eminent person, especially, a respectable Brāhmana who being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पक्कि or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him, पक्किपावनाः पंचाम्रयः Māl. 1. where Jagaddhara says :—पक्किपावना पक्को भोजनादिगोष्ठ्यां पावनाः । अयमोजन प-वित्रा वा । यद्वा । यद्युपा पारो यस्तु साम्नां यश्चापि पारः । अथवाशिरसोऽध्वेता ब्राह्मणः पक्किपावनः ॥ or अयथा सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वत्रवचनेषु च । यावदेते प्रपश्यन्ति पक्क्या तावद्युनक्ति च ॥ ततो हि पावनार्थक्या उच्यते पक्किपावनाः । Manu explains the word thus. —अपाकयोपहता पक्कि पाव्यते वे-द्विजिचमे । तास्मिन्धत कास्स्येन द्विजाययान् पक्कि-पावनान् Ms. 3. 183, see 3. 184, 186 also. —रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पक्किका A row, line.

पङ्गु a. (गु or रवी f.) Lame, halt, crippled. —गुः 1 A lame man, मूकं करोति वाचां पङ्गुं लघयते गिरिः. —2 An epithet of Saturn. —Comp. —ग्राहः 1. a crocodile (मकर). —2. the tenth sign of the zodiac, capricornus (मकर).

पङ्गुक a. Lame, crippled

पङ्गुल a. Lame, crippled. —लः A horse of silvery white colour.

पक् I. 1 U. (पक्कि-ते, पक्कि-नेच, अश-क्षित्-अपक्क, पक्ष्यति-ते, पक्क, पक्क) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives, तदुक्तानोदने पक्कि, but this use is only very rare in classical Sanskrit), यः पक्क्यात्म-कारणात् Ms. 3. 118, शुले मत्स्यानिवाप-क्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः 7. 20, Bh. 1. 35. —2 To bake, burn (as bricks), see पक्क. —3 To digest (as food), पक्काम्यन् चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. —4 To ripen, mature. —5 To bring to perfec-

tion, develop (as understanding). —6 To melt (as metals). —7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). —Pass. (प-च्यते) 1 To be cooked. —2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to be a fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. —3 To be inflamed. —Caus 1 (पाचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.). —2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. —3 To cure, heal. —Desid. (पिपश्यति) To wish to cook &c. —With परि to ripen, mature, develop. —वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. —2. to digest. —3. to cook thoroughly. —II. 1 A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पचते) also. —Caus. 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. —2 To spread.

पक्किः f. [पक्क्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Cooking. —2 Digesting, digestion. —3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. —4 Fame, dignity. —5 The place of digestion. —6 Any dish of cooked food (Ved). —Comp. —शूलं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्कु a. 1 Who or what cooks. —2 Cooking. —3 Stimulating, digesting.

—4 Ripening. —m. 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). —2 A cook.

पक्कं 1 The state of a householder who maintains the sacred fire. —2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्किन्न a. 1 Ripe, ripened. —2 Matured. —3 Cooked. —4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्क a. [पक्क-तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्कान्. —2 Digested. —3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम), पक्केष्टकानामाकर्षणं Mk. 3. —4 Mature, ripe, पक्कविवाधरोष्टी Me. 82. —5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्कधी. —6 Experienced, shrewd. —7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. —8 Grey (as hair). —9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. —कं Cooked food. —Comp. —अतिसारः chronic dysentery. —अन्नं cooked or dressed food. —आधानं, —आशयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाक्षितं a building constructed with baked bricks. —कुत् a. 1. cooking. —2. maturing. (—m.) the Nimba tree. —केश a. grey-haired. —रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. —जलं n. the water of boiled rice (काजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्कता Maturity, ripeness, development &c.

पक्ष *a.* Cooking, maturing &c.
पक्ष *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Cooking, baking &c.

पक्ष *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. -2 Digesting. -च; खा -1 Cooking, -2 Maturing.

पक्षक: A cook.

पक्षत *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripe, developed, mature. -त: 1 Fire -2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra -त Cooked food. -Comp. -पुत्रता continual baking and roasting, cf. खादतमोदना.

पचन *a.* [पच-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -त: Fire. -न Becoming ripe, ripening -नी The wild citron tree. -न 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, maturing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचपच: An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking

पाचि: 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिन *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; दक्षिण मालूरुफल पचेलिन N. 1. 94. -म: 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुक: A cook.

पञ्जटिका A small bell.

पञ्च *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Wealthy, rich. -ञ्च: An epithet of Angiras.

पञ्चथु: 1 Time. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पञ्च 1 A. see पञ्च II.

पञ्च *a.* Spread, extended.

पंच *num. a.* (always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (as the first member of comp. पंचन् drops its final न्). [cf. Gr. *pente*] -Comp -अंश: the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्नि 1. an aggregate of five sacred fires, *i. e.* (आग्राहार्यपचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सत्य, and आवासस्थ). -2. a householder who maintains the five sacred fires, पंचाग्रयो धृतवत्ता: Mā. 1; Ms 3. 185. -3. five mystic fires supposed to exist in the body. -4. one who is acquainted with the doctrine of these fires. -अंग *a.* five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांग: प्रणाम (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जातुभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दशा); कृतपञ्चांगविनिर्णयः नयः Ki 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kāmandaka quoted by him) पंचांगमन्त्रिनपुष्टपदिश्य M. 1; चिन्ता सेवकहस्तापदे-रिग्वेदविशेषतः । पात्राद्यवस्थाकरण पंचांगो-ऽमितयो मतः ॥ (-गः). 1. a tortoise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of

his body. (-गी) a bit for horses. (-नं) 1. collection or aggregate of five parts -2. five modes of devotion. -3. the five parts of a tree ; लक्ष्मण-स मूलफलमन्त्रस्य शाखिनः । एकत्र मिलितं चेतत् पचागमिति मानिन्म ॥ -4. a calendar or almanac, so called because it treats of five things : -निधि-वरि (नक्षत्र योगः करणेश्वर च) ; चतुरंग-द्वयो राजा जगन्तं वक्षामाच्यत । अत्र पंचांग-बलवाना माज्ञा वक्षामाच्यत ॥ Subhash. ०. पुष्टः a turtle. पञ्च a calendar. ०. पुष्टिः *f.* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points ; *a. e.* निधि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). -अंगिक *a.* five-membered. -अंगुल *a.* (ला or लो *f.*) measuring five fingers. (-ल) the castor-oil plant. -अ (आ) ज the five products of the goat -अपतार *p.* N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Mandakarni, cf. R 13 38. -अमृत *a.* consisting of 5 ingredients. (-नं) 1. the aggregate of any five drugs. -2. the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities ; (दुग्धं च शर्करा च वृत्ते दधि तथा मधु). -आच्छिन् *m.* the planet Mercury. -अवयव *a.* five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन q q. v. v.) -अवस्था: a corpse ; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements) ; cf. पचय below. -अविकं the five products of the sheep. -अज्ञाति: *f.* eighty-five. -अहः a period of five days. -आनप *a.* doing penance with five fires (*a. e.* with four fires and the sun) ; cf. R. 13. 41. -आत्मक *a.* consisting of five elements (as body). -आनन: -आस्य: -सुख: -वक्त्र: 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open ; पच आननं यस्य) (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect ; न्याय, ० तर्क &c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथनरकपचानन). -3. the sign Leo of the Zodiac. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā. -आम्नाया: (*m. pl.*) five Sāstras supposed to have proceeded from the five mouths of Siva. -इन्द्रि-यं an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or actions, see इन्द्रिय). -इष्टु: -चाण: -झर: epithets of the god of love ; (as called because he has five arrows, their names are. -अरविदिम-शार्ङ्गं च चतु च नवमल्लिहा । नीलोत्पलं च पञ्चेते पचवाणस्य सायकाः, the five arrows are also thus named -समोहनी-न्मादनी च शोषणस्यापनस्तथा । स्तम्भ-श्चेति कामस्य पंचवाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥) -उपमन्त्र *m. pl.* the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -कपाल *a.* prepared or offered in five cups. -कर्ण *a.* branded in the year with the

number 'five' (as cattle &c.) ; cf. P. VI. 3. 115. -कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment ; *i. e.* 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रचन 'purg-ing'; 3 नस्य 'giving strenutatories'; 4 अनुनास 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरुद्ध 'administering an enema which is not oily'. -कृतस् *ind* five times. -कोण: a pentagon -कोलं the five suices taken collectively -कोष: (*m. pl.*) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul; they are: -अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-शरीर), प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs ; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture : विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three from the लिङ्गशरीर); and आनेन्द्रियकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. -क्रोशी 1. a distance of five Krosas. -2. N. of the city Benāres -खट्वं -खट्वी a collection of five beds. -गत *a.* (in alg.) raised to fifth power. -गवं a collection of five cows. -गवन् the five products of the cow taken collectively ; *i. e.* milk curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोम-यमेव च). -गु *a.* bought with five cows. -गुण *a.* five-fold. (-गः) the five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द.), (-णी) the earth. -गुहः 1. a tortoise -2. the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five. -जनः 1. a man, mankind. 2. N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell, and was slain by Krishna. -3. the soul. -4. the five classes of beings ; *a. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. -5. the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth (*pl.* in these two senses) ; (for a full exposition see Sātrabhashya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13). (-नी) an assemblage of five persons. -जनीन *a.* devoted to the five races. (-नः) an actor, a mimic, buffoon. -ज्ञान: 1. an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pāsupatas. -तश्च, -क्षी a collection of five carpenters. -तत्त्वं 1. the five elements taken collectively ; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tantrikas, also called पंचकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मय, मंस, मस्य, मुद्रा, and मैथुन. -तत्रं N. of a well-known collection in five books containing moral stories and fables. -तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary

elements (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गन्ध). —पंचम *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning light over his head, cf. हविर्भुजमिववर्ता चतुर्णा मये ललाटेतपसवसनि R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. —तय *a.* five-told. (—यः) a pentad —नक्त the five bitter things:—निवासुतवृषपटोलाविदिग्वकाश. —त्रिंश *a.* thirty fifth. —त्रिंशत्, —त्रिंशति: *f.* thirty-five. —दश *a.* 1. fifteenth. —2. increased by fifteen, as in पंचदश शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. —दशन् *a.* pl. fifteen. —अहः a period of fifteen days. —दशिन *a.* made of consisting of fifteen. —दशति the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दीर्घे the five long parts of the body; बाहु नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नसि तथैव च । स्तनयोरतर चैव पंचदीर्घे प्रचक्षते ॥ —देवता: the five deities:—आदित्य गणनाथ च देवी रुद्रं च केशव-श्च । पंचैव तमित्युक्त सर्वकर्मसु पुजेयेत् ॥ —नवः 1. any animal with five claws ; पंचः पंचनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18, Y. 1. 177. —2. an elephant. —3. a turtle —4. a lion or tiger. —नदः 'the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being शतद्रु, निपाशा, इरावती, चन्द्रभागा and वितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). —(दा: pl.) the people of this country. —नवति: *f.* ninety-five. —नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —पंचाश *a.* fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-five. —पद्मी 1. five steps, Pt. 2. 115. —2. the five strong cases, *i.e.* the first five inflections. —पर्वन् *n.* pl. the five *parvans* q. v.; they are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पञ्चोपेतानि राजद्रु राविक्रान्तिरेव च ॥ —पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (—म.) a year (संवत्सर). —पात्रं 1. five vessels taken collectively. —2. a Śāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. —पितृ *m.* pl. the five fathers. —जनकश्रोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अन्नदाता भयभ्राता पंचैते पितरः स्मृताः ॥ —प्राणाः (*m.* pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs, प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. —प्रसादः a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple. —पंचः a fine equal to the fifth part of any thing lost or stolen. —प्राणः, प्राणः, अरः epithets of the god of love; see पंचेयु. —बाहु: N. of Siva. —मद् *a.* 1. having five good qualities. —2. consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.) —3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse) on the chest, back, face and flanks. —4. vicious. —मुञ्ज *a.* pentagonal. (—जः) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण.

—सूते the five elements: पृथ्वी, अग्नि, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tāntia ritual of which the first letter is म; see पंचतत्त्व (2). —महापातकं, the five great sins: see महापातक. —महायज्ञाः (*m.* pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; see महायज्ञ. —माष (नि) —क *a.* consisting of five Māshas (as a fine &c.). —मास्य *a.* happening every five months. —मुखः an arrow with five points, (for other senses see पञ्चानन). —मुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. —यामः a day (?). —रत्नं 1. a collection of five gems, (they are variously enumerated. —(1) नीलक वज्रक चैति पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवाल चैति विज्ञेये पंचरत्न मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं शुक्ला राजा-वर्तं प्रवालक । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम् ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं श्रौतश्रुतिभिः पूर्वदाशैभिः ॥ —2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahābhārata. —रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar आमळी). —रात्रं a period of five nights. —राशिकं the rule of five (in math.). —लक्षणं a Purāna; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशाद्गुणवति चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. —लवणं five kinds of salt, *i.e.* काचक, सैन्धव, साधुद्र, बिड and सार्वर्चल. —लागलकं a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. —लोहं a metallic alloy containing five metals (*i.e.* copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). —लोहकं the five metals, *i.e.* gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. —वटः the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast (यज्ञोपवीत) —वटी 1. the five fig-trees, *i.e.* अश्वत्थ, बिल्व, वट, धात्री and अशोक. —2. N. of a part of the Dandakā forest where the Godāvari rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 34. —वर्गः 1. an aggregate of five. —2. the five essential elements of the body. —3. the five organs of sense. —4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana, cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षेष्टीय *a.* about five years old. —वर्षीय *a.* five years old. —वल्कलं a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees, (namely श्योव, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वेतस). —वार्षिक *a.* recurring every five years. —वाहि-न् *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). —विंश *a.* twenty-fifth. —विंशति: *f.* twenty-five. —विंशतिका a collection of twenty-five, as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका. —विघ *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. —प्र-कृति: *f.* the five departments of a government; Ms. 7. 157. —वृत्तं

and five-fold. —ज्ञान *a.* amounting to five hundred. (—ते) 1. one hundred and five. —2. five hundred. —शाखः 1. the hand. —2. an elephant. —शिखः a lion. —ष *a.* pl. five or six, संत्य-न्येऽपि बृहस्पतिमृतयः संभविताः पंचषाः Bh. 2. 34. —षष्ठ *a.* sixty-fifth. —षष्टि: *f.* sixty-five. —सप्तत *a.* seventy-fifth. —सप्तति: *f.* seventy-five. —सुग-न्धकं the five kinds of aromatic ve- getable substances, they are —कर्-ककोरुलवगुण्डयुष्माकजातीकलपचकेन । समशो-भगिन च योजितेन मनोहरं पंचसुगन्धकं स्मृतं ॥ —सूता: *f.* the five things in a house by which annual life may be ac- cidentally destroyed; they are:—पच-सूता गृहस्थस्य सुहृद्विषय्युपस्करः ॥ कडनी चोद-बुभ्रश्च Ms. 3. 68. —हायन *a.* five years old.

पंचक *a.* 1. Consisting of five. —2. Relating to five. —3. Made of five. —3. Bought with five. —5. Taking five per cent. —कः, —कं A collection or aggregate of five; अस्त्वपंचकः—कं A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचतय *a.* Five-fold.

पंचता, —त्वं 1. Five-fold state. —2. A collection of five. —3. The five elements taken collectively. —4. Death, dissolution; पंचतां-त्वं गम्, —या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish', पंचतां, —त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy', पंचाभिलिखिते देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां योनिमनुभासे तत्र का परिवेदना ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचधा *ind.* 1. In five parts. —2. In five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for play- ing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1. The fifth. —2. Forming a fifth part. —3. Dexterous, clever. —3. Beautiful, brilliant. —मः 1. The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रेति पंचमे Nārada), and is so called because it is pro- duced from 5 parts of body. —वा-युः सद्युद्रो नमिरेहोद्धतं कर्तुं यत्नम् । विचरन् पंच-मस्थानव्रताया पंचम उच्यते ॥ —2. N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); व्यथयति वृथा मानं तन्वि प्रपचय पंचमं Git. 10, so उद्धतितपच-मरानं Git. 1. —3. The fifth consonant of a class, *i.e.* a nasal. —मं 1. A fifth. —2. Sexual intercourse (मैथुन), the fifth मकार of the Tāntrikas —मं *ind.* For the fifth time, fifthly. —मी 1. The fifth day of a lunar fortnight. —2. The ablative case (in gram.). —3. An epithet of Draupadi. —4. A che

quered board for playing at draughts. —Comp. —आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives.

पंचमिन् *a.* Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पंचाश *a.* (*ज्ञी f.*) Fiftieth.

पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः *f.* Fifty.

पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty. —2 A collection of fifty verses ; as चीरपंचाशिका.

पंचिका 1 N. of each book of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. —2 A game played with five dice.

पंचालाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its people. —लः A king of the Panchālas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet ; cf. पाचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. —2 A kind of song. —3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. ; (पंचारि also in this sense only).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder

पंजरं A cage, an aviary, पंजरशुकः, शुकपंजरः &c. —रि, —रं 1 Ribs. —2 The skeleton. —रः 1 The body. —2 The Kali yuga. —3 A purificatory ceremony performed on cows. —Comp. —आलेटः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —शुकः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot, V. 2. 23.

पंजरकः —कं A cage.

पंजिः, —जी *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. —2 A record, journal, register. —3 A calendar, an almanac. —Comp. —कारः, —कारकः 1. a writer, scribe. —2. an almanac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word ; टीका निरंतर-व्याख्या पंजिका पदनक्तिका. —2 A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. —3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. (For other senses see पंजि above). —Comp. —कारकः a scribe, a man of the Kāyastha tribe.

पद् 1 P. (पठति) 'To go or move. —Caus. or 10 U. (पठयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide ; कविन्मध्यात्पादयामास वृत्तिः Si. 18. 51. द्वचूर्णं पादयेत्तुल्यं Y. 2. 94 ; Mk. 9. —2 To break, break open, अय्यासु भित्तिषु मया निशि पादिसासु Mk. 3. 14. —3 To pierce, prick, penetrate ; दुर्भेदादितलेन पाणिना R. 13. 31. —4 To remove, eradicate —5 To pluck out. —6 To shine. —7 To speak. —II. 10 U. (पठयति-ते) 1 To

string or weave ; कुर्विदस्त्वं तावत्पटय-नि शुणयाममन्त्रितः K. P. 7. —2 To clothe, envelope. —3 To surround, encircle.

पटः —टं [पट् वेष्टने करणे वचर्थे कः] 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth, अयं पटः सुवदरिद्रता गते ह्ययं पटाश्छिद्राश्चैतरेलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 ; जे-वाः स्रवंति बलद्वेषपटप्रकाशः 5. 45. —2 Fine cloth. —3 A veil, screen. —4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —टः Any thing well made or polished. —टं A thatch, roof. —Comp. —उटजं a tent. —कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the loom. —कारः 1 a weaver. —2. A painter. —कुटी *f.*, —मंडपः, —वापः, —वे-श्मन् *n.* a tent ; Si. 12. 63. —वासः 1. a tent. —2. a petticoat. —3. perfumed powder, Ratn. 1. —वासकः per- fumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment —2 Cotton-cloth. —3 The half a village.

पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. —यः A tent.

पटचक्रः A thief, cf. पाटचक्र. —र Old or ragged clothes.

पटकः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [पट् वेष्टने कन्च्] 1 A roof, thatch, विनमितपटलात् द्रुचते जीर्णकु-ट्यं Mu. 3. 15. —2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general), शिरसिमसीप टलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. —3 A film or coating over the eyes. —4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity ; स्थानपणेः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21 ; जलद्वपटलानि Pt. 1. 361 ; क्षोद्रपटलेः R. 4. 63, सुका-पटलं 13. 17, तारकपटलं Git 7. —5 A basket. —6 Return, train. —7 A mark on the forehead of any other part of the body. —ठः, —ली 1 A tree. —2 A stalk. —लः, —ल A section or chapter of a book. —Comp. —ग्रन्तः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor ; कुर्वन् संख्यामलिपटहत्वां शूलिनः श्लाघनीया Ma. 34, पटपटहध्वनि-भिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. —2 Beginning, undertaking. —3 Injuring, killing. —Comp. —घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the pro- clamations). —ग्रमणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः —टी *f.* 1 The curtain or a stage. —2 A cloth. —3 Coarse cloth, canvas. —4 A screen of cloth sur- rounding a tent. —5 A coloured gar- ment. —Comp. —क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage) ; used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage ; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् *m.* 1 Dexterity, clever- ness. —2 Sharpness. —3 Acidity. —4 Harshness, roughness. —5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर *a.* 1 Beautiful, lovely. —2 High, tall. —रः [पट् ईरन्] 1 A ball for playing with —2 Sandal-wood. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —रं 1 Catechu. —2 A sieve. —3 The belly. —4 A field. —5 A cloud. —6 Height. —7 A radish. —8 Rheumatism. —9 Catarrh. —Comp. —जन्मन् *m.* sandal- tree, वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु *a.* (डु or दू *f.* ; compar. पटीयम्,

superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.) ; वाचि पटुः &c. —2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. —3 Sharp, smart (as in- tellect), intelligent. —4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense, अयमपि पटु- र्धारासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1 ; U. 4. 3. —5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding, किमिदं पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः Mu. 6 ; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73 ; Māl. 5. 4. —6 Apt, disposed ; Si. 15. 43. —7 Harsh, cruel, hard- hearted. —8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. —9 Healthy, sound. —10 Active, busy. —11 Eloquent, talka- tive. —12 Blown, expanded. —13 Hard, rough, fierce. —14 Contumelious (as a speech). —डुः, —डु *n.* A mushroom. (डुवा). —डु *n.* Salt. —Comp. —कल्पः, —देशीय *a.* pretty clever, tolerably sharp. —हृष *a.* very clever.

पटुता, —त्वं 1 Cleverness. —2 Skil- fulness, proficiency. —4 Activity, power of working ; अंगानि प्रसभं त्य- जति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पडवल). —लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पटुः, —ट्टु 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general ; शिलापट्टनधिसयाना S. 3, so भालपट्ट &c. —2 A royal grant or edict ; Y. 1. 319. —3 A tiara, diadem ; R. 18. 44. —4 A strip ; निर्मोकपट्टाः कणिभिर्विमुक्ताः R. 16. 17. —5 Silk, पट्टोपधानं K. 17 ; Bh. 3. 74 ; so पट्टाशुकः. —6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. —7 An upper garment ; Bk. 10. 60. —8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban ; especially, a coloured silk turban ; Ratn. 1. 4. —9 A throne. —10 A chair or stool. —11 A shield. —12 A grinding stone. —13 A place where four roads meet. —14 A city, town. —15 A bandage, ligature. —ट्टी 1 An ornament for the forehead. —2 A horse's girth. —Comp. —आनिषेकः

tion; Ms. 11. 37, Bg. 16. 16 -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place, लक्ष्मीर्यत्र पतति तत्र विदुषां इव व्यापदः Subhāsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.), प्रसादः सौम्यानि सता सुदृज्जने पतति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पतयति-त, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c.; निपतन्ती पतिमद्य-पातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears). -5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything; अर्थनः पातितः Bh. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. -Desid. (पतिष्यति or पित्सति) To wish to fall. -II. 4. A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.). -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत *a.* Cherished, well-fed, protected (ग्रह). -तः 1 Flying, flight -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. -नः a bird, Ms. 7. 23.

पतक *a.* Falling, descending. -कः An astronomical table.

पतंगः [पतन् उलूखन् गच्छति गम्-ङ नि०] 1 A bird; द्रुपः पतंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun. विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीके U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24, Si. 1. 12, R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper; पतंगमृद्विमुखं चित्रिभुः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. -नं 1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee.

पतन्मि *m.* A bird.

पतञ्जलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् *pres. p.* (न्ती *f.*) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -*m.* A bird; परमः पुमानिव पति पततां Ki. 6. 1; कश्चिदपि संचरते सुराणां कश्चिज्जनानां पततां कश्चिज्ज R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -Comp. -सङ्गः 1. the reserve of an

army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्कयमयं सहोक्तं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहितवाञ्छलेन सः N. 16. 27 -भीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्र [पत्-करणे अवन्] 1 A wing. pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle, पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् *m.* 1 A bird, दधिता द्वद्वच-रे पतत्रिणं (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. -*n. dual.* Ved. Day and night. -Comp. -केतनः an epithet of Vishnu. -राजः N. of Gauda.

पतन [पत्-भावे लृट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostasy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय). ग्राहीनी नरेन्द्राणामुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). -9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet -Comp. -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय *a.* Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird. -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु *a.* Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत *a.* 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतित *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवशपतित. -8 Placed, kept, Pt. 1. 14 -तं Flying. -Comp. -उत्तन *a.* sprung from an outcast. -सावित्रीकः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर *a.* [पत् पर] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. -रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आहक q. v.).

पत्सन् *n.* Ved. Flight.

पत्सन् *n.* Ved. Flying, flight.

पतचिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); यं काममंजरी कामयते स हरतु सुभयपताकां Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see

पतःकस्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp. -अंशुकं a flag -स्थानकं (in dramatic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance; (यत्रार्थे चितितेऽन्यस्मिन् स्थित्योऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते) आगत्युक्तेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् || S. D. 299; for its different kinds, see 300-304). पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. -*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. -नी An army, (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्त्तनोऽयस्य कुत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82, Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-ङति] 1 A master, lord, as in गृहपतिः -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over, औषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्तना इति पतिपञ्च हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight -*f.* A female possessor, a mistress. -Comp. -यातिनी -दनी 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. -देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman, कः पतिदेवतान्यः परिमादुस्तुहते S. 6, तमलभंत पति पतिदेवताः शिखरिणानिव सागरमागाः R. 9. 17, धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. -धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. -प्राणा a chaste wife. -लपन disregarding a former husband by marrying another. -वेदनः N. of Siva. (-नं) procuring a husband (by magical means.) -लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. -व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; त्वं fidelity to a husband. -सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतिर्वं or पतित्वनं Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवती A wife whose husband is living.

पतीर्यति Den. P. To wish for a husband.

पतीर्यती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.

पत्नी 1 A wife. -2. Ved. A mistress. -Comp. -आटः seraglio, woman's apartments. -झाला a hut, tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. -संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तन 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम). पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, मुद्देय.

पतिः [पद्-ति] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier, R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. -f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. -कायः infantry. -गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. -संहति f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्तिर m. A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं [पद्-पत्र] 1 A leaf (of a tree); पत्रे भरं कुसुमपत्रफलवलीनां Bv 1. 91. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारोप्य दीयतां S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 27. -7 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगानिष्कंपकेतुना R. 15. 84; N. 3. 16. -8 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुचय कपोलयोः Git. 12; R. 13. 55. -9 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -10 A knife, dagger. -Comp. -अंजं 1. the Bhrjja tree. -2. red sanders. -अंगुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. -अंजनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. -आह्वं the root of long pepper. -आवलि f. 1. red chalk. -2 A row of leaves. -3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. -आवली 1. a row of leaves. -2. आवलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. -आहारः feeding on leaves. -ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पद्मोर्णं वोपपुज्यते M. 5. 12. -उल्लासः the bud or eye of a plant. -काहला the noise or

sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. -कुचपत्रं a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -पत्रा a plant with full leaves (नातल). -झकारः the current of a river. -दारकः a saw. -नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. -परशुः a filo. -वालः a long dagger, large knife. (-ली) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2 a pair of scissors -पादपः an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead -पुटं a vessel of leaves, R. 2. 65. -पुष्पा the holy basil -बंधः adorning with flowers. -वा(वा)लः an oar. -भगः -भगिः -गो f. drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c, as a mark of decoration, कस्तूरीवरपत्रभगानकरो सुष्ठो न गडस्थले S. Tri 7 (used frequently in K) -यौवन a young leaf or sprout. -रंजन embellishing a page. -रयः a bird, व्यथोक्तं पत्रयेन तेन N. 3. 6. -इन्द्रः N. of Garuda -इन्द्रकेतुः N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 13. -लता a long knife or poniard. -र(लि)खा-वल्लरी, वल्लि, -वल्ली f. see पत्रभग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 6. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. -वाज a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). -वाहः 1. a bird; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter carrier -विशेषकः lines of painting &c; see पत्रभग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. वेष्टः a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. -झाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. -झिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. -अष्टः the Bilva tree. -झाचिः f. a thorn. -हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिक् a. (गी f.) [पत्रं अस्त्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged, feathered; मयूर° R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. -m. 1 an arrow; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे पूर्णां पत्रिणा सह सुमोच रावधः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. -2 A bird; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -Comp. -वाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पथयति) To throw, cast

पथः A way, road; reach, course (at the end of comp). -Comp. -अतिथिः a traveller. -कल्पना जुगुग्लिंग तिका -पथः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथम् m. A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer. पाथिकवृत्तिः Me. 8, Amaru. 93. -2 A guide -Comp -आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. -संततिः, -संहतिः f., -मार्गः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिर m. [पद्-आगरे इति] (Nom. पथाः, पथानो, पथान; acc. pl पथः; instr. pl पथिभिः &c, the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp., तोवाधारपथः, दृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, मत्पथः, प्रतिपथ &c.) 1 A road, way, path, श्रेयसामप पथाः Bh. 2. 26, वक्रः पथः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते सन्तु पथानः 'I wish a happy journey' to you! God speed you on your journey! -3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ. श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः सुचिदर्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीनसामाददते न पद्मति R. 3. 46; न्यायव्यापथः प्रविचलति पदेन धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect, doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -Comp. -कृत् m. Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. -लेव्यः a toll levied on public roads -कुमः the Khadira tree. -पज्ञ a. acquainted with roads. -वाहक a. cruel. (-कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter. पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य a. [पथि साधु दिगो श्च इति लोपः] 1 Salutory, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.), अमिषस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Y. 3. 65, पथ्यमन्नं &c. -2 Fit, proper; suitable (in general) -श्या A road, way. -श्र्यं 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. -2 Welfare, well-being; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -Comp. -अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पद्यते) To go or move. -II. 4 A. (पद्यते पद्; caus. पाद्यति-ते, deid. पित्तते) 1 To go move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.). -3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषमन्विष्यं च प्रभाव चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4 To observe, practice, स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down

with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद *m.* [पद्-ङिप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -Comp. -काषिन् *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. -गः (पदः) a foot-soldier -जः (उजः) 1. a footman. -2. a Śūdra; cf. पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत -नद्रा, -नद्रो a shoe, boot. -निष्कः one quarter of a Nishka. -रथः (पद्भ्यः) a foot-soldier, footman. -शब्दः noise of footsteps. -हतिः, ती *f.* (पद्धतिः, -ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also), इयं हि रक्षसिहानां वीरचारविपद्दतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्धतिः 15. 33 'the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *e. g.* सुत, दास, दत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. -हिम (पद्धिमं) coldness of the feet.

पदं [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपये पदम-पयंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र युगेनिधीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere,' i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country', यद्वयि न पदं दधाति रक्षिते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.), शांति करिष्यमि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 19; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनं पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुदुहलेन श्मशानाया हृदि पदं 133, so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240, कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेष्वदरः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4. 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मण शर्वे पार्ष्णि प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अश्व-मालामद्वन्ना पदाप्यदमपि न गतव्यं or च-लितव्यं 'do not move even a step' &c.; पिदुः पदं नयमस्युत्पत्तौ V. 1. 19 'the

middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदपांक्तिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदेयुक्ते चौरः Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression vestige, रतिवलयपदाके चापमास, ज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station, अधोऽधः पदं Bh. 2. 10, आत्मा परिश्रम-स्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart', अपदे शंक्तिरिति M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोभः पदमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4, R. 2. 50; 9. 82, कृतपदं स्तनयुगले U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position, भगवत्या प्राद्विनः पदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1; यात्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिवं, राजं &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair, व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाञ्छितफलमाप्तेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6 -8 Abode, object, receptacle. पदं दृष्ट-स्याः कथमीश मादृशां Si. 37, 15. 22; अगरीयाश्च पदं दृष्टाश्चयः Ki. 2. 14, अवि-वेकः परमापदां पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिभवपदं निष्फलारभयत्नाः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse, विचित्रपदं (येयं) Me. 86, 103, M. 5. 2, S. 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word सुसिद्धत पदं P. 1. 4. 14; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हान-न्वितकार्यबोधकाः S. D. 9, R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9 -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext, Si. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence), as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A square or house on a chess-board, अष्टापदपाल्लव्यैः Rām. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the

sum of which is required. -दुः A ray of light. -Comp. -अंकाः, -चिह्नं a foot-print. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अध्ययन study of the Vedas according to the पदपाठ q. v. -अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heels of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-गः) a follower, companion. -अनुरागः 1. a servant. -2. an army. -अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. -अनुय-यः anything added to a *pada*. -अंतः 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. -अंत्य *a.* final. -अब्जं, -अंभोज, -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub heads). -4. anything which can be named (अभि-वेयं), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaisesikas, is seven, according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot', a kick -आजिः a foot-soldier. -आ-दिः 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. -विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). -आयतः a shoe. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (का-व्यस्य) शरीरं तावदिदं शब्दवच्छिन्ना पदा-वली Kāv. 1. 10, मधुरकोमलकांतपदा-वली शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Gīt. 1. -आसनः a foot-stool. -आहत *a.* kick-
ed. -कारः, -कृत *m.* the author of the Padapāṭha. -क्रमः walking, a pace. -गः, a foot-soldier. -गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. -उद्दः, -विच्छेदः, -विग्रहः separation of words, 'resolu-
tion of a sentence into its constitu-
ent parts. -च्युत *a.* dismissed from
office, deposed. -न्यासः 1. stepping,
tread, step. -2. a foot-mark. -3. posi-
tion of the feet in a particular atti-
tude. -4. the plant गोक्षुर. -5 writ-
ing down verses or quarters of ver-
ses. -पांक्तिः *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps,
S. 3. 8, V. 4. 6. -2. a line or ar-
rangement of words, a series of
words; Ki. 10. 10. -3. an *ishtaka*
or sacred brick. -पाठः an arrange-
ment of the Vedic text in which
each word is written and pronounc-
ed in its original form and inde-
pendently of phonetic changes (opp.

साहतापाठ). —पातः-विशेषः a step, pace (of a horse also). —बन्धः a foot-step, step. —अंजनं analysis of words, etymology. —अंजिका 1. commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage -2. a register, journal. -3. a calendar. —अज्ञः dismissal from office. —माला a magical formula —बोधन a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वयः Ved. a leader. —विष्टमः a step, footstep. —वृत्तिः f. the hiatus between two words. —व्याख्यानं interpretation of words. —संवातः (टः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता -2. a writer, an annotator. —स्थ a. 1. going on foot. -2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office, see पद-कः 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. -3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः-वी f. [पद-अवि वा नी-वि] 1 A way, road, path, course (fig also), पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good', S. 1. 13, R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99 Bh. 3. 46, Ve. 6. 27; so स यौवनपदवीमाकूटः Pt. 1 'he attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). -2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. -3 A place, site. -4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदातः-पदातिः [पद-भ्यामवति, अत्-अन्] 1 A foot soldier; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian (walking on foot). U. 5. 12. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry

पदातिर a. Having foot-soldiers (as an army). -2 Being or going on foot. —m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, -पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारः The dust of the feet.

पदिः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. -2 A bird.

पदिक a. 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. -2 One *Padu* long. -3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पद्व m. A road, way.

पद्, पद्वथ &c. see under पद.

पद् p. p. [पद-क] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. -2 Gone; see पद-कं 1 Downward motion; descent, fall. -2 Creeping on the ground. —Comp. —मः a snake, serpent; निपकृतः पद्मः कणा कुर्वते S. G. 30. (—मं) lead. °अरिः, °अज्ञः, °नाशनः epithets of Garuda.

पद्म [पद्-मन्] Lotus hued. —कं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense), पद्मपत्रस्थितं त्रयं धत्ते सुक्ताफलत्रय -2 A lotuslike ornament. -3 The form or figure of a lotus. -4 The root of a lotus. -5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. -6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus -7 A particular high number (one thousand billions) -8 Lead. -9 N. given by the Tāntrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called *Chakras*. -10 A mark or mole on the human body. -11 A spot. -12 N. of a particular part of a column. —मः 1 A kind of temple. -2 An elephant. -3 A species of serpent -4 An epithet of Rāma. -5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवविधि. -6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —मा 1 N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu, (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भेजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. 4. 5. -2 Cloves. —Comp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (क्षः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (क्षः) the seed of a lotus —अंतर-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकारः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. -2. a pond or pool of water in general. -3. a lotus-pool. -4. an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—या) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi. -2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat, Ku. 7, 86. -2. a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुमूले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामोरो स्थापित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति रच्यते ॥ (—नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. -2. of Siva. -3. of the sun. —आहं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —कर, —हस्त a. holding a lotus. (—रः, —स्तः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a lotus-like hand. -3. N. of the sun. (—रा, —स्तार) N. of Lakshmi. —कणिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. -2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः, —कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. -2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडे. —खंडे a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, —गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (—धं, —गंधि m.) =पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गमः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. the sun. -5. the inside or middle of a lotus —गुहा, —गुहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -2. cloves. जः, —जातः, —भवः, —बुधः, —योनिः समवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus-

born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus —नाभः, —भिः an epithet of Vishnu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. —निधिः a treasure of the value of a *Padma*. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. N. of Buddha -3. N. of the sun -4. N. of Vishnu —पद्मः the *Karnikāra* plant. —बन्धः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower, see K. P. 9 ad. *im*. —बन्धुः 1. the sun. -2. a bee. —बीजं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of Siva. —मालिनी the goddess of wealth. —रागः, —रं a ruby, R. 10. 53, 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. —रत्नं an epithet of the goddess of wealth —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लाटनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. Kubera. -3. the sun. -4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth 2. or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. -3. N. of Tārā —दाया an epithet of Lakshmi. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —स्तुवा 1. an epithet of Gangā. -2. of Lakshmi. -3. of Durgā. —हासः an epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. -2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. -3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant. -2 The *Bhurja*, or birch tree.

पद्मवती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 N. of a river, Mā. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्म-दि] 1 Possessing lotuses. -2 Spotted. —m. 1 An elephant. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant, सुरमज्ज्व विभ्रतं पद्मिनीं दत्तलया Ku. 3. 76

R. 16. 68, Me. 83, M. 2. 13 -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses.

-4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. -5 A female elephant. -6 A woman of the first four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women;

the रतिमंजरी thus defines her—मपति कमलेना नासिकाभ्रद्वरा अशिरलकुचमुग्मा चारु-केशा कुशला । सुदुवचनसुशीला गतिवायानुरक्ता सकलतुल्यवेणा पद्मिनी पद्मगवा ॥ —Comp. —ईशः, —कातः, —बल्लभः the sun —खंडे, —खंडे a multitude of lotuses, a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्म a. Consisting of *Padan* or lines -2 Measuring a *padu*. -3 Belonging to the foot. -4 Marked with footsteps. -5 Belonging to a word.

-6 Final. —यः 1 A *Sūdra*. -2 A part of a word. —या 1 A foot path, path,

way.-2 Sugar.-3 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीय-पद्यरत्नानां मञ्जुषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति हिवा Chand. M. 2 -2 Praise, panegyric (रुति).

पञ्च: A village.

पद्म: 1 The world of human beings (मूलक). -2 A car.-3 A road.

पद्म 1 U. (पनायति-ने, पनायित or पनित) To praise, extol, cf. पण-2 (Atm) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den P. To be admirable.

पनायित, -पनित a. Praised.

पद्म(न्) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree.-2 A thorn. -सर, -नी 1 A kind of maldy, pustular and Phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs. -2 A female monkey. -3 A female demon. -स The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pastures on the ears and neck.

पथक a. Produced in or on the way.

पक्ष, पक्षग See under पक्ष.

पयि: The moon.

पयी m. [cf. Un. 3. 159] 1 The sun.-2 The moon.

पयु a. Fostering, protecting. -पु: f. A foster-mother.

पपा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandak forest, इदं च पपाभिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30, Bk. 6. 73. -2 N of a river in the south of India.

पर 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् m. 1 Water. -2 Milk; पयः-पानं भुजंगानां केवलं विषयार्थेन H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36, 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended) -3 Semen virile. -4 Food. -5 Ved. Night. -6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft consonants). -Comp. -गलः, -द्वः 1. hail. -2 an island. -घन hail. -चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake. -जन्मन् m. a cloud. -द्वः a cloud; M. 7; R. 14. 37. -सुहृद् m. a peacock. -धरः 1. a cloud. -2. a woman's breast, पद्मापयोधरतदी Git. 1; विपादुभिर्स्लान्तया पयोधरे: Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. -3. an udder; R. 2. 3. -4. the cocoa-nut tree. -5. The backbone or spin (कशेरुक) -घस्य m. 1. the ocean.-2. a pond, lake, a piece of water. -3. a rain-cloud. -धारा-गृहं a bath-room with flowing water. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. -पूरः a pool, lake. -मुच m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 8. -रुति. the ocean.-राहुः a cloud; R. 1. 36.

-व्रतं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk 2 Watery. -स्यः A cat. -स्या Curds.

पयस्यति } Den P. To flow.
पयायते }

पयस्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. -लः A goat.

पयस्विन् a. Milky, juicy. -नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. -2 A river. -3 A she-goat -4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

पयोःपणी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [प-भावे अय्, कर्तरि अच्-वा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another, see पर m. also. -2 Distant, removed, remote. -3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; रलेच्छदेजस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. -4 Subsequent, following, next to, future, after, (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्परास्त्रिंशं मदनोऽधुवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. -5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्वादपि परा प्रदे परमाद्युता R. 15. 22, इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः मनसस्तु परा इन्द्रियां बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. -6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent chief, best, principal, न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2, Ki. 5. 18, परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 'higher than the highest', 6. 19, S. 7. 27. -7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.). -8 Alien, estranged, stranger. -9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. -10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over, as in परं ज्ञतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred.' -11 Final, last. -12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in, परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, द्वेषपर, चिन्तापर &c. -रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense, यतः परेषां युगप्रवृत्तासि Bv. 1. 9, Si. 20. 74, see एकः, अन्य also. -2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परा नोपेक्ष्यः द्रष्टव्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. -र 1 The highest point or peak, culminating point. -2 The Supreme spirit. 3 Final beatitude. The secondary meaning of a

word -5 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion, more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects), e.g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a घट. Note—The acc, instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially, c. g. (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl.), वस्मैतः परं R. 1. 17. -2, after (with abl.), आस्तात्परं S. 6. 24, R. 1. 66, 3. 39, Me. 100; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. -3. thereupon, thereafter. -4. but, however. -5. otherwise. -6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite, परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. -7. most willingly. -8. only. -9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more abut, किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2. -2. afterwards, मयि तु कृतनिधानं किं विदुः परेण Mr. 2. 49. -3. after (with abl.), नस्तस्यागात्परेण U. 2. 7 (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon, अथ तेन दृशाहृतः परं R. 8. 73 -2 in future. -Comp. -अंशं the hinder part of the body -अंगदः an epithet of Siva. -आदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. -अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlesomeness. -अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient, Ms. 10. 54, 83. -अंत. final death. (-तः) (m. pl.) N. of a people. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-न्नं) the food of another, परमुदलक्षिताः परान्पुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28 'परिपुष्टा being fed with the food of others, Y. 3. 241. -भोजिन a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. -अपर a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate. -2. prior and posterior. -3. before and beyond, earlier and later. -4. higher and lower, best and worst. (-रः) a Guna of an intermediate class. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual), e.g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a घट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परपरतयोक्तये Bhāṣā P. 8. -असृते rain. -अयण (अयन) u. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to. -2. depending on, subject to -3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रयुर्नपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so सोढुं Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र &c. -4. connected with. -5. leading or conducive to. (-यं) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. -2. essence, sum. -3 Ved. going away, departure, exit. -4. firm devotion. -अय a. 1. having another aim or meaning. -2. intended or

designed for another, done for another. (—यः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. —2. the interest of another (opp. स्वयं), स्वार्थं परार्थं परार्थं प्रमाणैः सतामयणीः Subhāsh R. 1. 29. —3. the chief or highest meaning. —4. the highest object (sexual intercourse). (—यः—यै) ind. for the sake of another. —अर्थ 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध), the latter half, दिवस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिक्षा छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. —2. a particular high number, i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000, एकैस्वादपरा-धर्मिता संख्या T. S. —अर्थ a. 1. being on the father side or half. —2. most distant in number, हेमन्तो वसन्तात्परार्थः Sat. Br. —3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme, R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64, 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. —4. most costly; Si. 4. 11. —5. most beautiful or lovely, finest, R. 6. 4, Si. 3. 58. (—यः) 1. a maximum. —2. an infinite number —अर्थ a. 1. far and near. —2. earlier and later. —3. prior and posterior or subsequent. —4. higher and lower. —5. traditional, Ms. 1. 105. —6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (—रः) 1. cause and effect. —2. the whole extent of an idea. —3. the universe. —4. totality. °दृष्ट्वा a. knowing both the past and the future. —अहः the next day. —अहः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) a slave. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रत्नं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् m. an epithet of Brahman. —आविद्धः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. of Vishnu. —आश्रय a. dependent upon another. (—यः) 1. dependence upon another. —2. the retreat of enemies. (—या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another —आस्कन्दिन् m. a thief, robber. —अन्तर a. 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. —2. one's own, Ki. 1. 14. —इक्षः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —इक्षिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. —उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः गुणाय पापाय परपीडनं. —उपकारिन् a. benevolent, kind to others. —उपजायः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशे पांडित्यम्. —उप-रुद्ध a. besieged by an enemy. —ऊहा another's wife. —एधित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) 1. a servant. —2. the (Indian) cuckoo.

—कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमनं adultery, H. 1. 135. —कार्यं another's business or work. °निरतः 1. a benevolent man. —2. a slave, servant. —क्रांतिः / inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्र 1. another's body. —2. another's field, Ms. 9. 49 —3. another's wife, Ms. 3. 175. —गामिन् a. 1. being with another —2. relating to another —3. beneficial to another. —ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger). —गलानिः f. subjugation of an enemy, आत्मोदयः परगलानिर्द्धयं नीतिरित्यती Si. 2. 30. —वक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. —2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. —3. a hostile prince. —छन्द a. dependent. (—वः) 1. the will of another. —2. dependence. °अनुवर्तन following the will of another. —छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज a. stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन) —जान a. 1. born of another. —2. dependent on another for livelihood. (—तः) a servant. —जित a. 1. conquered by another. —2. maintained by another (—तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —तत्र a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. —द्वाराः (m. pl.) another's wife. —द्वारिन् m. an adulterer. —दुःखं the sorrow of grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः, महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देश a foreign country. —देशिन् m. a foreigner. —द्वोहिन्, द्वेषिन् a. hating others, hostile, inimical. —धनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —2. another's duty or business. —3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; i. e. धृत्वं, where the sense is पूर्व धृतः; so री-जदतः, अग्यादितः &c. —पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. —पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. —2. final beauty. —पक्रत a. one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा परास्मिन्पजीवति । सततं प्रातरुत्थाय परपाकरतस्तु सः ॥ —पिंडः another's food, food given by another. °अद् a. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (—m.) a servant. °रत a. feeding upon another's food. —पुरजयः a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. —2. the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. —3. the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट a. fed or nourished by another. (—तः) the (Indian) Cu-

ckoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. —पुष्ट 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. —2. a parasitical plant —3. a harlot, prostitute —पूर्व a woman who has had a former husband. —प्रेष्यः a servant, menial slave —ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme spirit —भागः 1. another's share. —2. superior merit. —3. good fortune, prosperity —4. (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy, दुराधिगमः परभागो याव-पुष्टेयं पौष्टं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330, 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height, स्थलकमलमंजनमम हृदपरजनं जनितरतिरंगपरभागं Gu. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठ R. 5. 70; Ku. 7. 17, Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42, Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86, 12. 15. —5. the last part, remainder. —भाषा a foreign tongue. —भुक्त a. enjoyed or used by another. —भूत a. following, subse-quent (as words). —भृत् m. a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). —भृत a. nourished by another. —भृतः, —त the (Indian) cuckoo, (so called because she is nourished by another. i. e. by a crow), S. 5. 22, Ku. 6. 2, R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9. —मतं 1. another's opinion. —2. different opinion or doctrine. —मर्मज्ञ a. knowing the secrets of another. —मुचुः a crow. —रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. —लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °गमः, °यान death °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. —वक्षः, वक्ष्य a. subject to another, dependent. —वाच्यं a fault or a defect. —वाणिः 1. a judge. —2. a year. —3. N. of the peacock of Kartikeya. —वद् 1. rumour, report. —2. objection, controversy. —वादिन् m. a disputant, controversialist. —वे-हमन् n. the abode of the supreme being. —व्रतः an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. —श्वस् ind. the day after tomorrow. —संगत a. 1. associated with another. —2. fighting with another —संज्ञकः the soul. —सवर्ण a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.) —सात् ind. into the hands of another. °कृता a woman given in marriage. —सेवा service of another. —स्त्री another's wife —स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरण seizing another's property. —हन् a. killing enemies. —हित a. 1. benevolent. —2. profitable to another. (—तः) the welfare of another.

परकीय a. 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. —2. Stranger, hostile. —या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines, see अयक्त्री and S. N. 108 et seq.

परमः, परमः An epithet of Varuna

परमः *ind* 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. -2 From an enemy; ft. 3. 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.), इदं: एतत्: स: Bg. 2. 42. -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further, afterwards.

परमः 1 The following of another before, posteriority -2 Distinction, difference. -3 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas.

परमः *ind*. 1 In another world, in a further birth, परमं च जन्म R. 1. 69. Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 6. 166; S. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. -4 Future world -Comp. -मीरः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परमः *a*. [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy, Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -मीरः A hero, conqueror.

परमः *a*. [परं परत्वं मानिकं Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best most excellent, greatest, प्राप्नोति परमं सति Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. -3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme, Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, superior to; Pt. 1. 11. -सं The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part: (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with: कामेपयोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिता: Bg. 16. 11, Ms. 6. 96. -सं *ind*. 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so), ततः परममित्युक्त्वा प्रत्यक्षं मुनिमहं Ku. 6. 35. -2 Exceedingly, very much, परमं कुडः &c. -Comp. अंगना an excellent woman. -अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22 परगुणपरमाणुं पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पुत्रा नित्या परमाणुखा T. S. : (a परमाणु is thus defined :- जालावस्थस्यस्यो यत्क्षमं दृश्यते रजः । मागस्तस्य च षडो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥ Tarka K., or less accurately -जालांतरगते रश्मी-यत्क्षमं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). -अग्नः an epithet of Vishnu. -अन्नं 1. the Supreme spirit -2. pure unitarianism. -अन्नं rice boiled in milk. -अपसः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. -अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spi-

rit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. -2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासविजलित सत्त्वं परमार्थेन नगृह्यता वच् S. 2. 18. oft. in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real', नित्याः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. -3 any excellent or important object. -4 the best sense -5. the best kind of wealth 'विद्' a philosopher. -अर्थतः *ind*. truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकार खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4, उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हर न वेत्ति नूनं यत एवमात्थ्यं मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् *m* the Supreme spirit or Brahman, R. 8. 22. -आनन्दः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. -आपद् *f*. the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu -2. of Indra -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world, see चक्रवर्तिन्. -ऋषिः a great sage. -ईश्वर्यं supremacy -गतिः *f*. 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god) -2. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. -पुरुषः, -पुरुषः the Supreme spirit. -प्रख्य *a*. celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् *n* the Supreme spirit. -रसः butter-milk mixed with water. -हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation, cf. कुटीचक.

परमक *a*. Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind*. In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परपदं 1 The abode of Vishnu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेश्वर *a*. Superior, supreme. -इः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

परमेश्वर *m*. 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu. -4 Of Garuda. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jinas) An Arhat.

परंपर *a*. 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated -रः 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer. -र 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीयं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरा 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया प्राग्वत् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोषांतर्भास्करालीच रजे मुनि-

परंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arrangement -4 Race, family, lineage -5 injury, hurting, killing. -र *ind* Successively, one after the other.

परंपराक *a*. immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a*. 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary, लक्ष्मी परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15 -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a*. 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवर्तति मे विदित S. 3. 1, भगवन्परवानर्थं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; आत्रा यदित्य परवानस्ति त्व R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless, परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome, विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानस्मि U. 3, साध्वसेन Māl. 6. -4 Devoted to

परवत्त Subject to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. -जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. -ज Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [पर-शृणाति, शृ-कुडिच; cf. Un. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तजितः परशुधरया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरः 1. an epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Ganesa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rāma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavyaya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurāma, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurāma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow

and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was defeated by Rāma, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen. (see R. 11. 68-21). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Karttikeya. cf. Me 57. He is one of the seven *chirayams*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain cf. Gat. 1. —क्षत्रियविरमये जगद्वगतताप सपयसि पयसि श्रुतिमयतापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हे ।] —वने N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व(स्व)धः A hatchet, a battle-axe, धारा क्षिता रामपरश्वस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

परम् ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further more than. —2 On the other side of. —3 Far away, at a distance. —4 With the exception of. —5 Ved. In future, afterwards. —Comp. —कृष्ण a. very black. —पुस्त Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). —पुरुष a. higher than a man. —ज्ञत a. more than a hundred. Ki. 13. 26, Si. 12. 50. —वत् ind. the day after tomorrow. —सहस्र a. more than a thousand, परः सहस्राः शरदस्तपांसि तप्त्वा U. 1. 15; परः सहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.). आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. —2 Hereafter, afterwards, परस्ताद् वगम्यते S. 1. —3 Higher than. —4 Ved. From above. —5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर a. Mutual, परस्परं विस्मयवन्ति लक्ष्मीमालोक्याचक्रुरिवादरेण Bk. 2. 5. —pron a. Each other, one another (used in the sing. only, often in comp.), परस्परस्वोपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24, 7. 38, अविज्ञातपरस्परेः अपसर्पेः 17. 51; परस्पराक्षिसादृश्य 1. 40, 3. 24. Note. The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'one another', 'by, from, or to one another 'against one another' &c., see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9, R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. —Comp. —ज्ञः a friend.

परस्मैपद, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). —2. going (परागत). —3.

seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट) —4. prowess (पराक्रान्त). —5. direction towards (परावृत्त) —6. excess (पराजित). —7. dependence (परावान). —8. liberation (पराकृत). —9. inverted order, backwards (पराद्वुल). —10. setting aside, disregarding

पराक a. Small. —कः 1 A sacrificial sword —2 A kind of penance, द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः, U. 4. —3 A kind of disease.

पराकाशः Remote expectation or hope

पराकृ 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of, तां हन्माच पराकृर्वज्रगमत् पुष्पकं पति Bk. 8. 50.

पराकरण The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdaining.

पराक्रे ind. At a distance (Ved.).

पराक्रम 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely, ब्रह्मवृत्तयेदर्थान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 19; इत्युक्त्वा ख पराक्रमेत् Bk. 8. 22, 94 —2 To turn back. —3 To march against, attack. —4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 41. —2 Marching against, attack. —3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. —4 N of Vishnu.

पराक्रमिन् a. Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराक्रान्त p. p. 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. —2 Attacked. —3 Turned back.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower, स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2, Aman. 54. —2 Dust in general, R. 4. 30. —3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. —4 Sandal. —5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. —6 Fame, celebrity. —7 Independence, self-will.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return, तद्वयं परागत एवासि U. 5. —2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. —3 Ved. To go away, depart. —4 To die.

परागत p. p. 1 Dead. —2 Covered with, surrounded. —3 Spread, expanded.

परागवः The ocean.

परा(रां)च् a (चीf.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चाधुष्मात्परां चो लोकाः Ch Up.—2 Having the face turned away (पराद्वुल); Si. 18. 18. —3 Unfavourable, adverse; देवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105, or देवे परागवदमशालिनि हंत जाते 3. I. —4 Distant. —5 Directed outwards. —6 Turned away, averted. —7 Departing or returning from. —8 Inverted, reversed

—Comp. —मुल्य (पराद्वुल) having the face turned away, averted, turning the back, विप्रलब्धं जगन्पराद्वुलं दितेन तत्त्वे R. 19. 38. Aman. 99. 195, 10. 119 —2. (a) adverse, मातुर्न केवल स्वस्यः श्रियोऽप्यसिन् पराद्वुलः R. 12. 13 (b) not directed towards, shunning, avoiding, पदसि पराद्वुलको भावः V. 4. 20, 8. 1. 20. —3 adverse, unfavourable, अनुपपन्न ते दोषोऽस्मान् निदिस्तु पराद्वुलः Anand. 27 —4 not caring about, regardless of, मर्त्येष्वस्थ पराद्वुलः 2. 10. 47. (—खः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons

पराचीन a [पराच्] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. —2 Averse from, disinclined to. —3 Not minding, not caring about. —4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालम्) —5 Situated on the other side, being beyond —ind. 1 Away from, beyond. —2 More than.

पराजि 1 A 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; ये पराजयन्ते युध्वा Y. 2. 75, Bk. 8. 9, Si. 19. 82. —2 To lose, be deprived of. —3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable, अश्वयन्त्पराजयते Sk. finds it unbearable or difficult to study, Bk. 8. 71. —4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. —2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.), as in अश्वयन्त्पराजयः —3 Losing, loss failure (as in a lawsuit), अन्वयावादिनां (साक्षिणः) दस्युवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79 —4 Deprivation. —5 Desertion.

पराजित p. p. 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated —2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a lawsuit)

पराजिष्णु a. 1 Victorious. —2 Conquered, defeated

पराजः 1 An oil-mill. —2 Form —3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराणुक्तिः f. Driving away, expelling, removing.

परात्पर. The Supreme being.

परादा 3 U. Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. —2 To throw away, squander —3 To give away on exchange for (with dat.). —4 To exclude from

परादानं 1 Giving up or away —2 Exchanging

पराधि. 1 Hunting, —2 Extraneous mental

परान(ण)सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape. -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. —Caus. To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. —Caus. 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. -3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एक मानिनां Ki. 1. 41 (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुचेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22; तव पद-पल्लवैरिपराभवमिदमनुभवतु सुवशं Git. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभव)

पराभूत p. p. 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराभूतिः f. See पराभवः; Pt. 2. 97.
पराभूत a. One who has overcome death.

पराभूत् 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently, पराभूत् इष्यजडेन पाणिना तदीयभगं कुलिशमणाकिर R. 3. 68, Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider, किं भवितेति संशयं पकजनयना पराभूति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); ग्रथारभे विज्ञविवाताय समुचितदेवतां ग्रथकृत्पराभूति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः. -2 Bending, or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance तपःपरमर्शविबुद्ध-मन्याः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञान परामर्शः T. S.; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वधीः परामर्शो उच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

पराभूत् p. p. 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered, judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); ४४९ दुराम्भूत्.

परारि ind. The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन)

पराशू The tree called कावेष्ठ.

पराशकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावत् ind. Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back. परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat. -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः f. 1 =परावृत् above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

पराशरिन् m. A beggar, mendicant.

परास्त 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तवसुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तद्वृत्ति परास्ते S. D. 1.

परासः The range of anything thrown. —सं Tin.

परासन् Killing, slaughter.

परास्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परास्तु a. Lifeless, dead; माह प-रास्तुर्दिजात्मजः R. 15. 56; 9 78.

परास्कोदिन् m. A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; द्वैवं मत्पौरुष-पराहन् Rām. -2 To attack, assail; कदाक्षपराहन् वदन्पकजं Māl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहत् p. p. 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. —तं A stroke.

परि ind. (Sometimes changed to परि, as परिवह or परिवाह, परिहास or परिहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against (d) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to, (with an acc.), वृक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); वृक्षं वृक्षं परि मिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or parti-

cipation) (with acc.); यद्वत् मां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot', or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि Sk. (d, from, out of. (c) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.); परि त्रिगदंभ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पयनंतात्त्रयस्तापाः Vop (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. (h) beyond, more than. (i) according to, in accordance with (j) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively,' as in पर्यश्च 'bursting into tears', so परचतुर्दृशन्, परिदौर्बल्य. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, on side, with the exception of as in परित्रिगत वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12, VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp after अक्ष, शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (युत्तव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः); e. y. अक्षपरि, शलाका-परि, एकपरि, cf अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by, as पर्यङ्गि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्य-ध्ययनः =परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Ratn. -3 5. -3 A beginning, commencement, Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins, अहिपरिकरमाजः Si. 4. 65; परिकर बन्ध or कृ 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action'; बद्धनस्त्रवेण परिकर K. 170; कुत परिकरस्य भवाद्दृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिपथीभवितुं Ve. 3, G. L. 47, Amaru. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets, विशेषणैर्यत्साकृतेरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; e. y. सुधांशुकालितोत्तमस्ताप हरतु वः शिवः Chandra. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v., see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.

परिकर्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तुः *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hārīta, cf. परिवृत्.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचार-परिकर्मणः S. 2. —2 Painting or dyeing the foot, Ku. 4. 19. —2 Preparation —4 Worship, adoration. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; St. 4. 55; (see Mallh. thereon) —6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मिन् *m.* An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल्प 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. —2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकल्पितं Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्पनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकांक्षितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee

परिकटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश *a.* Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृष 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. —2 To lead (as an army). —3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon. —*Caus.* To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः, —कर्षण Dragging out, extraction.

परिकर्षित *a.* 1 Dragged about. —2 Harassed, tortured

परिकृ 6 P. 1 To surround; परिकीर्णं परिवादिनी सुनेः R. 8. 35. —2 To hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेन्द्रः परिकीर्य सुनो R. 18. 33. —3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. —2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16. 10.

परिकृ 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. —2 To praise, extol. —3 To name, call. —4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. —2 Boasting. —3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, announced. —2 Boasted of. —3 Said, declared to be.

परिकल्प A. 1 To tend to. —2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; U. 5. 27. —3 To think. —*Caus.* 1 To decide, determine. —2 To fix upon, design,

make or turn into, Ku. 1. 2. —3 To prepare, get ready. —4 To endow with, S. 2. 9. —5 To destine for. —6 To perform, effect, accomplish. —7 To contrive, invent, devise. —8 To distribute. —9 To invite.

परिकल्पन-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. —2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging, Mu. 7. 15. —3 Providing, furnishing. —4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Settled, decided. —2 Made, invented —3 Got ready, prepared. —4 Contrived, arranged. —5 Distributed. —6 Provided, furnished with.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). —2 To overtake.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about, moving about; Ki. 10. 2. —2 Roaming, walking or passing over. —3 circumambulating. —4 Walking for pleasure. —5 Series, order. —6 Succession. —7 Penetrating. —*Comp.* —सहः a goat.

परिक्रांत *p. p.* Walked round. —*तं* 1 The place on which any one has walked about. —2 A foot-step, footprint.

परिक्रांतिः *f.* Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. —2 Encircling or surrounding in general. —3 (In dramaturgy) —परिकर (7) q. v. —4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A. 1 To buy; समोपाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नायिर् य Bk. 8. 78. —2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages), कृतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. —3 To return, requite, reply; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थित Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रयः, —क्रयणं 1 Wages, hire. —2 Employing on wages. —3 Purchasing or buying off. —4 Barter, exchange. —5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्रांत *a.* Fatigued, exhausted, tired out.

परिक्रिष्ट I. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. —II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. —2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिक्रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vexed; troubled. —2 Exhausted, fatigued. —*स* Pain, vexation.

परिक्रिष्टः Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिकृष्टः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिकृण *a.* Cloud —*न*; Vaid. A cloud.

परिक्षातिः *f.* Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षा *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षलनं 1 Washing, cleaning. —2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 9 P. 1 To decay, waste. —2 To be emaciated or lead. —3 To destroy, put to end to.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयेति अधिकं समीपः Mk. 1, किरण° Ku. 4. 46. —2 Disappearing, ceasing. —3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. —2 Wasted decayed. —3 Emaciated, worn away exhausted. Pt. 2. 70. —4 Impoverished, entirely ruined, Bh. 2. 45. —5 Lost, destroyed. —6 Diminished, deceased, गण° Pt. 4. 23. —7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित *m.* 1 N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and father of Jaiamejaya. —2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप 6 P. 1 To surround, गंगाश्रोतःपरिक्षित Ku. 6, 38. —2 To embrace. —3 To put or lay round. —4 To survey round, measure, range over. —5 To throw over or beyond. —6 To throw or put into. —7 To fetter, chain.

परिक्षिप *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. —2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतसः परिक्षिप्ते मण्डपे S. 3. —3 Intrenched. —4 Overspread, overlaid. —5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. —2 Scattering, spreading —3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. —4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66. —5 Abandoning, leaving —6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीब *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिखंडयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30, 12. 66.

परिखातं 1 A moat, ditch. —2 A rut, furrow. —3 Digging round.

परिखिद् 4 A. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied; —*Caus.* To injure, hurt.

परिखिप्त *p. p.* Afflicted, troubled.

परिखिन् Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; R. 1. 27.

परिचर ८. १ Roaming or moving
about. - २ Flowing. - ३ Moveable. - ४:

1 A servant, follower, an attendant.
-2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or petiol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. —नं 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचरितु m. A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; St. 1. 17.

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance.
-2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारिकः, परिचारिकः, परिचारिक m. A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (plu.) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather.

परिचायः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि 1. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate; -2 To know; Mv. 7 11. -3 To get, acquire, -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -11. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. —Caus. To search, seek for. —Pass. To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56, अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चलक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्थेयं वक्तुं यत्नः निवेष्टा Si. 2. 73; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति S. 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. -Comp. —करुणा increasing love or tenderness, Mā. 6. 16.

परिचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; S. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः f. Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिंत 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge, स्वप्नेष तावत्परिचिंतय स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हतः Ku. 5. 67, Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचिंतनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुंब 1 P. To kiss passionately; परिचुंब्य चूतमर्त्री S. 5. 1, R. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

परिचुम्बनं Kissing, passionately; St. 7. 60.

परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, cloth. दधेत् परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्विपिच्छमपरिच्छन्नः (गर्भः) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् f. 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद् 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानं Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as हन, चामर), सेना परिच्छद्स्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवाहयो वा भवेद्वाद्वास्तव्यः सपरिच्छद्ः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छद्ः Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न p. p. 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -5 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -2 To separate, divide, part; जतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नो मुणदीयतः परिच्छिद्यमर्हति M. 1; (न) यदाः परिच्छिद्यमभिव्यक्त्यालं R. 6. 77, 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छिन्तिः f. 1 Accurate definition, limiting. -2 Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेदः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेऽपि विषये Mā. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition'; इत्यादिबहुप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकलं ने मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदां हि पाठित्यं यदापक्षा विपत्तयः अपरिच्छेदवृत्तेषां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 118; किं पाठित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under भाष्य). 6 A argument. 7 Remedy. 8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Discriminating. -3 A division of a book. परिच्छेद्य a 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युतिः f. 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively, परिजनों राजानमभिः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamapi thus defines it:—प्रभोर्निर्दयताशाठ्यचापलाघुपपादनात्। स्वविचक्षणताव्यक्तिर्भया स्वात्परिजल्पितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; वृषभोयमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विनिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञातिः f. 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय a. 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिजम्ब n. Ved. Running or walking round. —m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजि a. Running round.

परिजम्ब m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिडीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डिन.

परिणय 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks) वपकी उपरिणतगज-पदापीनं नृदधं Mā. 2, (नृदधं नाम, पदं

सीत् स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined, ल. नापरिणतैः (वदनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) लताभावेन परिणतस्वा रूपं V. 4. 4. 23; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दुग्धहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 52. -4 To result, happen; सर्वं विपरीतं परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 1. Rs. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; and परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणत-शरच्चन्द्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110. -7 To set decline in the west (as the sun). अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; अस्ते परिणसेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; Ml. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). -Caus. 1. To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत p. p. 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणतं वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed; शब्दबुद्धिबिदुः कवेः परिणतमज्ञस्य वाणीमिमा U. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6. 13, Me. 23; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकारते B. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चन्द्रकिरणैः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 110. -5 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun), S. 1. 32. -तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (तिथेर्गदंतप्रहारश्च राज्ञः परिणतो मतः Halāy.); Si. 4. 21, Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः f. 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्यो यत्नतः पद्धितेन Bh. 2. 99; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; Mā. 4. 4. -6 End; conclusion close, termination, परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रतियस्वबुद्धिधानां Mā. 6. 7, 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age, सेवाकारा परिणतिरधृत् V. 3. 1; अमवधूतः परिणति शिथिलः परिमदुर्धनयनो दिवसः St. 9. 3. (where 'प' means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमनं Change, transformation

परिणामक a. Causing a change.

परि (री) णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion, अर्थन सम्पन्नं परिणाममेति Susr.; सुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुत्वैव T. S.; Pl. 4. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अभियन्त्यापि

पश्यन्त्यापि परिणामः H. 2. 135; Mā. 3. 1. परिणामः परिणाम (यस्यसि अर्थवच्च) Bh. 2. 4. 15, 18, 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; अथात एव परिणामरश्मयः Ki. 1. 2; परिणमन्ति परावर्तयन्ते &c. U. 2. 21; Mā. 2. 2. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, ending; दिवसः परिणमन्ति वयसि S. 1. 32; वयःपरिणाम-प्रादुर्भूतः K. 10; परिणतपुष्पं दिवसः K. 231; the day is drawing to a close. -6 Old age, परिणतं हि द्विर्दिप-व्यंजः K. 3. 11. -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (in Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to hyperbole, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The classicals thus define and illustrate it. -णिगमः क्रियार्थं द्विषयी विषयान्तरात् समानं यन्त्रेण वीक्षते मन्त्रिणा 5. 16. रोल्लि & also under परिणम). -9 Comp. -प्रणिन a. prudent, fore-sighted. -प्रति a. prudent. (-तिः f.) prudence, providence. -परः a. salutary in the end. -शल violent or painful indigestion, ache, discomfort with pain.

परिणद्ध 4 U. 1 To surround, 'interact', 'entangle', न जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिनिः शक्तिनायः Mā. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Rs. 6. 25. -2 To band or tie around.

परिणद्ध 2 P. 1 Cloak or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large, परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं Gliding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णारः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width, स्तनकुम्भपरिणारः 3 अदिना वलकलन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणारविपलासवैजयंती Mā. 3. 15 'large or ex. in five breasts' ककुत्से हृदयस्य स्तनमनुबद्धमपरिणारहालालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Rāta. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. -2 Circumference or circumference of a circle.

परिणारः 2 P. 1 Large, big, expansive.

परिणारिणः 1 a. large, big, Ku. 1. 36.

परिणारिणः 1. Tasting, eating;

कदाचन परिणारिणः Bk. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire). न द्विती क्रिः परिणीय वद्धि (पुत्रियाः) Ku. 7. 80; आसिं पर्यणयं च यत् him. 2 To marry, espouse; परिणयति पार्वती यदा गता तत्पत्न्यकीकृती हरः Ku. 1. 12. -3 To ascertain, investigate; Mā. 7. 122. 4 To lead forward. -Caus. To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः, णयनं Marrying, परिणयः न पश्यन्ति K. P. 10.

परि (री) णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. -2 A husband, St. 9. 73.

परिणीत p. p. Married -ता A married woman.

परिणत m. A husband; S. 5. 17, R. 1. 25; 14. 26, Ku. 7. 31.

परितक्म्य a. Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -क्या 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप्त 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain. -4 To practise penance. -Caus. 1 To scorch. -2 To torment

परितप्त p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained

परितप्तिः f. Excessive pain, anguish.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छाया संश्रिताना S. 5. 7, गुरुपरितापानि गान्धर्गि 3. 18, Rs. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief, प्रसक्ते निवर्णं हृदय परितापं वसति किं M. 3. 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing, निरचितविषय-विलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Git. 7. -4 Trembling fear. -5 Hell.

परितर्क 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कणं Consideration, reflection.

परितस्तु ind. (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36, S. 4. 7, 8. 27, Ki. 1. 14; गालितमखिलं गहनं परितो दुष्टाश्च विदपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 24. -2 Towards, in the direction of, आपेदिर्द्विःवरपथं परितः पतमाः Bv. 1. 17, K. 9. 66.

परितुष्ट 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented अस्मत्कृते च परितुष्टयति काचिद्व्या Bh. 2. 2. -Caus. 1 To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट p. p. 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वलकलेस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; 80 मनसि च परितुष्टो कोऽर्थवान् को वरिष्ठः ibid. -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः f. 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परितोषो निर्वर्षको विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां नसाधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 39, R. 11. 92, युगिनिपरितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying.
—*अ* Satisfaction.

परितृप्त 4 P. To be pleased of contented. —*Caus* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. —2 To refresh.

परितर्पण Gratiifying.

परित्यज् 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. —2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce, परित्यक्तमण्यं न परित्यजति Mu. 2. 17. —3 To except, तुणमप्यपरित्यज्य सद्युष Sk. —4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. —5 To neglect, disregard. —*Caus* To deprive a person of, rob any one of

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. —2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). —3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). —4 Wanting

परित्यजनं Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, a abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमया-त्तात्मनः R. 8. 12. कुतमीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. —2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name', Ms. 2. 95. —3 Neglect, omission. मोहात्स्व (वा मणः) परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. —4 Giving away, liberality. —5 Loss, privation. —6 A sacrifice. —7 Separation from.

परित्रस्त *a.* Frightened, afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, flight.

परित्रै 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (in dramas).
परित्राय 1 Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्रा-णाय साधुनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोर्धं सेनानिवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49. —2 Self-defence —3 Abstaining from.

परिद्वरः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिदह् 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिदहनं Burning, scorching.

परि (रि) दाह, 1 Burning. —2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिर्दशित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3 U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign; छद्मना परिददामि सुदयवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 9. 327. —2 To entrust or deposit with. —3 To present —4 To lend.

परिदा Ved 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. —2 Surrender. —3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange —2 Devotion. —3 Institution of restoration of a deposit

परिदायिनी *a.* A girl who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. पश्यतु.

परिदिक्षुद् 1 1. 10 P. To lament, moan, suffer pain, ३. 34. —11. 1 P. To sell dear in (with acc. or gen.), ३. ३४. न परिदिक्षुद् ३४. परिदिक्षुः Wailing, lamentation

परिदिवनं, —*रा* परिदिविनं 1 Lamentation, complaint, wailing; ३. ३४. परिदिविनाशरे Mu. 2. 17. R. 11. 83, Bg. 2. 28. ३. ३४. परिदिक्षुः R. 3. 34, Y. 3. ३. —2 To lament, moan, regret.

परिदिनं *a.* Suffering, sad, miserable.

परिदृष्ट 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold —2 To consider, investigate, find out —3 To know. —4 To frequent. —*Pass* To appear, become visible —*Caus* 1 To show —2 To explain, expound.

परिदृष्ट *m.* A spectator, looker on
परिदृष्टं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. —3 Ill-treatment, mishap, danger.

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put on wear (as a garment); ३. ३४. २ To surround, enclose. —3 To direct towards —4 To put or place round —5 To enclose round the eyes, turn the glance upon —6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). —*Caus* To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि (रि) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. —2 A garment, especially an under garment, clothes in general; आनवित्रयपरिधानविषयः Ki. 9. 1, Si. 1. 61, 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. —3 Closing or concluding. —4 Ved. Putting round.

परिधानीयं An under-garment. —*रा* A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. —2 A receptacle, a reservoir. —3 The posteriors.

परिधायकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. —2 A misty halo round the sun or moon, परिधिरुद्रं दृष्ट्वोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 3, आनवित्रयपरिधानविषयः N. 2. 103 —3 A circle of light. —4 The horizon. —5 The circumference or compass in general. —6 The circumference of a circle. —7 The periphery of a wheel. —8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पञ्जा) laid round the sacrificial fire, सप्त

स्यासत् परिधयः त्रिसप्त सप्तमिधः कुताः Rv. 10. 90 15. —9 A circle surrounding the globe. —10 Epicycle. —11 A covering. —12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —*Comp.* —*पतिवैचरः* an epithet of Siva. —*रयः* 1. a guard. —2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). —3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधायं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव 1 P. 1 To flow or stream round. —2 To go about. —3 To run aft or pursue —*Caus* To surround, encircle

परिधेय *a.* Running round. —*m.* N. ३. ३४. (संस्तर)

परिनिधि *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिनिध *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिवृत्ते वसना N. 8. 21, R. 11. 62.

परिनिधं An under-garment.

परिनिधः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. —2 Failure. —3 Destruction. —4 Loss of caste. —5 Ruining, destroying; U. 2. 126.

परिनिधं Distributing, giving.

परिनिधाय *a.* Completely extinguished. —*अ* Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिधुतिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिध 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). —2 Complete accomplishment. —3 Extreme limit.

परिनिधित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. —2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिधितस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्य प्रकाशने M. 1.

परिनिधाय 1 Completing the sense of a passage. —2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot

परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked —2 Completely baked or burnt. —3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः R. 4. 1; ३० परिपक्वशुद्धिः —4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. —5 Fully digested. —6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपत्त 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; **विह्वल्येपात्** **पिपासुः** परिपतति शिखी अन्तिमद्वारियन्त्रे M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; (हयाः) परिपेतुर्दि-
शो दृक् Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. —Caus. To shoot off or down

परिपतन् Flying round or about.

परिपाति A protector (Ved.).

परिपद् f. Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -3 Walking about. -5 A bird

परिपन्थः An antagonist, enemy.

परिपथकः An antagonist, adversary.

परिपथिन् a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); **अर्थपरिपथी** महानरातिः Mu. 5; नामविषयमह तत्र यद्धि तत्परिपथिनी Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 107, 1. 10. —m. 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परिपरः A tortuous or round-about way.

परिपरिन् m. Ved. An antagonist.

परिपवनः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा I. 1 P. To drink; उपनि-
षद्: परिपीताः Bv. 2. 40. -11. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 335; Ms. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिः परिपाल-
यति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await; अथ मदनवधुरपद्मवाते व्यसनकुशा परिपाल-
याम्युव Ku. 4. 46. —Caus. 1 To protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

परि(रि)पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रपन्नानां मूर्तेः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमतां Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

परिपाटल a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपादिः -दी f. 1 Method, manner, course; पाठेर तव पटीपात्कः परि-
पाटीमिमाहुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कदंबानां
प्राचीनपरिपाटी सुदृश्यति H. D. 24. -2 Arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

परिपाटः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपाश्व a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालन 1 Protecting, defend-
ing, maintaining, keeping, sustain-
ing; क्लिप्नोति लब्धपरिपालनद्वित्वे S. 5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture, ज-
तस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिटकं Lead.

परिपीड 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In agony) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनं, **परिपीडा** 1 Squeezing, peel-
ing out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark, or skin.

परिपु 9 U. 1 To purify complete-
ly. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

परिपुत p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपुतायाः किमस्याः पावनान्तरेः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely win-
nowed or threshed, free from chaff.

परिपूजनं, **परिपूजा** Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूरण 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. -2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण p. p. 1 Quite full, 'बृहः
the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः f. Completion, fulness.

परिपेलव a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender. —व A kind of fragrant grass.

परिपोटः, —पोटकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषण 1 Feeding, nourishing -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

परिप्रच्छा Question.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question, कतरकतमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; तद्विद्धि प्रणिपा-
तेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtain-
ing.

परिप्रेषण 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लु 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2 To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood. -5 To cover with. -6 To overwhelm. -7 fly or hover about. -8 To re-

volve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. —Caus. 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

परिप्लव a. Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless, Si. 14. 68. —वः 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

परिप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundat-
ed. -2 Overwhelmed, as in शोक° -3 Wetted, bathed. —नं A spring, jump. —नं Spirituous liquor.

परिप्लुष्ट p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिवध 9 P. 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To hinder, interrupt. —Caus. To tie round.

परिवधनं Tying round.

परिबाध 1 A. 1 To trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, ob-
struct -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

परिबाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoy-
ance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3. 22.

परिवृ(द्धं)ह 6 U. 1 To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिव(वर्धः) 1 Retinue, train, attend-
ants; इमे प्रचुरपरिवर्धया भवत्या संवर्धयतां Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; परिवर्धयति वेष्टमानि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture. -3 Royal insignia. -4 The necessities of life. -5 Property, wealth.

परिव(वर्ध)हण 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim. -3 Growth. -4 Worship.

परिवृ(द्ध)हण 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिवृ(द्ध)हित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Thriven, grown pro-
perous. -3 Accompanied by, fur-
nished with. —नं The roar of an elephant.

परिमंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिमत्तनं Threatening, menac-
ing.

परिभाष 1 A. 1 To lay down a con-
vention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषण 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-

pression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology. to technical terms (used in a work). इति परिभाषा मकारण Sk.; इको गुणवृद्धीत्यादिका परिभाषा Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अविमनित्यको न्यायविशेषः); परिवः प्रमिता-श्रुतिर्न सर्वे विषय प्राप्तवन्ती गता प्रतिष्ठो । न खलु प्रतिष्ठयते कदाचित् परिभाषाः प्रतीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis.

परिभिन्न p. p. 1 Split open, crack ed. -2 Deformed.

परिभुज् a. Bowed, curved, bent. परिभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy, न खलु च परिभोक्तं नैव शक्नोमि हर्तुं S. 5. 19, Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक् p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्तृ a. 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45 -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लघ्वद्विरेकं परिभूय पञ्च Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; न सं महात्मन् परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin -4 To afflict, grieve -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -1 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern. -Caus. 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (रि) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वेयात्य सुरते-विच (सूयर्ण) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. I. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture, -Comp -मास्पदं, -पदं 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation.

—विधिः humiliation; प्रायो पूर्वः परि-भवविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभविच् a. (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव. परिभावनं Union, cohesion —न, —ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभावित p. p. 1 Contained, included -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभावित्व a. (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling -3 Setting at naught, defying, नेत्यस्त्वपरिभाविनं गवुं li. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभावक a. Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभूतेः f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभू 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषणः (scil. संपि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशनं 1 Falling from. -2 Loss. परिभ्रंष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.); Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 lost.

परिभ्रम् 1, 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रन्ति किं बुधा कचन चित्त विश्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रन्न्मृधजब्जपदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); ह्रदं परिब्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. -Caus. To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल a. 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. —लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद् a. 1. Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंद्मयेनयो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः 1 Destruction; चिरात्काम-रयास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. -5 A meeting of learned, men. -6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परिमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि(रि)माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परा-रनपरिमाणविवेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1 320. -3 Size dimension.

परिमाणकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित p. p. Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, meted out. -4 Regulated, adjusted -Comp. -आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. -आयुश्च a. short-lived. -आहार, -भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. -कथ a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः f. 1 Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

परिमिय a. 1 Few, limited; परिमे-यपुरःसरो R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमायित्वं 1 Torturing; Māl. 1. 41.

परिमार्गं 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः -परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union. **परिमिलित** *a.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिसुखं *inh.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिसुख 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; नेषोपरोधपरिसुखशशांकवचना Ra. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

परिसुक्तिः *f.* Liberation.

परिसुह 4 P. To be bewildered, or perplexed. —*Caus.* (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63 -2 (P.) To perplex.

परिसुध *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिसुद *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating -2 Bewildering, infatuating; U. 3. 12.

परिसुत्र 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove; (वाच्यं) स्वागेन पल्याः परिमार्द्धमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing. **परिमार्जनं** 1 Cleaning, wiping off -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिसृष्ट 1. 9. P. 1 To press, squeeze **परिसृष्टितृणालोडुवलायंगकानि** U. 1. 24 -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub, off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दनं, **परिमर्दनं** 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Trampling, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिसृष्टितृण *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; squeezed; **परिसृष्टितृणालोडुवलायंगकानि** Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -8 Rubbed, ground.

परिसृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch, graze, **शिखरसतः परिसृष्टदेवलोका** Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

परिसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched, stroked; Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

परिसृष्ट 4 P. 1 To be angry (with det.). -2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Navy, dislike. 2 Anger **परिमोक्षः** 1 Removing, relieving; प्रायो विषाणपरिमोक्षलवृत्तमांगान्खड्गंश्चकार वृत्तिर्निहितैः क्षुरये R. 9. 62 'Removing the horns, i. e. breaking them, down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमोचः Stealing, robbing, theft. **परिमोचिन्** *m.* A thief, robber.

परिम्ले 1 P. 1 To fade, wither; **परिम्लानसुखश्रिया** Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, faint, withered -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. —*n.* 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice, **परिरक्ष** 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं, **परिरक्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Me 5. 94, 7 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षनं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षित्व, **परिरक्षितु**, **परिरक्षिन्** *a.* Protecting a protector, defender. **परिरक्ष्या** A street, road.

परिरम्भ 1 A. To embrace, clasp, **परिरम्भं वक्षसा** Ku. 5. 3; इत्युक्तवत् **परिरम्भं दोष्या** Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Si. 9. 72.

परि (रि) रम्भः, **परिरम्भं** Embracing, an embrace; इतपरिरम्भनिपिद्धनक्षत्रं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुनरेव ससेभ्रमपरिरम्भं न ददासि Git. 3.

परिरादिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.) -2 Very light or easy to digest, क्षीणः क्षीणः **परिलघु** पयः सोतसां चोपसृज्य Me. 13. -3 Very small, U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्त 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend, diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared -*Comp.* —संज्ञ *a.* senseless

परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch -2 A picture. **परिलेखनं** Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year, देव्या ह्यन्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवत् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदन् 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring. **परि (रि) वादः** 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव मयि प्रथमं **परिवादस्तः** M. 1; Y. 1. 133 -2 Scandal, stain, stigma, ill-repute. मा भूत्परीवादनवातारः R. 5. 24. 14. 86. Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् *a.* 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing. -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. —*m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. —*नी* A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing.

परिचर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.

परिचर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

परिवर्त्मन् *a.* Clad in mail; armed. **परिवसथः** A village.

परिवह 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarishis* and the celestial Gangas; सप्तविचक्रं स्वर्गगा षष्ठः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु, cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa :—*त्रिज्वांसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतीषि वनेयति च प्रविभक्तस्मिन्* । तस्य द्वितीयः त्रिविक्रमनिस्तमस्क वायोरिन् परिवहस्य वदेत मां S. 7. 6). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि (रि) वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow (natural or artificial); प्रथमं (कोटुहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पूरात्येहि तडागरस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51, R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् *a.* Overflowing; as in आनन्दपरिवाहिणा चक्षुषा S. 4.

परि (रि) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing -3 A reservoir, pool,

pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. 7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित a. Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour, Māl. 9. 42.

परिविणः (नः), परिवित्तः, परिवित्तिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married, see Ms. 3. 171; and परिवित्त also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविद्वक्. परिविद्वत् m. A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविविदानः Ved. = परिवित्त. above.

परिविष् Caus. 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टिः f. Ved. Service, attendance.

परि (रि) वेशः (वः), 1 Waiting, at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of lustre &c.); R. 5. 71, 6. 13, Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म तदनंतरं रविर्ब्रह्मभीमपरिवेष्टमंडलः R. 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्ट m. A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टा-रे मरुतस्यावसन्मुहे Ait. Br.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, overpread. Si. 3. 34, Ki. 5. 12. —तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृद्ध a. 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. —दः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also), किं भुव. परिवृद्धा न विवाहे तत्र तामुपनता विवर्द्धते N. 5. 12; Ku. 12. 58, Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृत् 5, 9, 10 U. To encircle, surround; U. 4. 23.

परि (रि) वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानं) अध्वारस्य कन्या परिवारक्षामि R. 6. 10, 12. 16, ग्रहणपरिवारो राज-

मार्गप्रदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 a cover, covering, -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारणं 1 An envelope, a cover. 2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारित p. p. Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. —तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृत्तिः f. Surrounding.

परिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. -5 To be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear: Māl. 10. 6.

परि (रि) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet) -2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगवर्त, परिवर्तान् S. 7. 31. -3 The expiration of a Yuga Si. 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 change, alteration. तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Māl. 7, स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. -10 Requital, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kārma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक a. 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiring, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requital, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित a. 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवर्तित्व a. 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again; परिवर्तित्ति संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. -5 Retreating, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned round; अर्धवृत्तो V. 1. 17. -2 Re-treated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. —तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10. 91. -2 Return, turning back. -3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 contraction of the prepuce. -8 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समाप्तैः K. P. 10; e. g. दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जयाह हृदयं मम। मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहस्रं K. P. 10; e. g. in वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लाघन or वाहन.

परिवृद्ध 1 A. To grow up, increase. —Caus. 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing growth.

परिवर्धित a. 1 Increased. -2 Out, excavated.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवित्त m., परिविद्वक्ः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविष्टे कनीयान् निर्विशान् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिदायी दाता, परिकर्ता याजकः सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārīta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अग्निवाधान); Ms. 11. 61. -6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेष्ट 1 A. or —Caus. 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference. -3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage.

परिव्ययः 1 Cost. 2 Condiment, spices.

परिव्याधः A species of reed.

परिव्रज 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिवाक *m.*, **परिवाजः**, -जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशङ्क 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि प्राप्तं त्वं परिशङ्कते Git. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of, तुल्यविदोः परिशङ्कितः पुरा R. 8 79.

परिशङ्किन् *a.* Fearing, apprehensive.

परिशाश्वत *a.* (ती *f.*) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष्ट 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (*caus.* also); भविता करेण परिशेषिता महा Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट *a.* 1 Left, remaining -2 Finished. -3 A supplement, an appendix; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

परि(री)शेषः 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण *ind.* 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full).

परिशेषणं Remainder, residue.

परिशिलनं 1 Touch, contact (*lit.*); ललितलवंगमलतापरिशिलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशिलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, correspondence. -3 study, application or attachment (to a thing); steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थः S D.

परिशुष्य *Caus.* 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; अग्निः U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशुष्क 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. -*Caus.* To emaciate.

परिशुष्क *p. p.* 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; नृणां महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). -*स्क* A kind of fried meat.

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up.

परिशून्य *a.* 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66 -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain. आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1, R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्ये कुतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःषष्ट्ये ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum, Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयणं Encompassing.

परिश्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित *f.* Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

परिश्लेषः An embrace.

परिश्लेष *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपयुचिष्ठ परिश्लेष्यः S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

परिश्रवः, परिश्रवः, परिश्रवः A member of an assembly (Councillor, assessor &c.).

परिश्रिषणं 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिश्रुतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिश्रुक् परिश्रुचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिश्रुचनं).

परिश्रुक् (स्क)द् 1 P. To leap about, मेघनादः परिश्रुक्त्वं परिश्रुक्त्वं तमाश्रयिम् । अवधनादपरिश्रुक्त्वं ब्रह्मपाशेन विस्तुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

परिश्रुण (क) *a.* Fostered by another. -*णः* A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिश्रुक् (स्क)द् *a.* Fostered by another. -*कः* 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिश्रुक् (स्क)द्त् *a.* 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating -3 Wandering.

परिश्रुक् 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो देवपरिश्रुक्तः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out

परिश्रुतः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिश्रुतः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture, (also परिस्कार in this sense).

परिश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Adorned, decorated, Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies, (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Polishing. -2 Cleansing.

परिश्रुतिः Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिश्रुतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिश्रुति (स्ता) म. 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिश्रुति A surrounding place.

परिश्रुति (स्) दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crushing. **परिश्रुतिदः** 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिश्रुति 1 A. To embrace.

परिश्रुति *p. p.* Clapsed, embraced.

परिश्रुतिः, परिश्रुति (स्) दः जनं or परिश्रुतिजनं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bk. 3. 17; Mā. 10. 3.

परिश्रुतिवत्सर *a.* A whole year old. -*रः* A whole year, परिश्रुतिवत्सरत् 'after the expiration of one whole year'; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्याः 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total number, वित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्यया ने B. 5. 21. -3 (In Mim. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded; (परिसंख्या) is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible). तत्र विस्तर्यन्मयाप्तौ नियमः पात्रिके मतिः । तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्तौ परिसंख्येति गीयते ॥ *e. g.* पंच पंचनखा भक्ष्याः usually quoted by the Mīmāṃsākas; अयं नियमविधिर्न परिसंख्या Kull on Ms. 3. 15. 4 (In Rhet.)

Special mention or exclusive specification, i.e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a स्मृति or pun); यस्मिन् स्मृतिं शास्त्रे चित्रकर्मण्यर्थसंज्ञायापेक्षं गुणकोः &c. or यस्य स्मृतिं भगवता विवाहस्य कथयन् तस्मिन् कथयिष्यामि &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 73. 5 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यान *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. -2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यान 1 Enumeration, total number. -2 Exclusive specification. -3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचर Time of universal distraction

परिसम्य A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, completed. -2 Contained, comprehended, S. a. S.

परिसमापनं, परिसमाप्तिः *f.* Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहने 1 Heaping up. -2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्ने सर्वतां मार्जने).

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round, एवं सख्यती परिससार Ait. Br. परिससृष्टः Mb. -2 To move round, whirl round, मधुक्षिणं तं परिससृष्ट Bhāg., परिससरति (v. l. for परिससृष्टि) शिखी अंतिमद्वारियञ्च M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); बोदावरीपरिसरस्य विरेस्तद्वानि U. 3. 8. परिसरविषयः लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -2 Position, site -3 Width, breadth. -4 Death -5 A rule, precept. -6 A goal

परिसरणं Running about.

परि (री) सर्या, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिसृत 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. -2 To move to and fro.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. -2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. -3 Surrounding, encircling

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. -2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; वसवपतेः परिसर्पणं वासुदेवः Mk. 3. 21.

परिसृष्ट 1 U., परिसृत 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bh.

14 11 -2 To cover (fig. also), अथ मागधुधमलिनानि जगत्परिस्तमानि परिनस्तारिरे St. 9. 18, अभितस्तं प्रधाचुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -3 To place in order.

परितस्तः Strewing round or heaping together.

परितस्त्रणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about, -2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. -2 Firmness, solidity. -3 Firmness

परिस्फुट *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. -2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर *G. P.* To throb, quiver, palpitate अथाः परिस्फुरितगर्भमराटमाथाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Strewing about, 2 Blowing

परिस्फुटं 1 Gushing, trickling, dropping. -2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c. see परिस्फुर.

परिस्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. -3 A river, torrent. -4 Birth of a child.

परिस्रावः 1 Effluxion, efflux. -2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body).

परिस्रावणं A filtering vessel.

परिस्रावित्र *m.* A kind of नन्दर q. v. परिश्रव *f.* 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. -2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहत *a.* Loosened.

परिहस्य 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. -2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानन्दः परिहसन्ति निर्वाणपद्वी G. I. 5.

परि (री) हामः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; स्तरापस्तावोर्ध्वं न खलु परिहामस्य विषयः Mā. 9. 44; परिहामपूर्व 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहामाभिजात्यते S. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परिहामाभिजाः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. -2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp वेदित्र *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. -2 To omit, neglect; यद्येका न्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. Pass. 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. -2 To be inferior to; आजस्वितया न परिहीयते शब्दाः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छेदात्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2. -3 To waste, fail, waste away. अशुद्धिवसं परिहीयते अग्निः S. 3; Pt. 1. 78. -4 To pass away, परिहीयते गमनमेव S. 4.

-5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. -2 Decrease.

परिहाणि (निः) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. -2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. -3 Neglect, omission.

परिहीण *p. p.* 1 Waned, wasted. -2 Deprived or destitute of. -3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun; स्त्री-सैनिकस्य परिहृमिच्छतदर्थे भूतपतिः स भूतः Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. -2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert, कति न कथितमिदमनुपपद्यते मा परिहर हरिमतिशयकोचर (Hit. 9. -3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मा-र्य जगता नमिन् कारये प्रकृतिश्चेत्वर्य पञ्चम्यासं सृष्टिनिमित्तः परिहृतः तजे निमित्त इदानीमाक्षयः परिहृत्यत S. M. Me. 14. -4 To conceal. -5 To embrace

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning. -3 Refuting. -4 Seizing, taking away 5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि (रि) हरः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. -2 Removing, taking away; as, in विरोधपरिहार. -3 Shunning, avoiding. -4 Refuting, repelling. -5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. -6 Reserve, concealment. -7 A tract of common land round a village or town; धनुःज्ञते परीहारे ग्रामस्य स्वात्स-संततः Ms. 8. 237. -8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -10 An objection. -11 Seizing, keeping back. -12 Bounty. -13 (In gram.) The repetition of a word before and after इति, cf. परिहृ. -14 Atoning for any improper action.

परिहार्य *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -रिः A bracelet.

परिहतः *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. -2 Left, abandoned. -3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). -4 Taken, seized.

परिहृति, *f.* Avoiding, shunning.

परि (परिहृ) 2 P. 1 To go round circumambulate; (चरणन्यासे) भास्ति नमः परियाः Me. 55; Ma. 2. 48 -2 To surround, encompass; हस्तवहपरिं गृह-सिंह S. 5. 10; विषयज्ञानिः परितोभि-होषधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरोत्तमानसं Ki. 2. 25. -3 To go to think of (objects &c.). -4 To be changed or transformed. -5 To reach to -6 To run against.

परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. -2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; Mu 3 30 See परी.

परीक्ष 1 A. 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विवेचयामासं ततः R. 5. 24; संतः परीक्षयन्त्यस्मिन् M. 1. 2. Ms. 9. 14. 2 To test, try, put to the test, मायां मन्त्रोद्घातय परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 65; यन्मा-
परीक्षितः पुंस्त्वे Y. 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency.' -3 To observe perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. I. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पञ्चमे विद्यमानेषु ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, tested; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीक्षित *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 परिणाहः -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of Siva.

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास &c. See परिताप &c.

परीप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Haste, hurry.

परीरं 1 A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टाटक).

परीरिः *f.* 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

परुत् *ind.* Last year.

परुहारः A horse.

परुष *a.* [प-उपर] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. सुदु or शृङ्ग) परुषं चर्म, परुषा मोटा &c. -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words); (वाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षर-मोहिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे यस्य परुषासि Gt. 9; Y. 1. 130. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); तेन परुषविरुद्धं पदः R. 11. 46; Me. 61. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, (as hair); परुषस्तान्मन्त्र-मन्त्रक Me. 91. -5 Sharp, violent,

strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.); परुषपवनगोस्त्रितसंयुक्तपरुषः R. 1. 22; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Ved. knotted. -द A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; Pt. 1. 50. -दुस्तर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्ति *f.*, -उक्तिर्भावः of harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुस् *a.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (परा-इ) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परेति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead -तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -मर्त्य, -राज *m.* the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -धूमि *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेति: Ved. Departure.
परेयावि, परेयुस् *ind.* The other day.

परेयुः *f.*, परेयुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृत्ता भूतानि: परोक्षे: R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्मथो जनः S. 2. 13 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H. Pr. 10. -सः An ascetic. -सं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note. The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (i. e. परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकटुं सकयतेन ममाग्रतः Mk. 2; परोक्षे कायद्वेत्तारं मत्पक्षे मियवादिनं Chān. 18; नौदहिरदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केचन Ms. 2. 119. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. -कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-सि: *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परिस्पर्श *a.* Ved. Immense vast.
परोक्षस्पर्शः Untouched by passions pure; U. 4.

परोक्षस्पर्श *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

परोक्षरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोक्षरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all -*a* 1 The Supreme being. -2 The highest happiness.

परोक्षि: *f.*, परोक्षिणी A cock-roach.

पकेटः A heron. -इ Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः -टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (वृक्ष). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; पञ्चद्वय पर्जन्यः सारंगरभिर्निहितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अस्माद्भवति भूतानि पर्जन्यादुत्पन्नमनः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishnu.

पर्ण 10 U. (पर्णयतिने) To make green or verdant, वसतः पर्णयति चपकं.

पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण.

-2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. -अन्नं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -भ्रमिः a kind of basil. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उद्वजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कातः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कृष्णः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusā grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit thereon. -खंडः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-डः) a collection of leaves. -क्षीरपटः an epithet of Siva. -क्षीरकः a kind of perfume.

-नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -मेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -हृत् *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). -हृत् any wild animal living in the boughs of trees &c. -रुह *m.* the spring season (वसत).

-लता the betel-plant. -वाटिका spices of areca nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves a hermitage; निदिष्टा कुलपत्निना स पर्णशालामध्याय R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसि: [Up. 4. 107] 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, tablet, adorning.

पर्याप्त *m.* A tree.
पर्याप्त *a.* See पर्याप्त.
पर्याप्त *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्याप्त 1 A. (पर्याप्त) To break wind.
पर्याप्त 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fart, breaking wind (पर्याप्त also in this sense).

पर्याप्त 1 H. (पर्याप्त) To go, move.

पर्याप्त 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (पर्याप्त), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पर्याप्तं गमयन्ति स पर्याप्त; Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्याप्त 1 A kind of medicinal plant. -2 1 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

पर्याप्त A braid of hair.

पर्याप्त 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्याप्तकः A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्याप्त 1 P. (पर्याप्त) To go, move.

पर्याप्त *m.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्याप्तः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्याप्त 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसन्धिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasistha.—एवं पाद-मध्यस्थिम् विन्यस्योतु संस्थितं । इतरस्मिन्स्थित्येव वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥ ; पर्याप्तमर्थविषयः &c. Mk. 1. 1. —Comp. —संस्थितः sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्याप्त; पर्याप्तसंस्थितपर्याप्त Ku. 3. 15, 39. —योगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

पर्याप्त, पर्याप्त Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्याप्तयोगः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (पर्याप्तं जिज्ञासा Halāy.); पर्याप्तयोगः पर्याप्तयोगः पर्याप्तयोगः Day. B. 2. 2. Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure, reproach.

पर्याप्त *a.* -Rounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्याप्तः 'the ocean-rounded earth.' —तः 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary, उज्जपर्याप्तः &c. 4; पर्याप्तः R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank; Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 1. -4 End, conclusion, termination, P. 1. 125. —Comp. —देशः, —द्वयः, —समिः

f. an adjoining district or region. —पर्याप्तः an adjoining hill.

पर्याप्तिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, immoral turpitude.

पर्याप्त = पर्याप्त q. v.

पर्याप्त 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्याप्त Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion: confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्याप्त 1 Walking round, circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

पर्याप्तदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्याप्तरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

पर्याप्तरोधः End, termination.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्र 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround, पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रतामेतत्करालायतनं Mā. 5.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः Surrounding, investing.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 1 P. 1 To complete, finish.

-3 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in; एव एव समुच्चयः सद्योगिसद्योगि सदसद्योगि च पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रतामेतत्करालायतनं K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 1 A. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. —Caus. To compose or collect oneself; स पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रपर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः V. 1.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः, पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः *m.* An adversary, antagonist.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful, पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः संगलभगभरिन् लोचने मीलयितुं विवेह Ki. 3. 36; पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः स्वजतं मूर्धनि चोपजघौ R. 13. 70.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround; तद्वाप्यपर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round; पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः लोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears); R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184 -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing. -3

Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः धनं जयस्योपरि झिलीह्वसातः Ve 4; St. 10. 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt; killed. -6 Bound.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः *f.* पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः Sitting upon the hams; see पर्याप्त 3.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः Revolution.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled; S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः S. 6; Rs. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; रवेह, क्रोध &c.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः —स्व Confusion; Ku. 2. 25.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः A saddle; इक्षुपर्याप्त K. 126. 'saddled.'

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः त्विदमेतेषां बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full; as in पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः, पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः. -4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient; R. 15. 11, 17. 17; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many; Ku. 3. 39. —*ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः चासति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enoughfulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

पर्याप्तदंष्ट्रः 1 Revolution. -2 Encircling.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order. पर्यायसंवाचकत्वे Ku. 2. 36, nāl. 9. 32, Ms. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term. पर्यायनिधनस्यायं निधनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99, पर्वतस्य पर्याय इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chanur. -5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. (Note. पर्यायिण is often used adverbially in the sense of:—1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation. -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दृश्यते स्वमाः कामं शुभाशुभाः Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. —अन्नं food intended for another. —उक्तं a figure of speech in rhetoric, it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis, i. e. see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. —द्युत a. supplanted, superseded. —वचनं, कथनः a synonym. —शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. —सेवा service by rotation; Ku. 2. 36.

पर्यायिणी A cow afflicted with diseases.

पर्याली and. A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (हिन) used with कृ, भू or अस्, पर्यालीकृत्य = हिनित्वा.

पर्यालोच 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

पर्यालोचनं, -ना 1. Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

पर्याविल a. Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7. 40.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -7 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणे Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक a. 1 Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; २२६ sorrow; R. 5. ४१. पर्युत्सुकी भवति पर्युत्सुकितोऽपि जंतुः

S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष सारः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 10. -3 Agitated, excited, सुहृते पर्युत्सुकमना आनीत् S. 6.

पर्युत्थनं 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युत्सृ 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

पर्युत्सृ p. p. 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

पर्युदासः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युपस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपाख 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पर्युपाख्यत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38, Rs. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेन्द्र पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in, partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

पर्युपासक, -सिन् -सिन् m. A worshipper.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

पर्युतिः f Sowing.

पर्युषणं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित a. 1 Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युषित. -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

पर्येषणं-णा 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

पर्येषिः f Search, inquiry.

पर्ये 1 P. (पर्ये) To fill.

पर्येकं The knee joint.

पर्वणी [पर्वण्ये इति श्रियः श्रियः] 1 The full moon day or the day of new moon. -2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or suture of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

पर्वतः [पर्व-अतश्च; पर्वणि भाषा. मैत्रस्य वा; cf. P. V. 2. 122 Vart.] 1 A mountain, hill; पर्युत्सुकममममपर्वती कुत्स नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वताये नलिनी प्रोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आमलजः an epithet of the mountain Maināka. —आमलजः an epithet of Pārvatī. —आमलजः the earth. —आमलजः a cloud. —आमलजः a fabulous animal called Sarabha,

q. v. —आमलजः m. आमलजः a mountain. —आमलजः a raven. —आमलजः a river. —पतिः an epithet of the Himalaya mountain. —मोक्षः a kind of plantain. राजः m. —राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'lord of mountains', the Himalaya mountain. —वासिन् a. living in mountain. (-m) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgā. -2. of Gāyatrī. —रः a. situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतीय a. Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

पर्वतीकृ 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्वन् n. [पृ-वन्ति Un. 4. 112] 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp., as in कर्कशांशुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahābhārata). -5 The step of a staircase, R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon, i. e. the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपवर्णि यद्वा कृत्वा नैवमंशुला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; R. 7. 33; Ms. 4. 150; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. —कारः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —कारिन् m. a Brāhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अनावासा &c. —गानिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Nāstias. —विः the moon. —नक्षत्री time of opposition or conjunction. —पूर्वतः 1. preparations for a festival. -2. completion of a festival. -3. joining. —मूह the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —मूहः the wrist; अपवर्णि मूहः S. 4. 4. —येनिः a cane or reed.

—रुद्र m. a power; the tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पञ्चुः 1 An axe, a hatchet, of पञ्चुः. 2 A weapon in general. 3 A rib. 4 Ved. A curved knife. —Comp. —पञ्चिः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. 2. of Parasurāma.

पञ्चुका A rib.

पञ्चुयः See पञ्चयः.

पर्व 1 A. (पर्वे) 1 To become wet or moist. 2 Ved. To accept.

पर्वः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

पर्वद्वय [पर्व-अदि] 1 An assembly, a meeting, conclave. 2 Particularly a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पल 1 P. (पलि) To go, move.

पलः [पल-भृ] 1 Straw, husk. —लं 1 Flesh, meat. 2 Particular weight equal to four *ardats*. 3 A particular measure of fluids. 4 A particular measure of time. —Comp. —अशिः bile. —अमः a tortoise. —अदः, —अशनः a demon, Rākṣasa. —शरः blood. —शरः a plasterer, mason. —मियः 1. a demon. 2. a raven. —मिथः equinoctial shadow at midday.

पलकट a. Timid, bashful.

पलकरः Bile, gall.

पलकवः 1 A demon, goblin. 2 Bdellium. 3 The किंजुक tree. —वा A fly.

पलिव a. Weighing or containing so many *palas*.

पल्लः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. 2 Mire, mud. 3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —Comp. —आमयः swelled neck. —चरः gall, bile. —मियः 1. a raven. 2. a demon.

पल्लव a. Ved. White.

पलवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलस = पलस q. v.

पल्लव m. n. An onion; Ms. 3. 6. Y. 1. 176.

पल्लवः 1 The temples of an elephant. 2 A halter, rope.

पल्लव 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. 2 To escape. 3 To die away.

पल्लवक a. 1 Flying. 2 A fugitive.

पल्लवने 1 Running away, retreat, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 2 A saddle.

पल्लवित m. n. Flying, running away, a fugitive.

पल्लवित a. Flying, running away, a fugitive.

पल्लवलिः A lot of flesh.

पल्लवः, —ल Straw, husk. N. 5. 2 —Comp. —द्वयः the mango tree.

पल्लव a. 1 Green. 2 Unkind, cruel —लः 1 A demon. 2 N. of the Magadha country. 3 N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa* (also called पल्लव) नवपल्लवपल्लवचनं पुरः Si. 6. 2. —लं 1 The flower or blossom of this tree, बाल-द्वयकाण्यविकाशभावाद्भुः पल्लवान्यतिर्ल-हितानि Ku. 3. 22. 2 A leaf or petal in general. चलत्पल्लवातरोरचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. 3 The green colour. —लं Lac.

पल्लवकः The tree Palāsa.

पल्लविक a. Leafy —म. A tree.

पल्लविकी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. 2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भा). —लं Lac.

पल्लवः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. 2 A wall or rampart. 3 An iron club, cf. पलिव. 4 A cow pen (गोष्ठ) 5 The gateway of a building.

पलित a. Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged, तातस्य मे पलितमौलिनि-स्तकाशं (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —लं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीसकये-वाहं पलितचञ्चना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. 2 Much or ornamented hair. 3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). 4 Mud, mire. 5 Heat. 6 Benzoin.

पलितकरण a. Rendering grey.

पलितभविष्यु a. Becoming grey.

पलितिव a. Grey-haired.

पल्य Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्यकः A bed; see पल्यक.

पल्ययनं 1 A saddle. 2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः —लं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig. करपल्लवः, लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लव R. 3. 7. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. 4 The red dye called Alaka. q. v. 5 Strength, power. 6 A blade of grass. 7 A bracelet, an armlet. 8 Love, amorous sport. 9 The end of a robe or garment. 10 Unsteadiness (चापल्य) —लः A libertine. —Comp. अंकुरः —आधारः a branch. —अदः a deer. —अमः an epithet of the god of love. —आपण्डित a. full of or laden with buds —ग्रहित 1. dealing with trifles. 2. superficial knowledge. —ग्रहित a. 1. putting forth sprouts. 2. dealing with trifles. 3. diffusive or superficial. —लः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. 3 The paramour of a harlot. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of fish. 6 A sprout, (n. also).

पल्लवनि पल्लवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. 2 To expand, spread, make prolix or diffuse.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. 2 A catamite.

पल्लवित a. Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. —लं spread, extended, अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. 3 Dyed red with lac —लः Lac-dye.

पल्लवित्व a. (नी f.) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 5. 54. —लं A tree.

पल्लिः —ल्लि f. 1 A small village, 2 A hut. 3 A house, station. 4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns), as त्रिशिरपल्ली. 5 A house-lizard. 6 A creeping-plant.

पल्लिका 1 A small village or station. 2 A house-lizard.

पल्लवः A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्प सरः); स पल्लव-जलेऽधुना...कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3 —Comp. —आवासः a tortoise —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः [पृथगे अप] 1 Wind. 2 Purification. 3 A marsh. 4 Winnowing corn —वा Purification. —व Cowdung.

पवन a. Clean, pure. —नः [पृथगे] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबन्ति पवने च कुबलास्ते Subhāsh. पवनपद्मी, पवनसूतः &c. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 A householder's sacred fire —नं 1 Purification. 2 Winnowing. 3 A sieve, strainer. 4 Water. 5 A potter's kiln (m also). —नी A broom. —Comp. —अशनः, —सुख m. a serpent. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat. 2. of Bhīma. 3. fire. —आशः a serpent, snake. —नाशः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. 2. a peacock. —तनयः, —सुतः epithets 1. of Hanumat. 2. of Bhīma. —वाहनः fire. —व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kṛishṇa. 2. rheumatism.

पवमानः [पृथगे] 1 Air, wind; पवमानः प्राच्ये शिवहानिक R. 8. 9. 2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवित a. Purified, cleansed. —लं Black pepper.

पवाका A whirlwind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. 3 The point of a spear or arrow. 4 An arrow. 5 Speech. 6 Fire.

पवित्र a. [पृथगे इ.] 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (person or

things). यणि आदि पवित्राणि वैदिक-
कुनपस्तिला: Ms. 3. 235; पवित्रो नरः
पवित्रं स्थानं &c. -2 Purified by the
performance of ceremonial act (such
as sacrifice &c.) -3 Purifying,
removing sin. -4 1 An instrument
for cleansing or purifying, such as a
sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades
of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in
purifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 A
ring of Kusa grass worn on the
fourth finger on certain religious oc-
casions. -4 The sacred thread worn
by members of the first three castes
of the Hindus -5 Coper. -6 Kham.
-7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing. -9
A vessel in which the *arghya* is pre-
sented. -10 Clarified butter. -11
Honey. -12 The holy basil. -2
Turmeric. (पवित्रीकृत 'to purify, sanc-
tify'; पवित्रीकृत 'to become pure or
holy'). -Comp. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं
investiture with the sacred thread.
-धान्यं barley. -पाणि a. holding
daraghya grass in the hand.
पवित्रकं A net or rope made of
lemp or pack-thread.
पवित्रयति Den. P. To purify,
cleanse.

पवित्रवत् a. 1 Having a strainer or
purifying instrument. -2 Purifying,
cleansing.

पवित्रिण a. 1 Purifying. -2 Clean.
pure.

पवित्रं Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [सर्वमपिशेषं पश्यति, इह-इह पश्या-
वेति] 1 Cattle (both singly and
collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2
An animal in general. A sacrifi-
cial animal, such as a goat; an
oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast;
often added to words meaning 'man'
to show contempt; दुष्पशुश्च पशुश्च
को विशेषः H. 1; cf. दुष्पशु, नरपशु &c. -5
N. of a subordinate deity and one of
Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated
person. -7 The soul, the Supreme
spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an ani-
mal is killed. -9 Fire. -Comp. -अवदानं
a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1. the
act of animal-sacrifice. -2. Copula-
tion. -मन्त्रो मन्त्रः a Mantra whispered
into the ear of an animal which is
about to be sacrificed; it is a parody
of the celebrated Gayatri q. v.
पशुपाशाय विद्महे शिरच्छेदाय (विश्वामित्रे)
धामनि तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -जातः
slaughter of animals for sacrifice.
-जन्य copulation. -देवता the deity
to whom an animal is offered. -धर्म
1. the nature or characteristics of
cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3.
-जातः constitution, Ms. 2. 66.
-पतिव्रतः the marrying of widows. -पतिव्रतः
the widow of Siva. -पतिव्रतः a herdsmen

-पतिव्रतः 1 an epithet of Siva, Me.
36, 56, Ku. 6. 95. -2. a herdsmen,
owner of cattle. -3. V. of a philoso-
pher who taught the philosophical
doctrine called पशुपतः; see Sarva S.
ad. loc. -पाशः, -पाशकः a herdsmen.
-पाशकं, -पशुपतं the tending or rearing
of cattle. -पाशः 1. the cord with
which the sacrificial animal is
bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3.
the bonds which enchain the in-
dividual soul. -पाशकः a kind of coi-
tus or mode of sexual enjoyment.
-पशुपतं the driving of cattle. -पशुः
an animal-sacrifice. -पशुः ind. ac-
cording to the manner of slaughtering
animals; इह पशुनारं मारितः S. 6.
-पशुः, -पाशः, -पशुः an animal-sacrifi-
ce. -रज्जुः f. a cord for tethering
cattle. -राजः a lion. -व a. Ved.
giving cattle. -समाज्ञायः a collection
of names for animals.

पशुव्य a. 1 Fit or suitable for
cattle; Y. 1. 321. -2 Relating to
cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3
Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. -5
1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for
cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice
of animal.

पश्चात् a. 1 Being behind. -2 Pos-
terior, later. -3 Western. -4 ind.
Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards
-3 Westward.

पश्चात् ind. (Used by itself or
with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind,
from the back; पश्चाद्गच्छन्मन्त्राय S.
6; पश्चाद्गच्छन्मन्त्राय स्वांगमन्त्राय
नः S. 4. v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards,
towards the back (opp. प्रः); गच्छ-
ति प्रः कारीरं धावति पश्चात्संस्तुतं चेतः
S. 1. 34; 3. 8. -3 After (in time or
space), then, afterwards, subse-
quently; लब्धो ह्युरा दुर्द्धमन्त्रो च पश्चात्
Bh. 2. 60.; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him', R.
1. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me.
36, 44. -4 At last, lastly, finally. -5
From the west. -6 Towards the west,
westward. -Comp. -पश्चात् a. left be-
hind, surpassed, thrown into the
back-ground; पश्चात्पुनः स्निग्धजना
शिवाय Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. -ताप
repentance, contrition; 'दुःखं to re-
pent. -वायः a west wind.

पश्चात् [अपरश्रान्ती अर्धे] 1 The
hinder part or side (of the body);
पश्चात्पुनः शिरच्छेदनाय विद्महे
कु. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3
The western side.

पश्चिम a. [पश्चाद्गच्छन्मन्त्राय] 1 Being
behind, hindmost. -2 Last (in time
or space); पश्चिमोत्तरं वर्तमानं Ku.
25; R. 19. 1. 54; पश्चिमोत्तरं वर्तमानं

मास्वसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरतः प-
श्चिमाभासा 17. 8. पश्चिमोत्तरः पितु-
पादयोः Mu. 7; क्रिया the last &c
funeral rites; अवस्था last state
(verging on death). Pt. 2 -3
Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5.
92 (पश्चिम is used adverbially in
the sense of 'in the west'; or
'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.,
so पश्चिमे 'in the west'). -Comp.
-अर्धः 1. the latter half. -2. the
hinder part. -उत्तर v. north-western
-रातः the latter part of the night.
उपारतः पश्चिमरात्रौ चरात् Ki. 4. 10
v. 1.

पश्चिमा The west. -Comp. -उत्तरा
the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (न्ती f.) Seeing, perceiv-
ing, beholding, looking at, observ-
ing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, high-
wayman (one who steals before a
person's eyes, or in the very sight
of the possessor; as for instance,
a goldsmith).

पश्यन्ती 1 A harlot, courtesan. -2
A particular sound, cf. Malli on
Ku. 2. 17.

पशुसू n. Ved. Membrum virile.

पश्यन् 1 A house, habitation,
abode. पश्यन् पश्यातुमय तं पश्यन्पश्यन्
Kir. K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family
-3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man.
-5 A priest. -स्या The goddess pre-
siding over domestic affairs.

पश्यवत् m. Ved. A householder.

पश्यन् 1 N. of the first chapter of
the first chapter of Patañjali's Mahā-
bhāṣya; पश्यन्विद्येव नो भाति राजनीति-
रपश्यन् Si. 2. 112 (where अपश्यन् also
means 'without spies'). -2 (Fig.)
An introductory chapter in general
(उद्गीर्णोपाय).

प (ह) वा; पशुका (m. pl.) N. of
a people; (the Persians?).

पा I. 1 P. पियति, पीत; pass
(यति) 1 To drink, quaff; पियस्वस्व-
पीत Br. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य खिरं न
पियाम्युरस्तः Ve. 1. 15; R. 3. 54;
Ku. 3. 36; Mā. 8. 5; Bk. 14. 92;
15. 6. -2 To kiss; पियन्ती पात्रपते च
सिन्धुः R. 13. 9, S. L. 24. -3 To drink
in, imbale; B. 7. 63. -4 To drink
in (with the eyes or ear), feast
on, look at or listen to *intoxicatedly*
समदुःखः पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1; शिवतः
पश्यास्तिमितं चक्षुषा दुष्पश्यं कानं शिवतः
मुनिवने R. 3. 17, 2. 19, 73, 11. 36,
13. 30; Me. 16, Ku. 7. 64. -5 To
absorb, drink or swallow up; (वायुः)
आयुर्वहतिः पीतं कारिरे तु पतञ्जलिः R.
12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating
liquors. -Caus. (पाययति &c.)

cause to drink, give to drink; R. 13. 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. —*Desiri*. (विषमसि) To wish to drink &c.; हालाहलं खलु विषमसि की-तुके Bv. 1. 95. —II. 2. P. (पानं, पान) 1. To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve; (o'f. with abl.); पर्यसे-मि प्रजाः पातु R. 10. 25, पातु त्वा.... भूतेशस्य भुवनवद्विचलयस्य जलजमुदा जटाः Mā. 1. 2; जीवन् युवः जन्तुपक्षेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजनाथ पितेव पाति R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern; पातु प्रदक्षी...सूयाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. —*Chas.* (पालयतिने) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve. हय दूतः रथय ध्वं प्रजासुवं पातयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132; M. 9. 108, R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern, नि पूर्णि पातयामास Rām. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पातितमेवमय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for; अत्रोपविश्य भूतस्यैवः पातयतु कुण्ठाग्रसन् Ve. 1. **पा a.** (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing; as in सोमपाः, अश्वपा &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गोपाः.

पातुः(शुः) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; Rā. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dye, manure. -4 A kind of euphor. -5 Landed property. —*शुष्क*. —कासीसं sulphate of iron. —कुली a high road, highway. —कुले 1. a dust heap. -2. a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (विहृ-पुत्राने). —कुत a. covered with dust. —कुतरे a kind of salt. —कुतरे हल. —कुतरे an epithet of Śiva. —कुतरे 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with *Dhruva grass*. -4. praise. —जालिकः epithet of Vishnu. —पदले a mass or coating of dust. —मवेनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin.

प्रास (न) न a. (ना or नी f.). (Usually at the end of comp.) 1. Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; गौतमकुलप्रासन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating, defiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. —न Contempt.

प्रास(शु) a. Consisting of dust.

प्रासिका A menstruous woman.

प्रास(शु) r. 1 A gad-fly. -2 A

chicle moved about in a wheel-

chair.

प्रास(शु) ल a. [पात्रस्यस्य निष्पन्नं लङ्]

1. Dusty, covered with dust; Mā. 2.

2. 2. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stain-

ed. प्रासवली भवाभ्याहो परस्परं प्रासवलीः

2. 2. 2. -3 Defiling, disgracing,

dishonouring; as in कुलप्रासन. —ल-

1 A prodigal or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Śiva. -3 An epithet of Śiva. —ल 1 A menstruous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अचaste woman; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पाक a. 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intel-lect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple, genuine. -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignorant. —कः [पच-यच्] 1 Cooking, dress- ing, baking, boiling. -2 Ripening (as bricks), baking; Ms. 5. 122; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4 Ripeness; ओषधयः कृतपाकाः Ms. 1. 41; कलमभिमतपाक राजनचन्द्रमस्य V. 4. 13; Mā. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development; धीः, मतिः. -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfil-ment, युवाज पाकाभेदयुक्तयान् विज्ञाप-नाकलेः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, conse- quence, fruit, fruition (fig. also), आशीर्वाधयामासः पुरःपाकाभिरुक्ता Ku. 6. 90; पाकाभिमुखस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn, नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 (पच्यत इति पाकः धात्व). -10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a re- volution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. —*Comp*. —अगारः —रः, आगारः —रः, शाला, स्थानं a kitchen. —अनीमारः chronic dysentery. —अभिमृश्य a. 1. ready for ripeness or development. -2. inclined to favour —ज a. produced by heat. (जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatu- lence. —पात्रे, —पात्रे a cooking-utensil. —पुली a potter's kiln. —वज्रः a simple or domestic sacrifice, (for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). —शुक्ल chalk. —शासनः, —द्विप्, —हेतु m. epithets of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. —शासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayan- ta, son of Indra. -2. of Vāli. -3. of Arjuna. —स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are sub- ject; of. कृतपाकल

पाकिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested

पाकिन a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). -3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकः, —पाकुकः A cook.

पाच्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. —कः Salt-petree.

पाक्ष a. (की f.) [पक्ष नमः ऋण्] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party. **पाक्षपातिक a.** (की f.) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Be- longing to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके मतिः-कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic; पाखंडचंचालयो. पापारभकयोर्भुगीष वृकयोर्भरिगवा गोचरं Mā. 5. 24; दुष्टामन् पाखंडचंचाल Mā. 5. **पाखल a.** Mad, demented.

पांक्त a. (की f.) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold. -2 Having ten limbs (as a man or horse).

पाकेय, पांक्स्व a. 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with

पांशुर्ल्य Limping, halting.

पाचक a. [पच-यच्] 1 Cooking, baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. —कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. —क Gall, bile. —*Comp*. —क्षी a female cook.

पाचन a. (नी f.) [पाचयति कर्तरि ल्यु, पाचयतेऽनेन कर्णे ल्युट् वा] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Soft- ening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. —नः 1 Fire -2 Sourness, acidity. —नं 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expi- ation (पायश्चित्त). -6 Infusion, decoction. -7 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -1 A ca- taplasm. -9 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleed- ing.

पाचनकः Borax. —कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल a. Cooking, ripening, caus- ing digestion &c. —लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः f. Cooking.

पाजस् n. Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल a. (स्त्री f.) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः N. of the conch of Krishna; (दधानो) निष्पन्नमश्नुत

पांचदशः *Ni.* 3. 21; *Bg.* 1. 15. -Comp. —अग्रः an epithet of Krishna.

पांचदश *a.* (*की f.*) पांचदश्य (*की f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश्य *A* collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* (*की f.*) Prevalent in the Punjab or Punjab. —*कः* 1 A prince of the Punjab. —2 (*pl*) Its inhabitants.

पांचभौतिक *a.* (*की f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them: पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः *Mv.* 6; *Y.* 3. 175.

पांचयज्ञिक *a.* (*की f.*) Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —*कः* Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पांचवर्षिक *a.* (*की f.*) Five years old. पांचशब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds. —2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचाशिकः A follower or votary of Niva.

पांचाल *a.* (*ली f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. —*कः* 1 The country of the Panchālas. —2 A prince of the Panchālas. —*कः* (*m. pl.*) 1 The people of the Panchālas. —2 An association of five guilds (*i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, butcher, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पांचालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Panchālas —*कः* A king of that country.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. —2 N. of Drupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. —3 A doll, puppet. —4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it: —*कः* (*i. e.* मायुर्यथैव प्रोक्तः प्रकाशकः । भिन्नः) पुनर्द्वयो समस्तपञ्चपदो वयः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet, ललितपञ्चालिका इत्युक्ती दंतपांचालिकेन क्रीडायोगे तद्वद्विचर्य प्राणिता वयिता च *Mā.* 10. 5.

पाद् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breadth. —2 (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —*कः* A series, order.

पाटकः (*पट्-प्लृ*) 1 A splitter, divider. —2 Part of a village. —3 The half of a village. —4 A kind of musical instrument. —5 A bank, shore. —6 A flight of steps leading to the water. —7 Loss of capital or stock. —8 A long span. —9 Throwing dice.

पाटचूरः A thief, robber, pilferer. —*कः* 1 A thief, robber, pilferer. —*कः* 2. 10.

पाटन [*पट्-प्लृ*] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. —Comp —क्रिया लान्छनं an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. —2 Pierced, pricked; *R.* 11. 31.

पाटल *a.* [*पट्-प्लृ*] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अथ श्रीमत्पाटलं कुर्यात् *V.* 2. 7; *R.* 1. 83; 2. 29, 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजसकित्तुरः *Git.* 12. —*कः* 1 The pale-red or pink colour, कपोलपाटलद्वयं वधूश्च खलुचेति *R.* 4. 68. —2 The trumpet flower, *Biguonia suaveolens*, पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः *S.* 1. 3. —*कः* 1 The flower of this tree; *R.* 16. 52, 19. 46. —2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. —3 *Sāh.* —Comp. —उपलः a ruby. —*कः* the trumpet flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale red colour. पाटला 1 The red *lodhra*. —2 The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). —3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgā. पाटलिः 1 The trumpet flower. —Comp. *पट्* N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Ganga and the Jamuna, and identified by some with the modern Pātna. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर, see *Mu.* 2. 3, and 4. 16, and *R.* 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour. पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. —2 Knowing time and place. —*कः* A pupil.

पाटव [*पटोर्भावः अण्*] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. —2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency पाटवं सस्कृतोक्तिरु *H.* 1, *Ki.* 9. 51. —3 Energy. —4 Quickness; rashness. —5 Health.

पाटविक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. —2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic —Comp. —गणित arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीरं तत्र पाटीरान् कः पत्स्यालीमिमादुरिकर्तुं *Bv.* 1. 12. —2 A field. —3 Tin. —4 A cloud. —5 A sieve. —6 A pungent root. —7 The manna of the hamoo. —8 Catarrh.

पाटः [*पट्-प्लृ*] 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. —2 Reading, perusal, study. —3 Studying, or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मणे one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas). —4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अथ मेघदूतस्य पाटि अगस्त्यः पाटि मन्त्रपाठस्य सुविधिविभाजकः इति कुलि-

गानः *Māh.* on *Ku.* 6. 46. —Comp. —अन्तरं another reading, a variant (*v. l.*). —*कः* a pause, a sura. —दोषः a false reading. —निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. —*कः* a place where the Vedas are learnt. —मन्त्री, शास्त्रिणी the 'Anka bird' —शाला a school, college, seminary. —शास्त्रिण *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [*पट्-प्लृ*] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. —2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. —3 A spiritual teacher. —4 A pupil, student, scholar. —5 The text of a book.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text. पाठिन् *a.* [*पट्-प्लृ*] 1 One who has read or studied any subject —2 Knowing or familiar with. —*m.* A Brāhmana who has finished his studies.

पाठिनी A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. —2 A kind of fish, विष्टपाठिनीपरिहृत *पृ.* 4. 5.

पाठिनी 1 An earthen pot. —2 A boiler.

पाणः [*पृ-प्लृ*] 1 Trade, traffic. —2 A trader. —3 A game. —4 A stake at play. —5 An agreement. —6 Praise. —7 The hand.

पाणिः [*पृ-प्लृ*] 1 The hand, दास्येन पाणिः तु कर्कशेन (विभक्ति) *Bh.* 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand', as चक्रं, खड्गं, &c.; पाणिं ग्रह्णु or पीड् 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry'; पाणिं कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणिकरणं 'marriage'. —2 Ved. A hoof —*पिः* *f.* A market. —Comp. —अमन् *m.* 1. N. of Siva. —2. one playing on a drum. —पुष्टीति 'espoused by the hand', a wife. —अग्रः, अग्रणं, अग्रः marrying, marriage; *R.* 7. 29; 8. 7; *Ku.* 7. 4. —अग्रणिक, अग्रणीय *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. (—*कः*) a nuptial gift. —पुष्टीतु *m.*, —अग्रः a bridegroom, husband; अग्रवस्त्राभिर्धृतिरिति चित्पाणिग्रहस्य चेतसा *Ms.* 9. 21; नालयेऽपितुर्वेदे लिखितं पाणिग्रहस्य सौवने *S.* 148. —*कः* 1 a drummer. —2. a workman, handicraftsman. —वातः 1. a blow with the hand. —2. boxing. —3. a boxer. —अग्रणिक, अग्रणीय *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. *Git.* 12. —*कः* the palm of the hand. —अग्रः due form of marriage. —पृष्ट 1. a sprout like hand. —2. the fingers. —अग्र *a.* drinking by means of the

band. —पीडनं marriage, पाणिपीडन-
महं दमयत्याः कामयेमाहि महीमाहि काशो
N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरन्तरं Ku. 8
1; Māl. 8. 6. —प्रणयिनी a wife.
—वयः 'union of the hands, marriage.
—युद्ध m. the sacred fig-tree. —युक्तं a missile thrown with
the hand. —युक्ताः m. pl the Māncs.
—रुद्ध m., —रुद्धः a finger-nail. —वाद्ः 1.
clapping the hands together. —2.
playing on a drum. —सर्प्या-र्या a rope.
—स्वनिक् a. playing musical instru-
ments with the hands.

पाणिधम-य a 1. Blowing through the
hands. —2 Chilly, as a road or jour-
ney. —3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक a (की f.) Got by play-
ing at stake. —कः A merchant.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated gram-
marian who is considered as an in-
spired *munī*, and is said to have
derived the knowledge of his gram-
mar from Siva.

पाणिनीय a. Relating to or compos-
ed by Pāṇini; Si. 19.: 75. —यः A
follower of Pāṇini; अकृतव्यूहः पाणि-
नीयः. —यं The grammar of Pāṇini.

पांढर a. Whitish, pale-white. —रं
1 Red-chalk. —2 The blossom of the
jasmine.

पांढवः [पांढरपत्यं पुमां ओरश्च] 'A
son or descendant of Pāṇdu,' N. of
any one of the five sons of Pāṇdu; a. e.
शुविष्टिर, भीम, अर्जुन नकुल and सहदेव;
इसाः संपति पांढवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्या गताः
Mk. 5. 6. —Comp. —आभीलः N. of
Kṛishṇa. —अष्टः N. of Yudhishtira.

पांढवायनः An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

पांढवीय a. Belonging to the
Pāṇdavās.

पांढवेयः = पांढव q. v.

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound
learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पांडि-
त्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Māl. 1. 7, Pt. 1. 19. —2
Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharp-
ness; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्
दृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु a. Pale-white, whitish, pale,
yellowish; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शु-
चो परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22. —दुः 1. the
pale-white or yellowish-white
colour. —2 Jaundice. —3 A white ele-
phant. —4 N. of the father of the
Pāṇdavās. [He was begotten
by Vyāsa on Ambalika, one
of the widows of Vichitravīrya.
He was called Pandu, because
he was born pale (पांडु) by rea-
son of his mother having become
quite pale with fear when in private
with the sage Vyāsa; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमा-
यका विरूपं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव पुत्रस्ते वे
पांडुस्ते न विष्णोति Mb.). He was prevent-

ed by a curse from having progeny
himself; so he allowed his first wife
Kuntī to make use of a charm she
had acquired from Durvāsas for the
birth of sons. She gave birth to
Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna,
and Mādrī, his other wife, by the use
of the same charm, gave birth to
Nakula and Sahadeva. One day
Pāṇdu forgot the curse under which
he was labouring, and made bold to
embrace Mādrī, but he fell imme-
diately dead in her arms.] —Comp.
—आमयः jaundice. —कंचलः 1. a white
blanket. —2. a warm upper garment.
—3. the housing of a royal elephant.
—कंचलिन् m. 1. a carriage covered
with a woollen blanket. —2. The
housings of a royal elephant. —पुत्रः a
son of Pāṇdu, any one of the five
Pāṇdavās. —पृष्ठ a. 'white-backed',
having no auspicious marks on the
body, one from whom nothing great
is to be expected. —भूमः a region full
of chalky soil. —चुस्तिका 1. white or
pale soil. —2 the opal. —चुर्द f. chalk.
—राग whiteness, pallor —रोगः jaun-
dice. —लेखः a sketch made with
chalk; a rough draft or sketch made
on the ground, board &c., पांडुलेखेन
फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु
संशोध्य पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyāsa.
—शर्करा light coloured gravel (प्रसेह-
नेद्). —शमिला an epithet of Drau-
padi. —सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe;
चांडालात्पांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्सारव्यवहारवान्
Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white
colour. —2 Jaundice. —3 N. of
Pāṇdu.

पांडुकिन् a. Suffering from jaun-
dice.

पांडुर a. [पांडुवर्णोऽस्यास्ति-न्] Whitish,
pale-white, yellowish-white, pale;
हविः पांडुराः S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26, Ku.
3. 33. —रं The white leprosy.
—Comp. —इक्षुः a species of sugar-
cane.

पांडुरिमन् m. Paleness, white or pale
colour.

पांड्याः (m. pl.) N. of a country
and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रवोः
पांड्याः प्रतापं न विधेहिरे R. 4. 49. —ह्यः
A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पांडू An uncoloured woollen gar-
ment.

पाण्य a. Praiseworthy, comend-
able.

पात् a. Protecting, guarding. —m.
1 Falling. —2 Sin. —3 A guardian.

पात् p. p. Protected, guarded &c.;
See पा.

पातः [पत् चक्ष्] 1 Flying, flight.
—2 Alighting, descending, descent.

—3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig.
also); इमं, गृहं; चरणपातः 'falling
down at the feet'; R. 11. 92; पातो-
त्पातो 'rise and fall'. —4 Destruction,
dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. —5 A
blow, stroke; as in —खड्गपातः. —6
Shedding, discharging, emitting;
असृक्पातैः Ms. 8. 44. —9 A cast,
throw, shot; दृष्टिं R. 13. 18. —8
An attack, inroad. —9 Happening,
coming to pass, occurrence. —10 A
falling, defect. —11 An epithet of
Rāhu. —12 (in astr.) An inauspici-
ous or malignant position or aspect.
—13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन a. [पत्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट्] Felling,
cutting down, —नं 1 Causing to fall
down, bringing or throwing down,
knocking down. —2 Throwing, cast-
ing. —3 Humbling, lowering. —4 Re-
moving. V. B. पातनं may have dif-
ferent meanings according to the
noun with which it is used; e. g.
दंडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall';
e. chastising, गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing
the foetus to fall', causing an abor-
tion.

पातित p. p. 1 Cast down, struck
down. —2 Overthrown, humbled. —3
Lowered.

पातिन् a. (नी f.) [पत्-णिनि] 1
Going to, descending, alighting on.
—2 Falling, sinking. —3 Being con-
tained in. —4 Felling or throwing
down. —5 Pouring forth, discharg-
ing, emitting.

पातुक a. (की f.) [पत्-उक्] 1
Falling habitually or frequently. —2
Apt or disposed to fall. —3 Losing
one's caste. —4 Going to hell. —कः
1 The declivity of a mountain, a
precipice. —2 The water-elephant.

पात्य a. 1 To be caused to fall, to
be felled or cut down. —2 To be im-
posed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयति नर, पत्-ण्डुल्]
Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers
enumerate five great sins:—ब्रह्महत्या
सुरापानं स्तेयं दुर्वैरागमः । महाति पातकान्याहुः
संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह Ms. 11. 55.).

पाताकिन् a. Sinful, guilty.
पातामिः 1 An epithet of Saturn.
—2 Of Yamā. —3 Of Karmā. —4 Of
Sugrīva.

पातंजल a. (ली f.) Composed by
Patanjali, पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतचू-
रि-परिश्रमः Paribhāshendusekhara. —लं
The Yoga system of philosophy
taught by Patanjali. (It is generally
believed that Patanjali, the author of
the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the
author of the Yoga system; but it is
a dubious point.)

पातालं [पातस्तिन्नयमेण पत्-आलश्च; cf.

Un. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas, the seven regions are :—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. -2 The lower regions or world in general ; R. 15. 84, 1. 80 -3 An excavation, a hole. -4 Submarine fire. -5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. -2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). -Comp. —नगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् *m.*, —निलयः, निवासः, —वासिन् *m.* 1. a demon. -2. a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. -2 A bird. -3 A husband.

पातिक. The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. -2 A small earthen vessel -3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [पाति रक्षत्यायेय, पिबत्यनेन वा पा-भूत् Tv.] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. -2 A vessel or pot in general, पात्रे निधायाश्च R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. -3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient, Pt. 2. 97. -4 A reservoir. -5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts, वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82; Bg. 17. 22, Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. -6 An actor, a *dramatis personae*; तत्पतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1, उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1 *dramatis personae*. -7 A king's minister. -8 The channel or bed of a river. -9 Fitness, propriety. -10 An order, command. -11 A leaf. —त्रः 1 A kind of measure (आढक). -2 A preservative from sin. —त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. -2 A small furnace. -3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. —पालः 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. -2. the rod of a balance (तुलायंत्र). —श्रुत् *m.* a servant. —संस्कारः 1. the cleaning or purification of a vessel. -2. the current of a river.

पात्रक A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रक *a.* Lean; emaciated. —टः 1 A cup, pot. -2 Rugged garments.

पात्रवीरः 1 A competent minister. -2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. -3 Fire. -4 A crow. -5 A heron. -6 Rust of iron. -7 Mucus running from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel; पात्रि पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138

पात्रसात् *ind.* In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक -2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. —कं, —की A vessel, cup, dish

पात्रिन् *a.* 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel. -2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20. -2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण *a.* Measured, sown, or cooked with a Pātra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, —रं An oblation.

पात्रेचहुलः, —पात्रेसमितः 1 Constant at meals or dinner-time, a parasite. -2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [पियते पा-कर्मणि थ] 1 Fire. -2 The sun. —थं Water.

पाथस् *n.* [पा-अनुत् शुक् च] 1 Water, G. L. 26. -2 Air, wind. -3 Food. -4 The sky. -Comp. —जं 1. a lotus. -2. a conch. —दः, —धरः a cloud. —विः —निधिः, —पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथिस् *m.* 1 The sea. -2 The eye. —न. Scab.

पाथेयं [पथि तद्वयवहारे वा साधु ङङ्] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey viaticum; जगद् पाथेयमिव द्रुक्षुः Ki. 3. 37; विसर्गितल्यच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. -2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [पद्यते गम्यतेनेन कथं कर्मणि वा ङङ्] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals), तयोर्जिह्वदुः पादात् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपत्य, पादपति &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; *e. g.* सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c., and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c., P. V. 4. 138-140, *e. g.* व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; सुप्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादौः U. 6; जीवस्तु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; 80 एवमारारुध्यपादा आज्ञापयति Prab. 1, 80 कुमारिलपादाः &c. -2 A ray of light; बालस्यपि रवेः पादा. पतंत्युपरि ध्रुवतां Pt. 1. 328, Si. 9. 34, R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also) -3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bed-stead. -4 the foot or root of a tree; as in

पादप. -5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादा प्रत्येतपर्वता), Me. 19; S. 6. 16 -6 A quarter, fourth part as in सपादो रूपकः 'one and one-fourth rupee'; Ms. 8. 241, Y. 2. 174 -7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. -8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Panini, or of the Brahma Sūtras -9 A part in general. -10 A column, pillar. -11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulias. -12 The quadrant of a circle. -Comp. —अग्रं the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1 -अंकः a foot-mark. —अंगदं, —दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. —अगुलिः —ली *f.* a toe. —अंगुष्ठः the great toe. —अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. —अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (—रे) *ind.* 1. after the interval of a step -2. close or near to. —अंशु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. —अंभस् *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. —अरविंद, —कमलं, —पंकजं, —पद्म a lotus-like foot —अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brāhmana or a venerable person. —अलिंदी a boat. —अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet. -2. the water used for washing the feet. —अट्टीलः the ankle. —आघातः a kick. —आनत *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. —आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -2. a square foot. —आसनं a foot-stool. —आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. —आहत *a.* kicked. —आहति *f.* 1. treading or trampling. -2. a kick. —उदकं, —जलं 1. water for washing the feet. -2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. —उदरः a serpent. —ऊटकः —कं, —कीलिका an anklet. —क्षेपः a foot-step. —गंडीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. —अंथिः the ankle. —ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. —हतुरः, —चस्वरः 1. a slanderer. -2. a goat -3. the fig tree' -4. a sand-bank -5. hail. —चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. —चारः 1. going on foot, walking; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -2. the daily position of the planets. —चारिन् *a.* 1. walking or going on foot. -2. fighting on foot. (—म) 1. a pedestrian. -2. a foot-soldier. —जः a Sūdra. —जले butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. —जाहं the tarsus. —तले the sole of the foot. —त्रः, —त्रा, —त्राणं a boot or shoe. —दारो दारिका chap in the feet. —दाहः a

burning sensation in the feet.
—धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet.—नालिका an anklet.—यासः movement of the feet ; M. 2. 9 —पः 1. a tree, निरस्तपादपे देश एरंडोऽपि हुमायते II. 1. 69 ; अडभवति हि मुहूर्ता पादपस्ती-ब्रमुणं S. 5. 7. —1. a foot-stool (—पा) a shoe. °खंडः, —डं a grove of trees. °रुहा a climbing plant. —पङ्क्तिः f. a track.
—पालिका an anklet. —पासः 1. a foot rope for cattle. —2. an anklet of small bells &c. (—झी) 1. a fetter. —2. a mat. —3. a creeper. —पीठः —डं a foot-stool ; R. 17. 28 ; Ku. 3. 11.
—पीठिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). —2. white stone. —पूरण 1. filling out a line. —2. an expletive, हु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽवधारणे Visva.
—प्रक्षालनं washing the feet. —प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानं a foot stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick —बंधनं 1 a chain, fetter. —2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —मुद्रा a foot-print. —मूले 1. the tarsus. —2. the sole of the foot. —3. the heel. —4. the foot of a mountain. —5 a polite way of speaking of a person, देवपादमूलमागतार्हं K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. —2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. —2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजसु n. the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथो a shoe, boot. —रोहः, रोहणः the (Indian) fig tree. —वेदनं saluting the feet. —बल्लरीकः elephantiasis. —विरजसु f. a shoe, boot. (—m.) a god. —शाखा a toe. —शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोथः swelling of the foot. —शौचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet, Pt. 1. 172. —सेवनं, —सेवा 1. showing respect by touching the feet. —2. service. —स्फोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. —हत a kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. —हीनात् ind. 1. without division or transition. —2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier ; Si. 18. 4. —स Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth ; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् a. 1 Footed, having feet. —2 Having four parts, as a stanza. —3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. —m. 1 An amphibious animal. —2 An heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal, ब्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56 ; R. 12. 17. —Comp. —कारः a shoe-maker.

पाद् f. A shoe —Comp. —कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. [पादार्थं पाद-यत्] Bklonging to the foot. —य Water for washing the feet ; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्प-यामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादरकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिङ्गः, दा-दी A boat.

पानं [पा-लुट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip.) ; पः पानं ; देहि मुखकमलममुपानं Git. 10. —2 Drinking spirituous liquors ; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. —3 A drink, beverage in general, Ms. 3. 227 ; Pt. 1. 389. —4 A drinking vessel. —5 Sharpening, whetting. —6 Protection, defence. —7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. —2 Breath, expiration —Comp. —अगारः, —आगारः रं s tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्टिका, —गोष्ठी 1 a drinking party. —2 a dram-shop, tavern. —प a. drinking spirituous liquors. —पात्रं, —भाजनं, —भाण्डं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —घृः, —घृमिः, —घृमी f. a drinking room ; R. 7. 49 ; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत a. addicted to drinking. —वणिज् m. vendor of spirits —विभ्रमः intoxication. —शौहः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vendor of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिल A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [पा कर्मणि-अनीयर्] 1 Drinkable. —2 To be protected or preserved. —य 1 Water. —2 A drink, potion, beverage. —Comp. काकिका a cormorant. —नकुलः an otter. वणिका sand. —शाला, —शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers ; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पांथान् निखं गच्छति अण् पंथादे-शः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer ; रे पांथं विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. —2 The sun.

पाप [पाति रक्षत्यस्मादात्मानं, पा-अपा-दति प ; Un. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious ; पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36, Bg. 6. 9. —2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed, पापिनं मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. —3 Low, vile, abandoned ; Ms. 3. 52 ; 4. 171. —4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil ; as in

पापग्रहः —प 1 Evil, bad fortune or state ; पाप पापाः कथयथ कथ शौर्यराशिः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6, शान्तं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in diamas). —2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt ; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं च विद्यते Mk. 9. 37, Ms. II. 231 ; 4. 181, R. 12 19. —प ind. Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. —Comp. —अधम a. exceedingly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित a. sinful. —अपनुत्तिः f. expiation. —अहः an unlucky day. —आख्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार a following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (—m.) a sinner. —आरंभ a. wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds ; Māl. 5. 24. —आशय, —चेतसु a. evil-intentioned, wicked minded. —कर, —कारिन्, —कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. —हन a. destroying sin, expiating. (—हनः) the sesamum plant. —चर्यः 1 sinner. —2 a demon. —जीव a. wicked, sinful. —दुष्टि a. evil-eyed. —धी a. evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a cunning or vile barber. —नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. (—नः) 1. N. of Siva —2, of Vishnu. (—नः) expiation, atonement. —निरति a. wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल a. evil, inauspicious. —दुष्टि, —भाव, —मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kālabhairava. —भाजू a sinful, a sinner ; Ku. 5. 83. —मित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. —मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं-विनाशन destruction of sin. —योनि a. low-born. (—निः f.) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रोगः 1 any bad disease. —2 small-pox. —लोक्य a. 1. infernal. —2. belonging to the wicked. —वशी वसु a. 1. inverted. —2. confused. (—m.) inversion, confusion. —शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. —संकल्प a. evil minded wicked. (—ल्पः) a wicked thought. —हन् a. destroying sin ; Ms. 7. 25. —पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked. —कः 1 A wicked person. —2 A inauspicious planet. —कं Sin, crime.

पापङ्घिः f. Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin. —लं A kind of measure.

पापिन a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad, —m. A sinner.

पारिषद् *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*)
पारिषद् *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*)

पामन् *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. -*m.* 1 Sin, crime wickedness, guilt, मया गृहीतनामानः स्तुतयत द्वय पामना U. 1. 48; 7. 20, Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पामन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -*Comp.* -*स्रः* sulphur.

पामन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पामर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [पामर] 1. Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D 5. -*रः* 1 A fool, an idiot; बलमति चित्पामराः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पामा See पामन् above. -*Comp.* -*अरिः* sulphur.

पायं Water.

पायक *a.* Drinking.

पायन Giving or causing to drink. -*ता* 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् *a.* Drinking.

पाय्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -*य्ये* 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण) -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [पायसो विकारः अणु] Made of water or milk -*सः*, -*सं* 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271. 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. -*सं* 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fond of boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus; पायुपस्थं Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, -रं [परं तीरं परमेव अणु, पु-चञ्च] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदधेयं तु तर यावन्न भिद्यते Sānti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादविष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 53. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furtherest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मांतरदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50; (पारं गच्छ, -इ, -या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over; Pt. 2. 6. -2. to accomplish, fulfil; as in: प्रातिज्ञायाः

पारं गतः -3. to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1, पारं की 'to bring to a close'. -*रः* Quick-silver (पारं meaning 'on the other side of,' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp; e. g. पारंगमं पारसमुद्र beyond the Ganges or the ocean), -*Comp.* -*अपार* -*अनार* both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-*रः*) the sea, ocean; शोकपारावार-हृत्तरितुमशाननुवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -*अयणं* 1. going across. -2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपारायणं, संवपारायण &c -*अयणी* 1. N. of the goddess Saraswati -2. considering, meditation -3. an act, action. -4. light. -*काम* *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -*ग* *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across -2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp), Ms. 2. 148, Y. 1. 111 -3 profound/y learned. (-*ग*) keeping, fulfilling -*गत*, -*गामिन* *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore (-*तः*) a Jaina -*दृशक* *a.* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent -*दृष्टवन्* *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered for has become familiar with anything, श्रुतिपारदृष्ट्वा R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (की *f.*) [पु-पुद्गल] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्ये *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. -*यं* 1 End -2 Decision.

पारं *ind.* On the other side of; पारंश्चमोक्षं सरित् Mā. 5. 19; see पार above.

पारक्य *a.* Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical -4 Useful in the next world. -*क्यः* An enemy; adversary. -*क्य* Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारश्यामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical

पारज *m.* Gold

पारजायिकः An adulterer

पारदोटः -*तः* A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पु-भावे ल्युट] Carrying across, bringing over -2 Saving, delivering, -*णः* 1 A cloud, -3 Satis-

faction. -*ण* 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast -4 The complete text of a book. -*ण* Eating after a fast, concluding a fast, काय चक्षुषी पारणं Vb 1, R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22, (अभ्यवहार-कर्म Malli.).

पारणीय *a.* capable of being completed or finished.

पारय *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying

पारयति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see *पु* *caus.* also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतन्त्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience

पारत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236

पारदः Quick-silver; निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82 -*दाः* *m.* pl. N. of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Foreign, outlandish. -*कः* 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (इयी *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -*इयः* 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारभूतं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राभूत.)

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahansa,' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. -*स्य* Most sublime asceticism or meditation -*Comp.* -*परि* *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [परमार्थाय हिंसे टक्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent, सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedānta. -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 -4 Excellent, supremely good, best पारामिक् *a.* (की *f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. -2 Crossed, transversed. -3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण *a.* (जी.फ.) [पारंपर्या आगतम्] Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्यं [पारंपर्ये स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition. -3 Intermediation. -Comp. — उपदेशः traditional instruction, traditional regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारायिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्य *a.* Relating to the next world.

पारलौकिक *a.* (जी.फ.) [परलोकाय हितं ऽह् द्विपदवाङ्] Relating to or useful in the next world ; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः (लौकिकः) Mb. ; N. 4. 92. —कं Obsequies, funeral rites ; Mu. 1.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारश्व *a.* (जी.फ.) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. —वः 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Sūdra woman ; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्सुते । स पारश्वश्च शवस्तस्मात्पारश्वः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178 ; or परं शवात् ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुत्रः शूद्रादुत्तं पारश्वं तमाहुः Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस *a.* (सी.फ.) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. -2 = पारसीक 2. q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horse. —काः (*m. pl.*) The Persian, पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the Grihya Sūtras.

पारस्त्रेणयः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife पत्नी).

पारस्यकुलीन *a.* born in the family of another (as in adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river, तदुत्तिष्ठ पारा सिंधुर्भेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशति; Māl. 4. 9. 1

पारगपतः A pigeon

पारापारिण See पारगपतः.

पारायणिक 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purāṇas or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove, पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्युद्धिन वद् कोच हेतुः Bh. 3. 154, Me 38. -2 A monkey. -3 A mountain. —Comp —अध्विपिच्छः a kind of pigeon. —क्षर N. of the river Sarasvatī.

पारावारीण *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. -2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāśara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Suka. -2 N. of Vyāsa

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śāstra Sūtras of Vyāsa (*pl.*)

परिकांक्षिन् *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकुट Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षितः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parīkṣhit.

पारिख्य *a.* (जी.फ.) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिग्रामिक *a.* (जी.फ.) Situated round a village.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः [पारमस्यास्तीति पारि समुद्रस्तत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रोत्पन्नत्वात्] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhāmā), कल्पद्रुमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10. 11, 17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

पारिणाय *a.* (टी.फ.) 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. —ट्यं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage, मातुः पारिणायं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasīsth. a. -2 Marriage settlement.

पारिणाह्यं Household furniture and utensils, Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (जी.फ.) [पारितोषः प्रयोजनमस्य ऽह्] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. —कं A present, reward, गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदं मृगीयकं Mk. 5.

पारिधाजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिद्रः A lion

पारिपथिक A robber, highwayman.

पारिपाटयं 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाटि). -2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रं = पारिपात्र q. v.

पारिपाश्र्वै Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपाश्र्वकः, पारिपाश्र्विकः [पारिपाश्र्वे पार्श्वे व्याप्य वर्तते ऽह्] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue, प्रविश्य पारिपाश्र्वकः, तत्किमिति पारिपाश्र्विकं नारं भयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिपाश्र्विका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a.* [परि-प्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; ननद् पारिप्लवेन त्रया चपः R. 3. 11 -2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30, 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. —वः A boat. —इ Restlessness, uneasiness, Māl 4. 3.

पारिप्लव्यः A goose. —व्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिवर्हः A wedding present.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. -2 The Devadaru tree. -3 The Sarala tree. -4 The Nimba tree.

पारिभाष्यं 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक *a.* (जी.फ.) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमांडिल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; the measure of an atom; Bhāṣhā P. 14.

पारिमाण्यं Circumference, compass.

पारिमित्यं Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमुखिक *a.* (जी.फ.) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्यं Presence.

पारिया(पा)त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16 ; see कुलाचल.

पारिया(पा)त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyāṭha mountain. -2 The Pāriyāṭha mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिवित्त्यं, पारिवेदयं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिवाजकं, पारिवाज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशीलः A cake (अणू q. v.).

पारिशेष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिषद *a.* (की f.) Belonging to an assembly or council.—**दः** 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor.—**2** A king's companion.—**दाः** (*m. pl.*) The retinue of a god.—**दं** Taking part in an assembly.

पारिषदः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिक *a.* (की f.) 1 Taking, seizing.—**2** Surrounding.—**कः** A maker of garlands.—**की** A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet.—**यं** Taking, seizing

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet.—**2** A quantity of water.—**3** A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup.—**4** A milk pail; *Si.* 12. 40.—**5** Pollen (of flowers.).

पारीक्षितः = परीक्षित् q. v.

पारीण *a.* [पार गच्छति, पार खञ्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side.—**2** (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्षपारीणमसौ भवत्तमध्यासयज्ञासनमेकमिद्रः *Bk.* 2. 46.—**3** Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय *a.* (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

पारीणद्वयं Household furniture or utensils.

पारीन्द्रः 1 A lion.—**2** A large serpent, boa.

पारिरिणः 1 A tortoise.—**2** A stick, staff.—**3** A garment (पट्टाटक).

पारुः 1 The sun.—**2** Fire.

पारुष्यं [पुरुषस्य भावः शृङ्ग] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness.—**2** Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition)—**3** Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; *Bg.* 16. 4; *Y.* 2. 12, 72.—**4** Violence (in word or deed); *Ms.* 8, 6, 72; 7. 48, 51.—**5**

The garden of Indra.—**6** Aloe-wood.

—**व्यः** An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारिकः A sword (?).

पारोक्ष *a.* (की f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

पारोक्ष्यं Mystery, secrecy.

पारोवर्यं Tradition.

पार्षेट Dust or ashes.

पार्यन्त *a.* Belonging to rain

पार्य *a.* (जी f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy.—**2** Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः [वृथात्वा अपत्यं अण्] 1 A metonymic of Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; *Bg.* 1. 25 and several other places.—**2** A king.—**Comp.**—**साराथः** an epithet of Kṛishna.

पार्थक्यं severalty, aeparateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थिव Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव *a.* (वी f.) [पृथिव्याः ईश्वरः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth, यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते *R.* 13. 64.—**2** Ruling the earth.—**3** Princely, royal.—**वः** 1 An inhabitant of the earth.—**2** A king, sovereign; *R.* 8. 1.—**3** An earthen vessel.—**4** The body.—**व** An earthly substance.—**Comp.**—**आत्मजः**,—**नन्दनः**,—**सुतः** a prince, the son of a king.—**कन्या**,—**नन्दिनी**,—**सुता** the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीसुदृढद्रुद्रहः *R.* 11. 45.—**2** An epithet of Lakshmi.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice.—**2** Consumption (क्षयरोग).—**2** Ashes.—**4** A filament of Kadamba.—**5** N. of Yama.

पार्यतिक *a.* (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण *a.* (जी f.) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a Parvan falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; *R.* 11. 82; *Mu.* 3. 10.—**2** Waxing, increasing (as the moon).—**ण** The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a Parvan.

पार्वत *a.* (ती f.) [पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain.—**2** Growing on or coming from a mountain.—**3** Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण्] 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Sati

in her former birth, cf. *Ku.* 1. 2); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुसियां बंधुजनो जुहाव *Ku.* 1. 26.—**2** A female cowherd.—**3** An epithet of Dranpada.—**4** A mountain stream.—**5** A kind of fragrant earth.—**Comp.**—**नन्दनः** 1 an epithet of Kāṭṭikeya.—**2** of Ganesa.
पार्वतीय *a.* (वी f.) Dwelling in a mountain.—**यः** 1 A mountaineer.—**2** N. of a particular mountain tribe (*pl.*), तत्र जन्म्य रघोर्घोरि पार्वतीचैर्गणैरसूत् *R.* 4. 77.

पार्वतिय *a.* (वी f.) [पर्वते भवः ढक्] Mountain-born.—**यं** Antimony.

पार्श्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्शुका A rib.

पार्श्व *a.* Near, proximate.—**श्वः**—**श्वं** [पश्चिमां समूहः] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs, शयने संनिष्पण्णकपार्श्वी *Me.* 89.—**2** The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पिठरं कथदृतिमात्र निजपार्श्वनिव दहतितरां *Pt.* 1. 324.—**3** Vicinity.—**4** Ved. A curved knife.—**श्वः** An epithet of Jina.—**श्वं** 1 A multitude of ribs.—**2** A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means.—**3** The extrinemy of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards', *S.* 7. 8; so पार्श्वत् 'from the side of, away from', पार्श्वे 'near', 'at hand', 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् *S.* 1. 9. *Bh.* 3. 37) —**Comp.**—**अनुचरः** an attendant, a servant, *R.* 2. 3.—**अस्थि** *n.* a rib.—**आयात** *a.* one who has come very near.—**आसन्न** *a.* standing by the side.—**उद्रमियः** a crab.—**ग**,—**गम**,—**चर**,—**स्थित** *a.* being close to, standing by the side of.—**यः** an attendant, a servant; *R.* 11. 43.—**गत** *a.* 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon.—**2** sheltered.—**चरः** a servant, an attendant; *R.* 9. 72; 14. 29.—**दुः** an attendant, a servant.—**देशः** the side (of the human body).—**नाथः** the Jaina pontiff.—**परिवर्तन** 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed.—**2** N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep).—**भागः** the side or flank.—**वक्रः** an epithet of Mahādeva.—**वर्तिन्** *a.* 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon.—**2** adjacent. (*m.*) 1. an attendant; *R.* 2. 46.—**2**. a companion, associate; *Ku.* 4. 29.—**शयः** *a.* 1. sleeping on the side.—**2** sleeping by the side.—**शूलः**—**लं** 1. a shooting pain in the side.—**2**.

pleurisy. —सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. —स्थ *a.* being at the side, near, close, proximate. (—स्थः) 1. a companion. —2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपाशक.

पार्श्वकः (की *f.*) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वतः *ind.* Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31, Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय *a.* Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [पार्श्वे भवः टक्] Belonging to the side. —कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. —2 A companion, an associate. —3 A juggler. —4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

पार्श्वत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. —तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhrishadyumna.

पार्श्वती 1 An epithet of Draupadi. —2 Of Durgā.

पार्श्वदः *f.* An assembly.

पार्श्वदः [पार्श्वदमर्हति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. —2 A train, retinue (of a god). —3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्श्वयः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पार्श्विणः *m. f.* [पृष्णि नि० वृद्धिः; Un. 4. 52] 1 The heel; उद्वेजयत्यङ्गुलिपार्श्विणमागन् Ku. 1. 11, पार्श्विणप्रहार K. 119. —2 The rear of an army. —3 The back or rear in general; छुङ्-पार्श्विणस्यास्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' —4 A kick. —5 Desire of conquering. —6 Inquiry. —*f.* 1 A licentious woman. —2 An epithet of Kuntī. —Comp. —ग्रहः a follower. —ग्रहण् attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. —ग्राहः 1. an enemy in the rear. —2. a general commanding the rear of an army. —3 an ally who supports a prince, Ms. 7. 207. —घातः a kick; Ki. 17. 50. —त्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. —बाहः an outside horse. —सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः [पाल्-अच्] 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, वृष्णिपालः, &c. —2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वमिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. 222, 240. —3 A king. —4 A spitting-pot. —ली A herdsman's wife. —Comp. —घ्नः a maul-room.

पालकः [पाल्-ण्वल्] 1 A guardian, protector. —2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. —3 A groom, horse-keeper. —4 A horse. —5 The Chitraka tree. —6.

A foster-father. —7 Protection. —8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.).

पालन *a.* [पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. —न् 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering, लब्धं R. 19. 3, so प्रजा, क्षिति, &c. —2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). —3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय *a.* 1 To be protected or guarded. —2 Fit to be protected preserved or maintained. —3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.).

पालयितु *m.* A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69, 8. 32.

पालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. —2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः *N.* of a sage, son of Karenu (who first taught the science of elephants). —त्वं The science of elephants.

पालकः 1 The olibanum tree. —2 A hawk. —की Incense.

पालक्यः —क्या Incense.

पालल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश *a.* (झी *f.*) [पलाश अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāsa tree. —2 Made of the wood of the Palāsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. —3 Green. —शः The green colour. —Comp. —खंडः, —बंदः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः —ली *f.* 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Git. 3. —2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. —3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्निः); Bv. 2. 3. —4 Boundary, limit. —5 A line, row; विपुल-पुलकपाली Git. 6; Si. 3. 51. —6 A spot, mark. —7 A causeway, bridge. —8 The lap or bosom. —9 An oblong pond. —10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. —11 A louse. —12 Praise, eulogium. —13 A woman with a beard. —14 The hip. —15 A measure of capacity (प्रत्य). —16 A circumference. —ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. —2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. —3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिदः Incense.

पालुवा A game with twigs.

पालव *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from a pool.

पावक *a.* [पृष्ण्वल्] Purifying. —कः 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गच्छते कक्ष-वज्रवति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. —2 Agni or the god of fire. —3 The fire of lightning. —4 The Chitraka tree. —5 The number 'three'. —6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. —7 Good conduct or behaviour. —8 N. of Varuna. —की 1 The wife of Agni. —2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatī. —Comp. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of a sage called हर्षज्ञ. पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya. —2 Of the sage हर्षज्ञ.

पावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [पृ-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying, पादास्तामनितो निवृण्णहरिणा गौरासुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53, Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. —2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. —नः 1 Fire. —2 Incense. —3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. —4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. —5 N. of Vishnu. —न् 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मस्नानरजनितजनपावन Git. 1. —2 Penance. —3 Water. —4 Cow dung. —5 A sectarian mark. —6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. —7 Atonement, expiation. —8 Incense (सिंहक). —Comp —ह्वनिः a 'conch-shell'.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. —2 A cow. —3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points, or a particular throw of this die, पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बन्धतेऽनेन, पशु-करणे वज्र] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादा-कृष्टव्रततिबलवासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. —2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. —3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuna); Ku. 2. 21. —4 A die, dice, Malli. on R. 6. 18. —5 The edge or border of anything woven. —6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैपाकरणं, भिषक् &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सैवोष्ठुदा स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27 (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'), as in केशपाश q. v. —Comp. —अंतः the back of a garment. —क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. —धरः, —पाणिः an epithet of Varuna. —बद्ध *a.* entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. —बंधः a noose, snare, halter. —बंधकः a bird-catcher. —बंधनं a snare. —सुत *m.* 1. an epithet of Varuna; R. 2. 9. —2 one armed

with a noose. —रज्जुः *f.* a fetter. rope. —हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuna

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. —2 (At the end of comp.) A snare, trap; as in कठ° &c. —Comp. —पीठं a gambling house or table.

पाशनं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. —2 A cord, lash. —3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशीकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. —2 Snared.

पाशिक *m.* [पाशोऽस्त्यस्य इति] 1 An epithet of Varuna. —2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. —2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशाना समूहः).

पाशव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पाशोर्दि अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. —वै A flock, herd. —Comp. —पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पाशुपतेरिद् अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Pasupati. —तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. —2 A follower of the doctrines of Pasupati. —त The Pāsupata doctrines; (for the Pāsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). —Comp. —अस्त्रं N. of a missile presided over by पाशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुबन्धकः A sacrifice. —का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भवत्यक्] 1 Hinder. —2 Western; R. 4. 62. —3 Posterior, later. —4 Subsequent. —त्यं The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पाषण्ड *a.* Impious, heretical. —डः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite, Ms. 6. 90; 9. 225. —डः ह Hereasy.

पाषण्डकः, पाषण्डिन् *m.*, पाषण्डिकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite, Y.: 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [विनष्टि पिष् सचूर्णने आनञ् पृषो° Tv.] A stone. —णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. —2 A spear. —Comp. —गर्दभः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. —चतुर्दशी N. of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mārgaśīrṣa, in honour of Gaurī. —दारकः, —दारणः a stone-cutter's

chisel. —तद्विः a cave or chasm in a rock. —दृढ्य *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्य *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house.

पि 6 P. (पियति) To go, move

पिस् 1 P., 10 U. (पिसति, पिसयति ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo, कुसुमशरासनशासनवदिति पिकनिहरे भज भाव Git 11. or उन्मीलति कूटः कुहुरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकांना गिरः Git 1. —Comp. —आनन्दः, —बोधवः the Spring —बधु-रागः, —बल्लभः the among tree

पिकः 1 An elephant twenty years old. —2 A young elephant in general.

पिग *a.* [पिञ्चर्णे अञ् चक्रा० कुत्वम्] Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतनिविष्टमलपिगतारं (विलोचन) Ku. 7. 33. —गः 1 The tawny colour. —2 A buffalo —3 A rat. —ग 1 Turmeric —2 Saffron —3 A kind of yellow pigment. —4 An epithet of Duṣṭā —5 A bow-string. —य A young animal. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (—क्षः) 1. an ape. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. —ईक्षः an epithet of fire. —कपिशः a species of cock roach. —चक्रुत् *m.* a crab. —जडः an epithet of Siva. —तारः yellow orpiment. —रुदिकः 'yellow crystal,' a kind of gem (गोवेद).

पिगल *a.* [पिग-सिन्ध्या० लङ्, पिग ला-ति, ला-क वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71, Ms. 3. 8. —लः 1 The tawny colour. —2 Fire. —3 A monkey. —4 An ichneumon. —5 A small owl. —6 A kind of snake. —7 N. of an attendant on the sun. —8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. —9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिगलच्छन्दःशास्त्रं; छन्दोज्ञाननिधिं जयान मकरो वेलातटे पिगले Pt. 2. 33. —ल 1 Brass. —2 Yellow orpiment. —ल 1 A kind of owl. —2 The Sisu tree (शिशापा). —3 A kind of metal. —4 A particular vessel of the body. —5 The female elephant of the south. —6 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmīla were delivered from the trammels of the world). —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —लौह brass.

पिगलिका 1 A kind of crane. —2 A kind of owl.

पिगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिगाशः 1 The headman or pro

prietor of a village. —2 A kind of fish —इं Virgin gold. —शी The Indigo plant

पिचंड-डं, पिचिंड-ड 1 The belly. —2 A hmb of an animal.

पिचंडकः A glutton (ओदरिक).

पिचं (चि) चिन् (कल) *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचिडिका 1 The calf of the leg. —2 The instep, (also पिचिडिका in these senses)

पिचुः [पञ्च-उ पृषो° Tv.] 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas) —3 A kind of leprosy. —4 A kind of grain. —Comp. —तुलं cotton. —मंदः, मर्दः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिच्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचु 10 U. (पिचयति ते) To cut, divide.

पिचिद *a.* Pressed flat. —रः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —इ 1 Tin. —2 Lead.

पिचिचा A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharani* (a particular measure of pearls).

पिचिचिद *a.* Pressed flat.

पिच्छ I. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. —2 To hinder, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

पिच्छ [पिच्छ-अञ्] 3 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). —2 The tail of a peacock; Si. 4. 50. —3 The feathers of an arrow. —4 A wing. —5 A crest. —च्छः A tail in general. —च्छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. —2 The scum of boiled rice —3 A row, line. —4 A heap, multitude. —5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. —6 A plantain. —7 An armour. —8 The calf of the leg. —9 The venomous saliva of a snake. —10 A betel-nut. —11 A diseased affection of a horse's feet. —Comp. —बाणः a hawk

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurers &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ-बा० इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तर्पणं सर्पपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. —2 Having a tail. —लः, —लं 1 The scum of boiled rice (मक्तमंड). —2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. —3 Curds with cream on the

surface. -4 Broth, soup, -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. -त्वच् m. the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छं = पिच्छ q. v.

पिञ्ज I. 2 A. (पिक्ते) 1 Totinge, dye -2 To touch. -3 adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -II. 10 U. (पिञ्जयति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak. -8 To send forth a sound.

पिञ्ज a. Confused, distrusted in mind -जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor -3 Killing, slaughter -4 A heap, collection. -ज Strength, power. -ज 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिञ्जटः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्ज A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्ज a. [पिञ्ज-अर्च] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured, शिखा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिञ्जरा Mk 3 17, R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. -2 The yellow colour. -र 1 Gold. -2 Yellow ornament -3 A skeleton. -4 A cage (for पञ्जर) -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिञ्जकं Oupiment.

पिञ्जित a. Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल a. [पिञ्ज-कलम्] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army), -ल 1 Yellow orpiment -2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. -ली Two blades of Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिञ्जालं Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जलं Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

पिञ्जुषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिञ्जटः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जोला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिड 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिडः A box, basket. -ड 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिडकः -क 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिडका or पिडिका in this sense); ततः गन्धस्योपरिपिडका संवृत्ता S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament

on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings; as विनयपिडक. -का A small boil or pimple.

पिडक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिडाकः A basket, box.

पिडुक The tartar of the teeth (दंतकिट्ट).

पिड 1 P (पेटति) 1 To hurt, injure, -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिडः Affliction, distress.

पिडर -र A pot, pan, boiler (also पिडरी in this sense), पिडरं कथयति-मात्र निजपारश्वानेव दहतितरा Pt. 1. 324, जटरपिडरी दुष्पूरेय करोति विडवना Bh 3 116. -र A churning-stick. -रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel

पिडरकः -क A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः -लं a pot-sherd.

पिडकः -का A small boil, pimple pustule.

पिड् 1 A., 10 U. (पिडते, पिडयति-ते, पिडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put to-gether. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate

पिड a. (डी f.) [पिड्-अच्] 1 Solid (वन). -2 Compact, dense, close. -डः 1 A round mass, ball, globe, as in अयःपिडः, नेत्रपिडः &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Stāddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26, Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food in general; सकलीकृतमर्षुपिडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence, Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms, पिडपातवेला Mā. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The fetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame, एकांतविश्वसिषु मद्रिधाना पिडेवनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg, Mā. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant or a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frankincense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. -ड 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been

offered to the Manes, Ms. 3. 122. -अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अन्नं hall. -अयसं steel. -अलक्तकः a red dye. -अज्ञः, -आज्ञः -आशकः, -आशिन m. a beggar. -उद्-कक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice balls and water to the deceased. -उद्गण participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तेल, -तेलकः incense. -द a. 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence, अवा पिडदस्य कुचेत गज-पुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुःशतिश्च शुक्रं Bh. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors, Y. 2. 132. (दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice ball. -2. a master, patron. -दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. -निर्वपण presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Mā. 1. -पातिक. one who lives on alms. -पादः -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-रत्) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the 'flower of the China rose. -3. A lotus. -भाज a. receiving or entitled to share in the funeral rice-ball. (-m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes, अहं दुष्यंतस्य संशयमारुहः पिडभाजः S. 6. -भुतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors, Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grandfather). -लपः 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

पिडकः -क 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -कः A goblin, demon.

पिडनं Forming globes. -नः A mound or bank.

पिडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडांतः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cow herd. -3 A buffalo-herdsman. -4 The *Vikantata* tree. -5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः डी p. 1 A round mass, ball. -2 The nave of a wheel. -3 The calf of the leg. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 The long gourd (अलाडू). -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -Comp. -पुण्यः the Asoka tree. -लेपः a kind of unguent, or 'a cake-hero, a braggart, cowardly. -दूरः 'brave in the house, boaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. गेहेनदिच, गेहेचूर &c.

पिंडिकार 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित a. [पिंडि-क] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpish. -3 Heaped together, collected; एष पिंडितोर्थः M. 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. -तः Incense.

पिंडित्वा 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -2 Having a body. -m. 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिल a. 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. -लः 1 A bridge, cause way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडीक 8 U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिंडीक 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become solid.

पिंडीर a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -रः 1 The pomegranate tree. -2 Cuttle-fish-bone. -3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिंडीर.

पिंडोलिः f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्ड्याकः-कं 1 Oil-cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 Asa Foetida. -5 Residue of seeds ground for oil, Pt. 3. 99.

पितामहः (ही f.) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahman. -हाः (pl.) The Manes.

पितृ m. [पाति रक्षति, पा दृष्ट्वा] A father; तेनास लोकः पितृमाच विनेत्र R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -तौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ बंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -राः (pl.) 1 Fore-fathers.

ancestors, fathers; S. 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively Ms. 2. 151. -3 The Manes, R. 2. 16, 3. 20; Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81, 192. -Comp. -अर्जित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property). -कर्मन् n., -कार्यं, -कृत्यं, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; Ms. 3. 252. -कल्पः performance of the Srāddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. -काननं a cemetery, R. 11. 16. -कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -गणः 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -गणा N. of Durgā. -गामिन् a. devolving on, or belonging to, a father. -गृहं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. -घातकः, -घातिन् m. a parricide. -तर्पणं 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2. the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors, Ms. 2. 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at Srāddhas or funeral rites, -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes). -तिथिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -तीर्थं 1. N. of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Srāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. -2. the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). -दत्त a. given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). -दानं an offering to the Manes.

-दायः patrimony. -दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -देव a. 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes. (-वाः) the divine Manes -देवत a. 1. presided over by the Manes. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes. (-तं) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -देवत्य a. belonging to the worship of the Manes. (-स्य) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अष्टका. -द्वयं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -पक्षः 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. -2. a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fort-night of the Manes,' N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पदं the world of the Manes. -पितृ m. a paternal grandfather. -पुत्रौ (पितापुत्रौ dual) father and son (पितृपुत्रः means 'the

son of a well-known and renowned father'). -पूजनं worship of the Manes. -पैतामह a. (ही f.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-हाः pl.) ancestors -प्रसूः f. 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -प्रातः a. 1. inherited from a father. -2. inherited patrimonially. -बंधुः a kinsman by the father's side, they are पितृ पितृः स्वसृः पुत्राः पितृमर्तुः स्वसृः सुताः । पितृमर्तुलपुत्राश्च विदेयाः पितृवचनः ॥ (-पु न्) relationship by the father's side. -भक्त a. dutifully attached to a father. -भक्तिः f. filial duty. -भोजनं food offered to the Manes. -भ्रातृ m. a father's brother, paternal uncle. -मंदिरं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery. -मेघः a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -यज्ञः 1. obsequial offerings. -2. offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana, पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. -यानं the way of the Manes (to their world). -राज् m., -राजः, राजन् m. an epithet of Yama. -रूपः an epithet of Siva. -लोकः the world of the Manes. -वंशः the paternal family. -वनं a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva). -वसतिः f. -समन् n. a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -व्रतः a worshipper of the Manes. (-ते) obsequial rites. -आहुतं obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -स्वसृ f. (also पितृव्यसृ as well as पितृ स्वसृ or पितृव्यसृ) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. -स्वस्रीयः a paternal aunt's son. -संनिभ a. fatherly, paternal. -सुः 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -स्थानः, -स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father) -हत्या parricide. -हन् m. a parricide. -ह्र् m. the right ear, पितृह्रदक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहृः स्मृतः.

पितृक a. 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृसत् a. 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवन् a. Having a father living. -मृद. Like a father or the Manes.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पितृं Bilo, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ.); पितृं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोर्यः पटोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -Comp. -अतीसारः a bilious form of

piarrhœa. —आभिष्यंदः a bilious form of ophthalmia. —अरिः N. of several plants लाक्षा, वर्पर &c. —उपहत a. affected by bile, पश्यति पिचोपहतः शाकीयुध्न शस्त्रमपि पितं K 1. 10 —कोषः the gall-bladder. —क्षोभः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. —गदित् a. bilious, affected by bile. —उवरः bilious fever. —प्रकृति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament. —प्रकोप excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —रक्तं plethora. —वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विदग्ध a. impaired by bile. —शमन, —हर a. antibilious.

पिचल a. Bilious. —लं 1 Brass. —2 A species of birch tree.

पिचय a. [पितुरिदं प्रिय वा पितृत् आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. —2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors, Ms. 2. 59. (b) Obsequial. —उयः 1 The eldest brother. —2 The month of Maghā. —उय 1 The constellation called Maghā. —2 The day of full as well as new moon. —उय 1 The lunar mansion called Maghā. —2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पित्सत् m. A bird.

पित्सलः A road, path.

पिधा 3 U. See under धा.

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. —2 A sheath. —3 A wrapper, cloak. —4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. —2 A lid.

पिधाचक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred. —2 Covered, concealed, hidden. —3 Filled or covered with; see अपिहित also. —तं A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पिनह 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind, अतिपिनहेन बल्कलेन S. 1, मदारमाला हरिणा पिनह्ना S. 7. 2. —2 To put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. —3 To cover, envelop; कुसुममिव पिनहं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पिनह्ना p. p. 1 Fastened, tied or put on. —2 Dressed. —3 Hid, concealed. —4 Pierced, penetrated. —5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः—कं [पा रक्षणे आकन् बुद्ध धानोरात इत्यम् Un. 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. —2 A trident. —3 A bow in general. —4 A staff or stick. —5 A shower of dust. —Comp. —मोक्ष, —धृक्, —धृत्, —पाणि m. epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् m. An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77, S. 1. 6.

पिन्व 1 U. (पित्तिते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. —2 To wet, moisten —3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. —5 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतिषत् m. A bird.

पिपतिषु a. Being about to fall. —यु. A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, पिपासित्, पिपासु a. Thirsty.

पिपीतकी The twelfth day of the light half of Vaisākha.

पिपीलः, पिपीली An ant

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. —कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. —Comp. —परिसर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिप्पल 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. —2 A nipple. —3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. —4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). —लं 1 A berry in general. —2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. —3 Sensual enjoyment. —4 Water.

पिप्पलिः—ली f. Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the tooth.

पिप्पुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पियालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31.

—लं The fruit of this tree.

पिळ 10 U. (पेलयति) 1 To throw cast. —2 To send, direct —3 To incite, prompt.

पिळुः See पीळ.

पिळु a. Blear-eyed. —लं A blear-eyed eye.

पिळुका A female elephant.

पिष् 6 U. (पिशति) 1 To shape, fashion, form. —2 To be organised. —3 To light, irradiate. —4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. —5 Ved. To adorn, decorate. —6 To make ready, prepare.

पिष्ठा a. 1 Free from sin. —2 Multi-form.

पिशंग a. [पिश-अगच् किञ्च] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्वसखुदं ककुभः पिशंगीः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6, Ki. 4. 33. —गः The tawny colour.

पिशंगकः An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

पिशंगिन् a. Brown, tawny.

पिशंगिला Bell-metal.

पिशाचः पिशितमाचामति, आ + चय् वा० ङ प्रत्यये] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit malevolent being; नन्वाश्वासितः पिशाचापि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. —Comp. —आलयः phosphorescence,

—द्रुः a kind of tree. —वाया, —संचारः demoniacal possession. —भाषा 'the language of devils,' a gibberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prākṛita dialects used in plays. —सभं 1. an assemblage of fiends. —2. pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचकिन् m. An epithet of Kuberā, the god of wealth.

पिशाचिः Ved. =पिशाच q. v.

पिशाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. —2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आयुधपिशाचिकया Mv 3. 'devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिशाची is used in the same sense; तस्य खलित्वं वायवजीवमायुध-पिशाची न हृद्यादपकामति B. R. 4; or किञ्चिद्विरमियमतिनादपिष्यति भवंतनायुध-पिशाची A. R. 4.).

पिशितं [पिश-क् ; Un. 3. 95.] 1 Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि खलु हा पिशितस्य लेशः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. —2 A small piece or part. —Comp. —अशनः —आशः, —आशित्, —भुज् m. 1. flesh eater, a demon, goblin; (छायाः) संघापयो-दकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां चरति S. 3. 27. —2. a man-eater, cannibal. —3. a wolf.

पिषुन a. [पिश-उन्च् किञ्च ; Un. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शत्रूणामनिशं विनाशपिषुनः Si. 1. 75; तु-ल्याहारागपिषुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53. —Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रपथनपिषुनं कौर-वं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. —2 Slanderous, back-biting, calumniating; पिषुनजनं खलु विप्रति क्षितीन्द्राः Bv. 1. 74. —3 Betraying, treacherous. —4 Harsh, cruel, unkind. —5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. —6 Low, vile, contemptible. —7 Foolish, stupid. —नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base-informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. —2 Cotton. —3 An epithet of Nārada. —4 A crow. —5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant woman). —नं 1 Betraying. —2 Saffron. —Comp. —वचन, —वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिषुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show; पिषुनयति रथस्ते शीकराक्लिन्ननेभिः S. 7. 7.

पिशील-लकं Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिष् I. 7 P. (पिशति, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अथ-वा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिनादि नः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माध्वेषं पिषेय Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. —2 To hurt, injure, destroy,

kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेष्टु धुवनद्वि-
शमसि St. 1. 40. —Caus. 1 To grind,
pound -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To
give. -4 To be strong. -5 To dwell.
-II. P H., 10 U. (पेयति, पेययति-ने) To
go, move.

पिष्ट p. p. [पिष्ट-क] 1 Ground, pow-
dered, crushed, Bv. 1. 12. -2 Rub-
bed together, squeezed or clasped
(as the hands) -3 Kneaded. -ष्ट 1
anything ground, a ground sub-
stance. -2 Flour, meal; पिष्ट पिनाष्ट
'he grinds flour,' i. e. does a useless
work or a profitless repetition. -3
Lead. -Comp. —उदकं water mixed
with flour. —पचन a pan for parch-
ing flour, a boiler &c. —पचुः an effi-
gy of a beast made with flour. —पा-
कभृत् m. a boiler. —पाचक a boiler.
—पिष्टः a cake or ball of flour. —पुरः
see घृतपुरः —पेषः, —पेषण 'grinding
flour', i. e. doing any useless work,
a vain or profitless repetition. —न्यायः
see under न्याय —मेहः a variety of
diabetes. —वतिः a kind of small bail
made of the flour of barley, pulse
or rice —सौरभं (pounded) sandal
wood.

पिष्टक-कं 1 A cake made of the
flour of any grain. -2 A baked cake,
bread. -3 A disease of the eye, opa-
city of the cornea. —कं Pounded
sesamum-seeds.

पिष्टपः—पं A division of the uni-
verse; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टावः Scented or perfumed
powder.

पिष्टिकं A cake made of rice-
flour.

पिष्ट I. 1 P. (पेयति) To go,
move. -II. 10 U. (पेययति-ने) 1 To
go. -2 To be strong. -3 To dwell.
-4 To hurt, injure. -5 To give or
take.

पिहित See under पिवा.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink; तव
वदनभवायुतं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N.
1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair,
bench, sofa &c.); जवेन पीठादुद्धतिष्ठ-
द्व्युतः Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15.
-2 The seat of a religious student
made of Kusa grass. -3 The seat of
a deity, an altar. -4 A pedestal in
general, basis. -5 A particular po-
sure in sitting. -6 (In geometry) The
complement of a segment. —Comp. —
केलिः a male confidant, a
parasite. —ग a. lame, crippled. —गर्भः
the cavity in the pedestal of an idol.
—चक्रं a carriage. —नायिका a girl of
fourteen who represents Durgā at the

festival of that goddess. —यूः f.
basis, basement. —नटः 1. a com-
panion, parasite, one who assists the
hero of a drama in great under-
takings, e. g. in securing his mis-
tress; so पीठमर्दिका 'a lady who
assists the heroine in securing her
lover' -2. a dancing master who
instructs courtesans in the art of
dancing. —सपं a. lame, crippled.

पीठकः, —क A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool) .
-2 A pedestal, base -3 A section
or division of a book, as the पूर्वपी-
ठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमार-
चरित.

पीड 10 U. (पीडयति-ने, पीडित) 1
To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure,
harass, annoy, molest, नील चपीपेड-
च्छरः Bk 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343, Ms.
4. 67, 238; 7. 29. -2 To oppose,
resist. -3 To besiege (as a city).
-4 To press or squeeze together, com-
press, pinch; कठं पीडयन् Mk 8; लभेत्
मिकसासु तेलमापे यस्ततः पीडयन् Bh 9.
5; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35 -5 To
suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51 -6 To
neglect. -7 To cover with anything
inauspicious. -8 To eclipse. -9 To
overpower. -10 To break, violate.
-11 To take away remove. -12 To
stir, agitate. -13 To cover, wrap.

पीडकः An oppressor

पीडनं [पीड भवे ल्युट्] 1 Paining,
distressing, oppressing, inflicting
pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345 -2
(a) Squeezing, pressing; दंष्ट्रि-
धनिचिद्वरतनपीडनानि (Git. 10, दंष्ट्रिपी-
डननखक्षतरकासिकां Ch. P. 44. (b)
Pressure; Māl. 9. 38 -3 An instru-
ment for pressing -4 Taking, hold-
ing, seizing as in करपीडनं or पाणि-
पीडनं q. v. -5 Laying waste, devast-
ation. -6 Threshing corn -7 An
eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडनं q. v. -8 Sup-
pressing sounds, a fault in the
pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [पीड भवे भेदात् अङ्] 1 Pain,
trouble, suffering, annoyance, mo-
lestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा R 1
37 'disturbance'; 71. मदनं दारिद्र्यं
&c. -2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg.
17. 19; Ms 7. 169 -3 Devastation,
laying waste. -4 Violation, infringe-
ment. -5 Restriction. -6 Pity, com-
passion. -7 Eclipse -8 A chaplet,
garland for the head. -9 A Sarala
tree. -10 A basket. —Comp. —कर a.
troublesome, painful. —करणं tor-
turing.

पीडित p. p. [पीड-क] 1 Pained,
harassed, tormented, oppressed,
pinched. -2 Squeezed, pressed. Mu.
2. 12. -3 Espoused, held, seized; U.
7. 5. -4 Violated, broken. -5 Laid

waste, devastated. -6 Eclipsed. -7
Bound, tied. —तं 1 Paining, injuring,
harassing. -2 A particular mode of
sexual enjoyment. —तं ind. Fast,
closely, firmly.

पीत a. [पा-रुमणि क] 1 Drunk,
quaffed; वनाय पीतप्रातिवद्धवत्ता (गं
हृमोच) R 2. 1. -2 Steeped, soaked in,
filled or saturated with. -3 Absorbed,
drunk up, evaporated, Ku 4. 44. -4
Watered, sprinkled with water; पत्तु
न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मा स्वपीतेषु यः
4. 8. 5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचितपीतपदो-
त्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2 -तः 1 Yellow colour.
-2 Topaz -3 Safflower. -4 A yellow
pigment prepared from cow's urine.
—तं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment.
—Comp. —अब्धिः an epithet of Agastya.
—अंबरः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; इति
निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरोप तथाकरोत Git.
12. -2. an actor -3. a religious
mendicant wearing yellow garments
—अरण्य a. yellowish-red (—गः) the
middle of day-break —अमृन् m.
topaz —कदली a species of banana
(स्वर्णकदली). —कदं the carrot. —कावेरं
1. saffron. -2 brass. —काष्ठ yellow
sanders. —गन्ध yellow sandal —चदनं
1. a species of sandal-wood. -2.
saffron. -3 turmeric —चंपकः a lamp.
—तुडः a Kārandava bird. —दारु n. a
kind of pine or Sarala tree. —दुग्धा
1. a milch cow. -2. a cow whose
milk has been pledged -3. a cow
tied up to be milked. —द्रुः the Sarala
tree. —नील a. green. (—लः) the
green-colour. —पादा a kind of bird
(Mar. मैना). —पुष्पः N. of several
plants. —चंपक, —कावेरकार &c. —मणिः a
topaz —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral
substance. —मूलक the carrot —यूथी
yellow jasmine. —रक्त a. yellowish
red, orange-coloured. (—क्त) a kind
of yellow gem, the topaz. —रागः 1.
the yellow colour. -2. wax. -3. the
fibres of a lotus. —लाई brass. —वालुका
turmeric. —वासस m. an epithet of
Krishna. —सारः 1. the topaz. -2. the
sandal tree. (—रं) yellow sandal-
wood. —सारि n. antimony. —स्कंधः a
hog. —स्कटिकः the topaz. —हरित a.
yellowish-green.

पीतक a. Yellow. —रुः The Asoka
tree. —कं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2
Brass. -3 Saffron. -4 Honey. -5
Aloe-wood. -6 Sandal-wood. -7
Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree.
(waved-leaf.). -2 The hog-plum tree.
—नं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Saffron.
-3 The Sarala tree.

पीतल a. Yellow. —लः The Yellow
colour. —लं Brass.
पीतलक Brass.

प्रातिः A horse. —f 1 Draught, drinking. —2 A tavern —3 The proboscis of an elephant. —4 Going. —5 Protection (Ved.)

प्रातिन् m. A horse.

प्रातिवा 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric —3 Yellow jasmine.

प्रातुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The chief elephant of a herd

प्राथः 1 The sun —2 Time —3 Fire. —4 Protection. —5 Drink. —य, 1 Water. —2 Ghee.

प्राथिः A horse.

प्राति a. [प्रात्-क् सप्रसारणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'strong'. —2 Plump, large, thick, as in प्रातिस्तनी. —3 Full, round. —4 Swollen, large, big. —5 Brawny. —6 Profuse, excessive. —Comp. —ऊधस् f. (प्रातिस्तनी) a cow with full udders. —वक्षस् a full-chested, having a full bosom.

प्रातिः 1 Cold affecting the nose. —2 Cough, catarrh

प्रातुः 1 A crow. —2 The sun. —3 Fire. —4 An owl. —5 Time. —6 Gold

प्रातुषः —ष [प्रात्-ऊधस् Un. 4, 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia, मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यप्रातुषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां प्रातुषलहरा G. L. 53. —2 Milk in general. —3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. —4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. —Comp. —महस् m., —रुचिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. —3. camphor.

प्राति 1 P. (प्राति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. —2 To stop. —3 become stupid.

प्रातिकः The large black ant.

प्रातुः [प्रात्-उ] 1 An arrow. —2 An atom. —3 An insect —4 An elephant. —5 The stem of the palm. —6 A flower. —7 A group of palm trees. —8 A kind of tree. —9 A heap of bones. —10 The central part of the hand. —तु n. The fruit of the Pilu tree. —Comp. —पत्रः the Mūrvā plant. —पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. —2. N. of two plants. —पाकवादिन् m. a Vaiseshika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

प्रातिकः An ant.

प्राति 1 P. (प्राति). To be fat or corpulent.

प्राति, प्रातिर, प्रातिस् a. Fat, corpulent. प्रातिस् a. (प्रातिरी f.) [ज्येष्ठनिष् सप्रः दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. —2 Stout, strong. —m. Wind.

प्रातिर a. (रा or री f.) [ज्येष्ठनिष् सप्रः दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8, 5 65; 19. 32 —2 Plump thick —रः A tortoise —री 1 A young woman. —2 A cow —Comp. —स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. —2. a cow with a large udder.

प्राति Water.

प्रातु 10 U. (प्रातयति-क्ते) 1 To crush, grind —2 To pain, trouble, punish.

प्रातु m. [पति पा पालने इयम् Un 4 147] Nom पुमात्, पुमासौ, पुमान्, Instr du पुमा Voc sing पुमान् 1 A male, male being; पुसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N 5 110. —2 A man, human being यस्यार्थः स पुमांलोके H. 1. —3 Man, mankind, people, वंशैः पुमां रघुपतिपदेः Me 12. —4 A servant, an attendant. —5 A wolf in the masculine gender. —6 The masculine gender; पुसि वा हरिचन्दन Ak. —7 The soul —Comp —अनुज a (पुमानुज) having an elder brother. —अनुजा (पुमानुजा) a girl born after the male child, i. e. a girl having an elder brother —अपत्य (पुमापत्य) a male child. —अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1 the aim of man —2. any one of the four ends of human existence, i. e. वरं, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुरुषार्थ. —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —कटिः f. a man's hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —कोकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3 32. —खेटः (पुखेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. —2. (at the end of comp.) chief best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्गुनिपुंगवः Rām., so गजपुंगवः Bh 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. °केतुः an epithet of Siva, Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुश्चलः) an adulterer. —चलीः (पुश्चलीः) a harlot, an unchaste woman, Y. 1. 162. —चलीयः (पुश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलू f. (पुश्चलू) Ved a harlot. —चित् (पुश्चित्) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुजन्मन्) n the birth of a male child. °करः, दः, °योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुदासः) a male slave. —द्वजः (पुद्वजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. —2. a mouse. —नक्षत्रं (पुनक्षत्रं) 1. a male asterism. —2 an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. —2. a white elephant. —3. a white lotus —4. nutmeg. —5. N. of a tree called नागकेशरः R. 4. 57. —नाटः-डः (पुनाटः-डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुनामन्)

a. holding a masculine name. (—m.) 1. the tree called पुनाग. —2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —प्रजननं the male organ of generation. —सूम् (पुसूम्) m. a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number: लज्जा पुसूम् चाक्षताः Ak —योगः (पुयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. —2 reference to a male or husband; पुयोगं क्षात्रियो. —रत्न (पुन-रत्न) an excellent man —राशिः (पुराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुरुष) the form of a man. —स्त्रिग a. (पुल्लिग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (—गं) 1. masculine gender. —2 virility, manhood —3. the male organ. —वत्स (पुवत्सः) a bull-calf. —वृषः (पुवृषः) the muskrat. —वेष a. (पुवेष) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —सवन (पुसवन) a. 1 causing the birth of a male child (—न) the first of the purificatory Samskāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. —2. foetus —3 milk.

पुस्त्व 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinity; यस्मा-पुस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कुलालपितृत्वं च कुलालजनकपुस्त्वं Tarka K. —2 Semen virile. —3 The masculine gender.

पुवत् m. 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. —2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश a. (सी f.), पुक्कस a. (सी f.) Low, vile —ज्ञाः —सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. —जी, —सी 1 A bud. —2 The indigo plant. —3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक a. Low, vile. —कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंसः-खं [पुमास खनति, खन्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. —2 A falcon, heron.

पुखित a. Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, —गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुगलः The soul.

पुच्छः-ड 1 A tail in general; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुलं U. 4. 27. —2 A hairy tail. —3 A peacock's tail. —4 The hinder part. —5 The end of any thing. —Comp —अग्रं, —मूलं the tip of the tail. —कटकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् a. Having a tail. —m. 1 A cock. —2 The Arka plant.

पुच्छटिः -टी *f.* Cracking the fingers (डेटिका).

पुञः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection, क्षीरोद्वेलेव सफेनपुजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रत्युच्छति मूच्छति स्थिरतमः पुजे निकुंज भियः Git. 11

पुञयति Den P., पुञीकृ 8 U. To heap, collect together.

पुञिः *f.* A heap, quantity, mass. -**Comp.** -ट्ट *a.* heaped. (-ष्टः) Ved. 1 a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher. पुञिकः Hall.

पुजित *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heaped together; U 5. 14 -2 Pressed together.

पुट I. 6 P (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To interwine. -II. 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयति-ते) (a) To grind, reduce to powder. (b) To speak. (c) To shine. -III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind -2 To rub.

पुटः -ट [पुट् क] 1 A fold -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity, भिन्नपल्लवपुटो वनानिलः R. 9. 68, 11. 23, 17. 12, M. 3. 9, अंजलिपुटः नासापुटः कर्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्धपायः पत्रपुटे मदीयं R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. -4 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. -6 A sheath, cover, covering. -7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. -टः 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. -टं 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. -**Comp** -उट्जं a white umbrella. -उट्कः a cocoa-nut. -टीवः 1. a pot, jar, pitcher. -2. a copper-vessel. -पाकः 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire, अनिमिषो गभीरत्वाद्दुर्गन्धवन्-व्यथः। पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करणोरसः U. 3. 1. -2 digesting. -3. subliming. -मेदः 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument (आतोद्य). -3. 'parting of the eyelids', opening; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. -मेदनं a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुटकं 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुटकिनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms,

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Contracted -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Splht. -तं The hollow of the hands.

पुटी A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

पुट् 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow -3 To disregard, disrespect.

पुट् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

पुण 6 P. (पुणति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुण् 10 U. (पुणयति-ते) 1 To shine -2 To speak.

पुण् 1 P. (पुणति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुण्डः A sign, mark.

पुण्डरीकं 1 A lotus flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 12, 29; Māl. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. -कः 1 The white colour -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction, R. 18. 8. -3 A tiger. -4 A kind of serpent -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of. leprosy -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -**Comp.** -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu, R. 18. 8. -ह्रवः a kind of bird. -पुखी a kind of leech,

पुण्डर्य 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

पुण्डः [पुण्ड-भेदे रक्] 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A lotus in general. -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c, sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 *Atimukta* creeper. -डः pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants. -**Comp.** -केलिः an elephant.

पुण्डकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark -3 One who lives by breeding silkworms.

पुण्य *a.* [Un. 5. 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure, 'जनकतनयास्नानपुण्योद-केषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, पुण्यानि हि नाश्रमग्रहणान्यपि महासुनीना किं पुनर्दर्शनानि K. 41, S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day), Ms. 2. 30, 26. -4 Agreeable; pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्यार पुण्यलक्ष्मीको Mv. 1. 16; 24; U. 4. 19, Ku. 5. 73; so

पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive, -ज्ये 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अत्युत्कृष्टः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83, सहता पुण्यपुण्येन क्रीतेय कायनोस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1, R. 1. 69, N. 3. 87. -2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works -3 Purity, purification -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son -ज्या The holy basil. -**Comp** -अनुभावः pleasing majesty or dignity; U. 4. 22. -अहं (for अहन्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्याहं भवंतो ब्रवंतु। अस्तु पुण्याहं, पुण्याहं ब्रज संगलं सुदिवसं प्रातः प्रयातव्यं ते Amara. 61. 'वाचनं repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies -आत्मन् *a.* pious, righteous. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune -उद्यान *a.* having lovely gardens. -कर्तुं *m.* a meritorious or virtuous man -कर्मन् *a.* doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-*n.*) a meritorious act -कालः an auspicious time -कीर्तनः, -श्रवणः N. of Vishnu (-नं) narrating or reading Purāṇas. -कीर्ति *a.* bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated, Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् *a.* virtuous meritorious. -कृत्यं a meritorious work. -क्षेत्रं 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. -2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -गंध *a.* sweet-scented. (-यः) the Champaka tree. -गंधि *a.* fragrant. -गृहं 1. an alms-house. -2. a temple. -जनः 1. a virtuous man. -2 a demon, goblin. -3. a Yaska; R. 13. 60. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera, अह्वयौ यमपुण्यजनेश्वरौ R. 9. 6. -जित *a.* won by merit or good works -तीर्थं a holy place of pilgrimage -दर्शन *a.* 1. beautiful. -2 of sacred appearance, R. 1. 86. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. -दुहृ *a.* granting happiness or beatitude. -पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलं the reward of good works (-लः) a grove. -भाज् *a.* blessed, virtuous, meritorious, पुण्यभाजः खल्वमी सुनयः K. 43. -सू, -सूमिः *f.* 'the holy-land', *s. e.* Aryāvarta -योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. -रात्रः 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -लङ्कनं an auspicious omen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील *a.* of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, right-

eous. —श्लोक *a.* 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of,' of good fame. (—*कः*) an epithet of Nala (of Nishadha), Yudhishtira, and Janardana. पुण्य-श्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्यश्लोकश्च वेदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (—*कार*) an epithet of Seta and Draupadi. —स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यक 1 religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.) —2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c. —3 =पुण्य 5. —*कः* N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —*व्रतं* the worship of Krishna for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् *a.* 1 Meritorious, virtuous. —2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. —3 Happy, blessed. —4 Pleasing, beautiful.

पुन *n.* A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned, see पुन below. —Comp. —नामन् *a.* called पुन.

पुत्तल-ली 1 An image, idol, statue, effigy. —2 A doll, puppet. —Comp. —दहनं, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost —पूजा idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. —2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son, (the word is thus derived :—पुत्राशो नरकायस्मात्प्रायते पितरं पुत्रः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति श्रौतं स्वयमेव स्वयंभवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). —2 A child, the young one of an animal. —3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). —4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c.) —*त्रौ* (du.) A son and daughter. —Comp. —अन्नादः 1. one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. —2. a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीयक. —आर्धन् *a.* wishing for a son. —आचार्य *a.* one having a son for his teacher. —आदिनी 1. an unnatural mother. —2. a tigress. —इष्टिः, -इष्टिका *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony on the birth of a son. —काम *a.* desirous of sons. —काम्य *a.* a wish for sons, R. 1. 35. —कार्य *a.* ceremony relating to a son. —कृत् *m.* an adopted son. —कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इयमाकसुष्टिपरिवर्धितको बहति सौयं न पुत्रकृतकः पद्वीं मृगस्ते S.

4. 13. —जग्धी an unnatural mother (who eats her own children) —जात *a.* one to whom a son is born. —द्वारं son and wife. —धर्मः filial duty. —पौत्र —*त्राः* sons and grandsons. —पौत्रीण *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary, Bk. 5 15 प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son, (e.g. an adopted son) —लामः obtaining a son —बधुः *f.* a daughter-in-law —सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children —हीन *a.* sonless, childless —संकरित *a.* mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages —हतः an epithet of Vasishtha (whose hundred sons were killed) (—*सी*) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [पुत्र अनुकपाया मंजया वा तन् स्वार्थं क वा] 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). —2 A doll, puppet, Ku. 1. 29. —3 A rogue, cheat —4 A locust, grass-hopper. —5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ) —6 Han. —7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका, -पुत्रिका 1 A daughter. —2 A doll, puppet. —3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons; अपुत्रोऽनेन विधिना सुतां कुर्वति पुत्रिकां । यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरम् ॥ —4 The cotton or down of the tamarisk —5 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind, as in असिपुत्रिका, खट्वपुत्रिका &c. —Comp. —पुत्रः, -सुतः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father, see Ms. 9. 127. —2. a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुत सोऽप्यारससम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). —3. a grand son. —मसूः a mother of daughters. —भर्तृ *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) Having a son or sons: R. 1 91; V. 5. 14. —*m.* The father of a son. —गी 1 The mother of a son. —2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री 1 A daughter. —2 N. of Durga, see पुत्रिका also

पुत्रीक 8 U To adopt as a son, अङ्ग-पुरः दृश्यसि देवदारं पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ वृषभ-ध्वजेन R. 2. 36.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. —2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुशू I. 4 P. (पुत्यति) To injure, hurt. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy completely, annihilate. —2 To overpower, drown (as a sound). —3 To speak.

—4 To shine. —i. 10 U. (पथयति ते) To shine.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. —लः 1 An atom (परमाणु); पुद्गलः परमाणवः Sridhara —2 The body, matter. —3 The soul. —4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर *ind.* 1 Again, once more anew, न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्य S. 6; किमप्ययं बहु पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5 83. so पुनर्धु 'to become a wife again' —2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs), पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore', पुनर्या इ-गम् &c. 'to go back, return' &c. —3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force), प्रसाद इव मूर्ति स्पर्शः स्नेहाद्विशीतलः । अद्याप्यनन्दयति मा त्व पुनः । मितं नन्देति U. 3. 14 मम पुनः सर्वमेव तन्नास्ति U. 3 —4 Further, furthermore, besides. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' repeatedly, 'frequently', पुनः पुनः सुत-निषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42, किंपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less' see under किम्, पुनरपि again, once more, and also, on the other hand —Comp. —अर्थात् a repeated request. —आगतं *a.* come back, repeated; Ms. 11 196. —आगतः, -मनं coming back, return; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. —आधानं, —आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire; पुनर्दाराक्रिया कुयारिपु-नराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. —आवर्तः 1. return. —2. repeated birth. —आवर्तित *a.* returning to mundane existence. —आवृत् *f.* —आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 repetition. —2. return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3 194. —3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). —उक्त *a.* 1. said again, repeated, reiterated. —2. superfluous, unnecessary, शशंस वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68; St. 7. 64. (—*क्त*), पुनरुक्तता 1. repetition. —2. superfluity, redundancy, useless, tautology, V. 5. 15, Bh. 3. 78. —जन्मन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa (द्विजन्मन्) पुनरुक्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech, e. g. भुजगकुडलीभ्यक्तशशिचुभ्राद्युत्तिष्ठः । जगत्पि सदापायादव्याप्तिर्तोहरः शिवः S. D. 632; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood, cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). —उक्तिः *f.* 1 repetition. —2 superfluity, uselessness, tautology. —उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. —उत्पत्ति *f.* 1. reproduction. —2. return of birth metempsychosis. —उपगमः return, कायोध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो देवकायां बने वः U. 2. 13. —उपोढा, —ऊढा a woman married again. —गमनं return, going

again. —जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. —जात *a.* born again. —नावः, -नवः 'growing again and again,' a finger nail. —दारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife; Ms. 5. 168. —पुनः (पुनःपुनः) *N.* of a river in Behar. —प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भव *a.* born again (—नः) 1 trans migration, repeated or recurring birth, metempsychosis, ममपि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मनः S. 7. 35, Ku. 3. 5 —2. a finger-nail. —भविष्य *m.* the sentient soul. —भावः new birth, repeated birth. —युः *f.* 1. a widow remarried. —2. re-existence. —भोगः 1. repeated enjoyment —2. return of fruition —3. repeated possession —वचन 1. repetition. —2. repeated scriptural injunction —वत्सः a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसुः (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars), गां गताधिब दिवः पुनर्वसु 11. 36. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —निवाहः remarriage. —संस्कारः (पुनःसंस्कारः) repetition of any Samskāra, or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः संधान (पुनः संधाने &c.) 1. reunion. —2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः (पुनः संभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्कटः *N.* of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुष्कलः Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुष्कसः 1 The lungs. —2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर *f.* (Nom. sing. पुरः; instr. दु. पुर्या) 1 A town, fortified town. —पुरःपथिभ्यक्तुखमसादा R. 16 23. —2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold —3 A wall, rampart —4 The body. —5 Intellect. —Comp. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं (द्वार &c.) the gate of a city.

पुर *a* [पृ-क] Full of, filled with. —1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent), पुरे तावत्मेवास्य तनोति रवितातपं Ku. 2. 33; R. 1. 59. —2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. —3 A house, residence, abode. —4 The body. —5 The female apartments. —6 *N.* of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. —7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. —8 A brothel. —9 The skin. —10 Bdellium. —11 An upper story. —12 A storehouse. —13 A fragrant grass (नागर-पुस्ता). —Comp. —अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः the governor of a town. —अरातिः, —अरिः

असुहृद् *m.* —रिपुः epithets of Siva, पुरारतिभ्रातृया कुसुमशर किं मा प्रहरसि subhāsh., see त्रिपुर —अर्धविस्तारः a Small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city —उद्यान a city-garden, park. —ओकस् *m.* an inhabitant of a town. —काह्ने a citadel. —ग *a* 1 going to a town —2 favourably inclined —जित्, —हि-ष्, —भिद् *m.* epithets of Siva —ज्योतिस् *m* 1 an epithet of fire —2 the world of Agni —तटी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city —देवता the tutelary deity of a town —द्वारं a city-gate —निवेशः the founding of a city. —पालः 1 'city-governor,' the commandant of a fortress —2 the soul. —मथनः an epithet of Siva —मार्गः the street of a town, Ku. 4 11, R. 11. 3. —रक्षः, —रक्षकः, —रक्षिन् *m.* a constable, police-officer —रोधः the siege of a fortress —वासिन् *m.* a citizen, a townsman —वास्तु *n.* ground fit for the foundation of a town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2 of Siva, Ku. 7 30 —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2 of Siva.

पुरंजनः The soul नी Intellect, understanding

पुरंदरः [पुर. शत्रूणां नगराणि दास्यति खच्] 1 *N.* of Indra; R. 2. 74 —2 An epithet of Siva —3 Of Agni —4 *N.* of Vishnu. —5 *N.* of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठ) —6 A thief, house-breaker. —रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंजरः The arm-pit.

पुरटे Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean

पुरतस् *ind.* 1 Before, in front (opp पश्चात्); पश्यामि तमित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Mā. 1. 40; in the presence of, यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा हि दीनं वचः Bh. 2 51. —2 Afterwards, इयं च त्वेदस्या पुरतो विडम्बना Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.), Amaru. 43.

पुरंध्रिः, —ध्री *f.* [पुरं गेहस्थजनं दास्यति धृ-खच् डीप् पृषो वा ह्रस्व. Tv.] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंध्रिणा चित्तं कुसुमसुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12, Mu. 2. 7, Ku. 6. 32, 7. 2. —2 A woman whose husband and children are living

पुरला An epithet of Durgā.

पुरस् *ind.* 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.), अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारं R. 2 36; तव मसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7

30, तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; Ku. 4 3, Amaru. 43, often used with कृ, गम्, वा, धृ (see below) —2 In the east, from the east. —3 Eastward —Comp —अनुवाक्या (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn —नारग, —नारगः see under पुरस् below —गः, —गम (पुरोग-गम) *a* 1. chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft with the force of a noun, स किं वदेमि नृत्ता पुरोगः R. 14. 31, b 55, Ku. 7. 40. —2. led or presided over by (at the end of comp.), इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with India at the head'. —गत *a* 1. standing in front of. —2. preceded. —गतिः *f* precedence. (—तिः) *a* dog —गत्, —गमिन् *a* 1. going before or in front. —2. chief, leading, a leader. (—म.) *a* dog. —चरणं (पुरश्चरणं) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite —2 preparation, initiation. —3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings —छद्ः (पुरश्छद्ः) *a* nipple —जव *a*. (पुरोजव) surpassing in speed, swift or than —जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) *a*. born before —डासू *m.* —डाशः (पुराडाशः) 1 a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapālis* or vessels, Ms. 6 11 —2. an oblation in general, Ms. 7. 21 —3 an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. —4 a kind of sacrificial ladle. —5 the leavings of an oblation (इतशेषः). —6 the Soma juice —7. a prayer (मंत्र) recited in offering oblations. —पाक *a*. near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled, Ku. 6. 90. —प्रहर्तु *m.* one who fights in the van or front-line, R. 13 72. —फल *a*. having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future), R. 2. 22 —भाग (पुरोभाग) *a* 1. obtrusive, officious. —2. fault-finding. —3. envious or jealous of; मायः समान-विद्याः परस्परयशःपुरोभागाः M. 1. 20, (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also). (—गः) 1. the front part, forepart, van. —2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. —3 jealousy, envy. —भागिन् *a* 1. forward, self-willed, naughty, किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातन्त्र्यमवल-चसे S. 5. —2. obtrusive, officious, V. 3. —3. fault-finding. —4. envious, jealous. —मासतः, —वातः (पुरोमासतः-वातः) a fore-wind, wind-blowing in front, M. 4. 2; R. 18. 38. —वतिन् *a*. being in front or in the presence of. —सर *a*. going or moving in front. (—रः) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger, S. 4. 1. —2. a follower, attendant; servant; परिमेषपुरःसरं R. 1. 37. —3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent, Ku. 6. 49. —4. (at the end of comp.) attend

or preceded by, with, as मानपुरः सरः, प्रणामपुरः सरः, वृक्षपुरः सरः &c. (-रं) ind. with or after. —स्यायिच a. standing in front.

पुरस्कृ 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गागेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखिभिः Ve. 2 4, U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. —2 To introduce, present; महच्च-नात्स राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4. 7. —3 To honour, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दुर्जनैवैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतेऽस्मि S. 1. —4 To adopt, choose, follow, स पुरस्कृत-मध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. —5 To appoint. —6 To show, indicate, evince. —7 To lead. —1 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्करण The act of placing in front, honouring &c., see पुरस्कार below.

पुरस्करणीय a. 1 To be honoured. —2 To be placed at the head. —3 To be made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front. —2 Preference. —3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. —4 Worshipping. —5 Accompanying, attending. —6 Preparing. —7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. —8 Attacking. —9 Accusation. —10 Consecrating. —11 Anticipating, expecting. —12 (at the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. —13 Sprinkling with holy water. —14 Acceptance.

पुरस्कृत p. p. 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. —2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. —3 Chosen, adopted, followed. —4 Adored, worshipped. —5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. —6 Prepared, got ready. —7 Consecrated. —8 Accused, calumniated. —9 Made perfect or complete, finished. —10 Anticipated, expected. —11 Appointed. —12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). —13 Sprinkled with holy water. —14 Initiated.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. —2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front of (ott. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30, Me. 15; or used by itself; अश्रुजला पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. —2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद्यतीनां M. 1. 1. —2 In the first place, at the beginning. —4 Formerly, previously. —5 Eastward, in or towards the east. —6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. 1 To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; तुरसाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं

ययुः Ku. 2. 1, R. 12 43. —2 To make a family-priest of any one. —3 To appoint, place in office. —4 To entrust or charge with. —5 To place or set before or in front. —6 To honour, esteem, respect. —7 To devote or apply oneself to. —8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस् m. A family-priest (particularly that of a king).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purōhita*. —2 Charge, commission. —3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. —2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित p. p. 1 Placed in front. —2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. —तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. —2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा ind. 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time, पुरा शकुन्तलस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरति मानसे.....यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119, 5. 22. —2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. —3 At first, in the first place. —4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense), पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति बहुधामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिस्वाकुला वा Me. 85; N. 1. 18, Si. 10. 56, Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. —5 Ved. For the defence of. —6 Securely from. —7 Except, besides. —Comp. —उपनीत a. formerly possessed —कथा an old legend. —कल्पः 1. a former creation. —2. a story of the past. —3 a former age, द्युतमेतत्पुराकल्पे द्रष्टुं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. —कृत a. done formerly (—तं) actions done in a former life; S. 7 —योनि a. of ancient origin. (—नि) an epithet of Siva. —वसुः an epithet of Bhishma. —निद्र a. acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times conversant with former times, or events; वदंस्वपणेति च तां पुराविद् Ku. 5. 28, 6. 9, R. 11 10. —वृत्त a. 1. occurring in or relating to ancient times. —2. old, ancient. (—त्तं) 1. history. —2. an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तौ द्वारैरपि च कथिता कार्य-पदवी Māl. 2 13. —कथा an old legend.

पुरातन a. (नी f.) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. —2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85, Ku. 6. 9. —3 Worn out, decayed. —तः 'An epithet

of Vishnu. —2 (pl.) The ancients, (—नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 The east. —4 A castle.

पुराण a. (पा or जी f.) [पुरा नव Nir. [1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times, पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वत्र चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवयवौ M. 1. 2, पुराणपञ्चापगमसद्वन्तरं R. 3. 7. —2 Aged, primeval, अजो नित्यः शाश्वतेः यं पुराणं Bg. 2 20. —3 Decayed, worn out. —णं 1 A past event or occurrence —2 A tale of the past legend, ancient or legendary history. —3 N. of certain well-known sacred works, these are 18, they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāna treats of five topics (or लक्षणाणि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षणं, सर्गश्च प्रतिस्मर्गश्च वशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशावुच्चरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purānas see under अष्टदशान् —णः a coin equal to 80 cowries. —Comp. —अंतः an epithet of Yama. —उक्त a. enjoined by or laid down in the Purānas. —कल्प = पुराकल्प q. v. —गः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. a reciter or reader of the Purānas. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2 an old man; यद्दंति चपलेत्यपवादं तत्र दूषणमहो चपलायाः । दोष एव जलधेः पितुरस्या यस्तुराणपुरुषाय ददौ तां Subhāsh. (where both senses are intended).

पुरिः f. 1 A town, city. —2 A river. —3 A king.

पुरिश्चय a. Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town, शशात्मिकपुरी-मिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंदं लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51. —2 A stronghold. —3 The body. —Comp —नोहः the Dhattūra plant.

पुरीतत् m., n. [पुरी देहं तनोति तत् क्वि] 1 A particular intestine near the heart, यदा मनः पुरीतति प्रविशति T. S. —2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीष [पू-इन् किञ्च Up. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. —2 Rubbish, dirt. —3 Ved. Water. —Comp. —आधानं the rectum. —उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. —निग्रहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. —णं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement,

पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels.).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean

पुरु *a.* (*रु-वी. f.*) [*पु-पालवपोषणयोः* कृ; Un. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names) —*रुः* 1 The pollen of flowers. —2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. —3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and in firmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. —*ind.* 1 Much, exceedingly. —2 Repeatedly, often. —*Comp.* —*जित् m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —*वृं* gold. —*इंशकः* a goose. —*इंश(स)स्र.* —*द्वः.* —*द्वं m.* epithets of Indra. (*Ved.*). —*मौजस्त्र m.* a cloud. —*लंपट a.* very lustful or lascivious. —*द्व-द्व a.* much, many. —*द्वत् a.* invoked by many. (—*तः*) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16. 5, Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 122. —*द्वि m.* an epithet of Indrajit. —*द्वति,* an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरुषः [*पुरि देहे गेति शी-ड पुषो Tv*, *पुर-अग्रमने कुष Un. 4. 74*] 1 A male being, man, अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27, Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17, 9. 2, R. 2. 41. —2 Men, mankind. —3 A member or representative of a generation. —4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. —5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length), इमे पुरुषो प्रमाणमस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-नी परिखा Sk. —6 The soul; इन्द्रादिमो पुरुषो लोकेश्वरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. —7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); Si. 1. 33, R. 13. 6. —8 A person (in grammar), प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). —9 The pupil of the eye. —10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sānkyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the

word संहिव also. —11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त), सदा-शीर्षः पुरुषः सदाशानः सदाश्रयात् &c. —12 The Punnaga tree —13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. —14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed —*वी* A woman. —*रं* An epithet of the mountain Meru. —*Comp.* —*अंशं* the male organ of generation. —*अद्.* —*अद् m.* 'man-eater', cannibal, goblin. —*the vilest of man, a very low or despicable man* —*अधिकारः* 1. a manly office or duty. —2. calculation or estimation of men, K. 3. 51. —*अन्तरं* another man —*अयणः.* —*अर्थ.* 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life, *e e* वर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —3 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार), H. Pi. 35. —*अशिमालि-न् m* an epithet of Śiva —*आद्यः* 1 an epithet of Vishnu. —2 a demon —*आयुषं.* —*आयुस् n* the duration of a man's life, अकृपणमतिः कामं जीव्याञ्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve 6. 41, पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातका निरीतयः R. 1. 63 —*आशिन m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin —*इन्द्रः* a king —*उत्तमः* 1. an excellent man. —2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishna, यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —3 a best attendant. —4. a Jaina. —5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishnu —*कारः* 1 human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. देव), एवं पुरुषकारेण विना देवं न सिध्यति H. Pi. 32, देवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्व्यवस्थिता Y. 1. 349, cf. "god helps those who help themselves", Pt 5. 30, K. 5. 52. —2 manhood, virility —*कुणपः* —*द* a human corpse —*केसरिन् m* man-lion, an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation, पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नमैः S. 7. 3. —*ज्ञानं* knowledge of mankind —*दहन-द्वयस् a.* of the height of a man —*द्वि m.* an enemy of Vishnu —*द्वेषिणी* an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband) —*नायः* 1 a general, commander —2. a king —*नियमः* (in gram.) restriction to a person. —*पशुः* a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. —*पुंगवः.* —*पुंडरीकः* a superior or eminent man. —*पुरं* N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, q. v. —*चहुमान* the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 7. —*मेधः* a human sacrifice. —*वरः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*वाहः* 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —*व्याघ्रः.* —*शार्ङ्गलः.* —*सिंहः* 1. 'a tiger or lion among

men,' a distinguished or eminent man —2. a hero, brave man. —*सन्-वाचः* a number of men. —*सूक्तं N.* of the 90th hymn of the 10th Mandala of the Rīgveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn)

पुरुषकः —*कं* Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse, श्रीवशाको पुरुषकोऽभिप्रायकायः St. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, —*रं* 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. —2 Virility —3 Manly nature or property

पुरुषावते Den. A. To. act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषाशिन *a.* Acting like a man. —*रं* 1 Playing the men, acting a manly part, a manly conduct —2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि विवर्तितं पुरुषायितं असिलतालंखनेन वेदगंध्यादभिव्यक्तिमुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष्य *a* Ved Human, mortal.

पुरुषवत् *m.* [*cf. Un. 4. 231*] The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings [He saw the nymph Urvāsi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mita and Varuṇa, and fell in love with her. Urvāsi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this, and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects, so does the account given in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, based on a passage in the Rīgveda, where it is said that Urvāsi agreed to live with Puruṣaravaṇa on two conditions:—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvāsi disappeared].

पुरोदिः 1 The current of a river. —2 The rustling noise of leaves (पद-शब्द).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधश्च &c. See under पुर. पुरं 1 P. (*पुर्वति*) 1 To fill. —2 To dwell, inhabit. —3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल 1, 6 P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति ते) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

पुल *a.* Great, large, wide, extensive. -ल: Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bursting of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation, चाल चु-चुव नितवती दयितं पुलकैरनुकूले Git 1, युगमदातिलक लिखति सपुत्रकं युगमिव रत्न-नीकरे 7, Amaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral. -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजावधि). -6 Yellow ointment. -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. -Comp. -अंग: the nose of Varuna. -आलय: an epithet of Kubera. -उद्गम: erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.).

पुलकित *a.* Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् (नी. f.) Having the hairs of the body erect, &c.—*m.* A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत *a.* Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

पुलस्तिः-स्त्यः N of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium. -4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water. -6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् *m.* A tree.

पुलायितं A horse's gallop.

पलिनः -नं [लङ्घन् किञ्च, Un. 2. 53] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach; रमते यमुनापलिनवने विजयी सुरारिरधुना Git. 7; R. 14. 52, sometimes used in pl., कालियाः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्तुष्य रासे रत्नं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. -3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिङ्गः, पुलिङ्कः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.) -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् *m.* N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -Comp.

-अरिः-जित्, भिद्, द्विष् *m.* epithets of Indra. -जा, -पुत्री Sachī, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhāgu and mother of Ohyaavana.

पुष् 1, 4, 9 P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्पति, पुष्टिं दूषित) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाहः वस्त्रमिव लोकनसु पुष्यन् Bh. 2. 46 Bg. 15. 13. Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -3 To cause to thrive or grow; unfold, develop, bring into relief पुष्ये लावण्यमयान् विशेषात् Ku. 1. 25 R. 3. 32, च तिरोदीयते रक्षादी तैरस्ते पुष्यते परं S. D. 3, -4 To increase augment, further, promote, enhance, पंचाननापि भूतानाहुर्कथं पुष्टुपुष्ताः R. 4. 11, 10. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy. Bh. 3. 34 -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display, वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वं न शोभां S. 1. 19, Ku. 7. 18, 78, R. 16. 58; R. 18. 32; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्पन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63, Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom; U. 3. 16 v. 1, Mā. 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. -Caus. or 10 U. (पोषयति ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष्कः Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट *p. p.* [पुष्ट-क] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. -ष्टः N. of Vishnu. -ष्ट 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

पुष्टिः *f.* [पुष्टि-भवि-किन्] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance, यत्पुष्टतानपि दृणां पिष्टेपि तनोषि परिमलेः पुष्टि Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness, अथस्य पुष्टिरिव पुष्टिरितुवारस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence, -8 Development, perfection. -Comp. -कर *a.* nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् *n.* a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -कांतः an epithet of Ganesa. -द *a.* 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन *a.* promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्करं [पुष्कं पुष्टिं राति, रा-क; cf. Un. 4. 4] 1 A blue lotus. -2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, *i. e.* the place where it is struck, पुष्करवाहतेषु Me.

66, R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmore. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion. -रः 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Krishna. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Garuda bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planet. -रः, -रः N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -Comp. -अश्वः an epithet of Vishnu. -आहः, -आहः the (Indian) crane. -आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine, जानं वंशे भुनक्वदिते पुष्करा-वर्तकानां Me. 6, Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. -नामः an epithet of Vishnu. -पत्रं a lotus-leaf, -मियः wax, -बीजं lotus-seed. -व्याघ्रः an alligator. -शिखा the root of a lotus. -स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. -मञ्ज. *f.* a garland of lotuses. (-*m.* dual) N. of the two Asvinikumāras.

पुष्करायते Den. A To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease.

पुष्करिणी A female elephant. -2 A lotus pool. -2 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् *a.* (नी. f.) Abounding in lotuses, -*m.* An elephant.

पुष्कल *a.* [पुष्कल-किञ्च; पुष्क-सिध्मा लङ् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant, भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारी मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete, Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 Of mount Meru. -कं 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. -2 As far as the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीङ्गि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A bolt, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्किः An oyster.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्पयति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्पयत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसः V. 3. 16.

पुष्पं [पुष्पं विकशि-अष्ट] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The men,

as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera ; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m in this sense). -Comp. -अञ्जनं calx of brass used as a collyrium -अजलिः a handful of flowers -अभिषेकः = स्नानं q. v. -अंबुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers -अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v. -अञ्जः an epithet of the god of love -आकर a. rich or abounding in flowers, मासो ह पुष्पाकरः V. 1 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. -आननः a kind of liquor. -आपीडः a chaplet of flowers -आवुधः -इषुः the god of love. -आसव honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers, Me. 43 -उद्गमः appearance of flowers -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1. 'flower-time,' the spring, -2. the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron -कटिः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love (-n.) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -जय 1. gathering flowers. -2. a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cane. -ज the juice of flowers. -दः a tree. -दंतः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. -2 N. of the author of the Mahimastotra. -3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). -दानम् n. a garland of flowers. -द्रवः 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -धः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana ; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -वहसु -धन्वन् m. the god of love ; Si. 9. 41 ; Ku. 2. 64. -धर a. bearing flowers. -धारणः an epithet of Vishnu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -निक्षः a bee. -निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower -पत्रिन् m. the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुटः the calyx of a flower. -पुरं N. of Pāṭaliputra ; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, -प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -फलः the wood-apple tree. -बलिः an offering of flowers. -बाणः -बाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -भञ्जिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1. the

month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. -रजस् n. the pollen -रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -आह्वयं honey. -रागः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen ; वायुविद्युनयति चंपकपुष्परेणुन् Kavirahasya ; R. 1. 38. -लोचनः the Nāgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer ; Me 26 -लिङ्गः -लिङ्ग m. a bee. -वदुकः a gallant -वर्षः, -वर्षणः a shower of flowers ; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका -वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers -वृष्टिः f. a shower of flowers, R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः, -शरामनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, -स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -सारा the holy basil. -स्नानं a kind of inauguration. -हासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 the blooming of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower -2 Calx or brass -3 A cup of iron -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Ravana and from him by Rama), R. 13. 40 ; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fire-place.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -तौ A woman in her courses, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā, the modern Bhāgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein ; e. g. इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c., अमुकोऽध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming ; चिरविरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Gīt. 4. (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech) -3 Abounding or rich in, as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. -तौ A woman in her courses. -Comp. -अग्रा N. of a metre ; see App. II.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post. wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. -द्वयं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. -द्वयः The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp. -अभिषेकः, -स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. -योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. -रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुम् 10 U. (पुंसयति-ते) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त 13 U. (पुस्तयति-ते) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript -Comp. -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः -कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1, 4 A., 9 U. (पवते, पुषते, पुनाति पुनीति, पुत, caus. पावयति ; desid. पुषयति, पिपयिषते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.), अवश्यपात्रं पवसे Bk. 6. 64, 3 18, पुष्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; Ms. 1. 103 ; 2. 62, Y. 1. 58 R. 1. 53 ; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू a. (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining ; as in खलपू &c.

पूत p. p. [पू-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also) ; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं वस्त्रपूतं जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूतं वदेद्वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell -2 White Kusā grass -तं Truth. -तः An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2, a purified man, saint, sage. -कृत्यायी Sachā, the wife of Indra ; Bk. 8. 29. -तुणं white Kusā grass. -द्रुः the tree called पलाश. -धान्यं sesamum. -पापः, -पाप्मन् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस).

पूत्रिम a. Ved. Purified, clean.

पूनिः f. Purifying.

पूगः [पू-गन् क्तिञ्च ; Up. 1. 121] 1 A multitude, heap, allation ;

quantity, Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union, Y. 2. 30. Ms. 3. 151. -3 The areca or betelnut tree (पुनी also). R. 4. 44, 6. 64, 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. -नं Areca-nut, betelnut. -Comp. कृत *a.* heaped, collected -पात्र 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. -पीठः-ठं a spitting-pot -पुष्पिका betel nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. -फलं the areca nut -वेर enmity against many men.

पुञ्ज 10 U. (पुञ्जयति-ते, पुञ्जयाचकार-चक्रे, अपुञ्जयन्-त, अपुञ्जयन्-त, पुञ्जयितु, पुञ्जित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यदपुञ्जस्त्वभिह पाथे सुरजितमपुञ्जितं सतां Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4. 31; Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

पुञ्जक *a.* (जिका *f.*) [पुञ्ज-कुल] Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पुञ्जन् [पुञ्ज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worshipping honouring, adoring, Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. -नी A hen-sparrow.

पुञ्जयान *a.* Worshipping, honouring.

पुञ्जा [पुञ्ज-भावे-अ] Worship, honour adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -Comp. -अर्ह *a.* venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पुञ्जित *p. p.* [पुञ्ज-क्त] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered. -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

पुञ्जिल *a.* Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पुञ्ज्य *a.* deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. -ज्यः A father-in-law.

पुञ्ज 10 U. (पुञ्जयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पुत् *ind.* An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पुत्क 8 U. To blow, breathe hard. पुत्कारी 1 An epithet of Sarasvatī. -2 N. of the capital of the Nagas.

पुत्तनः A dead body in a cemetery. -न 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Rākshasī in general: सा पुत्तनास्त्वमुप-गाः शिवतातिरेधि Māl. 9. 49. -Comp -अरिः, -सुदनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Krishna.

पुत्ति *a.* [पुत्-क्तिङ्] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling, Bg. 17. 10

-तिः *f.* [पु-पुत् वा भावे क्तिङ्] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench -3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. -Comp. -अंडः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -गंध *a.* putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-घः) 1. stench, fetid odour -2 the Ingudi plant. -3. sulphur -गंधि *a.* Stinking, foul smelling -गंधिक *a.* stinking, fetid. -हृत् heart pea -नस्य *a.* kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. -नासिक *a.* having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र *a.* having offensive breath. -वातः 'foul air,' a fart. -व्रणं a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पुत्तिक *a.* Stinking, fetid, foul -क्तं Ordure, excrement

पुत्तिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat, Pt. 3. 98. -Comp. -मुखः a bi-valve shell.

पुत्त *a.* Destroyed (*p. p.* of 'पुत् to destroy').

पुत्तः A sort of bread, see अपूप.

पुत्तला (ली), पुत्तालिका, पुत्तली, पुत्तिका, पुत्तिका A sort of sweet cake.

पुत्त 1 U. (पुत्ति-ते) 1 To stink, putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved; (considered by some to be 4 A. also).

पुत्तः -यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter; Ms. 3. 180; 4. 220, 12. 72 -Comp -अरिः the Nimba tree -रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (-क्तं) 1. ichor, sanies -2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पुत्तन् = पुत्त *q. v.*

पुत्त 1. 4 A. (पुत्ति-ते; पुत्तं) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with pass. of पुत्त *q. v.*) -2 To please, satisfy -II 10 U. (पुत्ति-ते, पुत्ति; strictly the *Caus.* of पुत्त *q. v.*) 1 To fill; को-न याति वरं लोकं खले पिबेन पुत्तिः Bh. 2. 118; Si. 9. 64; 16. 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). -3 To cover, surround; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy; पुत्त-यत् कुतूहल वत्तः U. 4, so आशां, मनोरथ &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time)

पुत्तः [पुत्त-क्त] 1 Filling, making full -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying, अतैल-पुत्तः सुरतयदीपः Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general; अंडं,

वाष्पं, झोपितं &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. -र A kind of incense. -Comp. -उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water; पुरोत्पीडिते तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पुत्तक *a.* [पुत्त-कुल] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content -कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes -3 (In arith.) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony), cf. रेचक.

पुत्तण *a.* (णी *f.*) [पुत्त-कर्तरि ल्युट्] 1 Filling up, completing -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.). न पुत्तणी तं सद्युपैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow) -गः 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The *Sal'mali* tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (विष्णुतेल) -णी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The silk-cotton tree. -णं 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -1 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Medic.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. -Comp. -प-त्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पुत्तयितु *a.* 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -म. An epithet of Vishṇu.

पुत्तिकः -का A kind of cake.

पुत्तित *p. p.* 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पुत्तं *p. p.* [पुत्त-क्त नि०] Filled, filled with, full of, oft in comp., त तथा कृपयति विष्टमश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणं Bg. 2. 1; so शोकं, जलं &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete, R. 3. 38. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow). -णं 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or *tithis*. -र् Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -Comp. -अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष *a.* satisfied, contented -अमृत *a.* epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. -अवतारः N. of the fourth

seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishnu. —आनक 1. drum. —2. the sound of a drum. —3 a vessel. —4. a moon-beam. —5. = पूर्णपात्र q. v. (sometimes read पूर्णलक also). —आनन्दः the Supreme being. —आहुतिः f. an offering made with a full ladle. —इन्दुः the full moon. —उपमा a full or complete simile, i. e. one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म and उपमप्रतिपादक are all expressed, (opp. लुप्तोपमा), e. g. अम्बोरुहमिवाताम्रं सुगन्धे करतलं तव. see K. P 10 under उपमा —कुक्षु a. full-humped. —काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (—मः) N. of the Supreme being. —कुम्भः 1. a full jar. —2. a vessel full of water. —3. a particular mode of fighting. —4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar, तदत्र पकेष्ट्यो पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —पूर्वदु f. the day of full moon —पात्र 1. a full cup or jar —2. a cupful. —3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). —4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents, hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे त्वयज्जन्ममहोत्सवानन्दनिर्भरो हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रे परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनावाहयमाणपूर्णेपात्रां 299; तत्कामि प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रद्वया स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Mā. 4. 1, (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined:—इषादुस्वकाले यदलकाराद्युकादिकं । आहुष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रे स्यात्पूर्णकं च तत् ॥ or वर्षापिकं यदानदादलकारादिकं पुनः । आहुष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रे पूर्णलकं च तत् ॥ Hārāvali). —5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. —वी (वी) जः the citron, —मासु m. 1 the sun. —2. the moon. (—f.) the day of full moon. —मासः 1. the moon. —2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —होमः = पूर्णहुतिः q. v. पूर्णकः 1 A kind of tree. —2 A cock. —3 The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णिमा The day of full moon, N. 2. 76.

पूर्व a. [पूर्वकनि०] 1 Full, complete. —2 Concealed, covered. —3 Nourished, protected. —ई 1 Fulfilment. —2 Cherishing, nourishing. —3 Granting. —4 A reward, merit —5 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined —वापीकृतडागादि देवताय तननि च । अन्नप्रदानमाराधनं पूर्वमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226; Mā. 1. 5 (opp. इह which

is thus defined by Atu. —अग्निरोच तपः सयं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । आतिथ्यं वेददेवश्च इह मिलिभिधीयते), cf. इहर्तुः.

पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. —2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. —3 Satiety, satisfaction. —3 Rewarding, a reward. —5 Multiplying

पूर्व्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. —2 To be nourished or maintained

पूरुषः = पुरुष q. v. Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl and loc. sing., 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. —2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of, ग्रामात्पूर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. —3 Previous to, earlier than —4 Old, ancient, पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4, इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वस्यो नमोवाकं प्रशस्ते U. 1. 1. —5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर), in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by formerly 'or 'before', श्रुतपूर्व &c. —6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. —7 Initial. —8 Established, customary, of long standing. —9 Early, prime, पूर्वे वयसि Pt. 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life'. —10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with, सर्वधर्माभाजगपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 88, पुण्यं शब्दो ह्यनिरिति सुहः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14, तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47, बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31, दशपूर्वैरथ यमाख्याया दशकंठारिख विदुर्बुधाः R. 8. 29, so मतिपूर्व Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly'; 12. 89; अवोधपूर्व 'unconsciously', S. 5. 2 &c. —ईः An ancestor, a forefather, पूर्वैः किलायं परिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3, पयः पूर्वैः सानिध्यासैः कवोष्णसुपशुष्यते 1. 67, 5. 14, अलकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं स्वयि S. 2. 16. —ई The forepart; अनवरतधनुर्गर्वास्फालनक्रूरपूर्व (गार्वं) S. 2. 4. —वा 1 The east. —N. of a country to the east of Madhyadesa. —ई ind. 1 Before (with abl.), मासात्पूर्व —2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand, तं पूर्वमभिवादयेत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94, 8. 205, R. 12. 35, प्रतिपातपूर्व K., श्रुतपूर्वस्वरालयं U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode', &c.; समयपूर्व S. 5. 'after a formal agreement'. —2 Immemorably. (पूर्वेण 'in front, 'before', 'to the east of', with gen. or acc., अद्य पूर्व 'till-now', 'hitherto'; पूर्वै-ततः-पश्चात् उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्वै-अद्युत or अद्य 'formerly-now'. —Comp. —अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ्य). —अचलः, —अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise —अवि-

कारिन् m. the first occupant, a prior owner —अंतः the end of a preceding word —अपर a. 1. eastern and western, कतमोऽयं पूर्वपरस्तुडात्रगाहः साधुमानालोक्यते S. 7. पूर्वपरी तोयानेय-वगाह Ku. 1. 1 —2 first and last. —3. prior and subsequent, preceding and following —4. connected with another. (—ई) 1 what is before and behind —2. connection —3. the proof and the thing to be proved. विरोधः inconsistency, incongruity. —अभिमुख a. turned towards or facing the east —अभ्यास former practice or experience. —अंधुधिः the eastern ocean. —अजित a. attained by former works. (—तं) ancestral property. —अर्धः —ई 1. the first half, दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनाना Bh. 2. 60, समासं पूर्वार्ध &c. —2 the upper part (of the body) U., शकुंतला पूर्वार्धेन जयनादुराया S. 3, R. 16. 6 —3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96, 152. (पूर्वाह्नतन, पूर्वोह्नतन; पूर्वोह्नतन a. relating to the forenoon) —आवेदकः a plaintiff. —आषाढ N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars —इतर a. western. —उक्त, —उदित a. before-mentioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर a. north-eastern. (—र) the north-east. (—रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. —कर्त्तव्य n. 1. a former act or work. —2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. —3. actions done in a former life. —4. preparations, preliminary arrangements. —कल्पः former times. —कायः 1. the forepart of the body or animals; पश्चाद्येन पविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. —2. the upper part of the body of men; सुशच करेणानतपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32, पर्यकबंधधिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45 —काल a. belonging to ancient times. (—लः) former or ancient times. —कालिक, —कालीन a. ancient. —काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. —कृत a. previously done. (—तं) an act done in a former life. —होदिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —नगा N. of the river Namadā. —जोदित a. 1. aforesaid, above-mentioned. —2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज a. 1. born or produced before o. formerly, first-produced, first-born. —9. ancient, old —3. eastern. (—जः) 1. an elder brother; Si 6. 44, R. 15. 36. —2. the son of the elder wife. —3. an ancestor; a forefather, स पूर्वजानां कपिलिन रोवात् R. 16. 34. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5. The Manes living in the world of the

moon. (-जा) an elder sister. —जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (-म) an elder brother, R. 14 14, 15 95. —जातिः *f.* a former birth. —ज्ञान knowledge of a former life —दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (-ण) the south east. —दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. —दिन the forenoon. —दिग् *f.* the east. —दिग् *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्ट the award of destiny. —देवः 1. an ancient deity. —2. a demon or Asura. —3. a progenitor (पितृ). —4 (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nārāyana. —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men, अक्रोचनाः शोचयन्. सततब्रह्मचारिणः, व्यस्तशत्रु महाभाग विरतः पूर्वदेवताः ॥ —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound, cf. परनिपात. —पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side. —2. the first half of a lunar month. —3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. —4. the first objection to an argument. —5. the statement of the plaintiff. —6. a suit at law. —7. an assertion, a proposition. —पादः the plaintiff, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पदं the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —पञ्चालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Pāñchālas. —पाणिनीयाः (*m.* pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. —पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmā. —2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह); Pt. 1. 89. —3. an ancestor in general. —पुत्र *a.* each preceding one. (-र्वाः) *m.* pl. forefathers. —पाल्युनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. —भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. —भागः 1. the ferepart. —2. the upper part. —भा (भ) द्वाद्वा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. —भावः 1. priority. —2. prior or antecedent existence, येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते Tarka K. —3 (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. —भाषिन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. —भूतः *a.* preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṃsā', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदांत, see मीमांसा. —रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue. —यज्ञादयवस्तुनः पूर्व रंगविश्लेषोपशान्तये । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वैरंगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R., पूर्वैरंगं विचार्यैव रंगचारो निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वैरंग

यज्ञाद्य नादकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 (see Malli, thereon). —रानः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting, श्रवणाद्विज्ञानादपि मिथः संरुद्धरागयोः । द्वाविशेषो योमासो पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ S. D. 214. —रात्रः the first part of the night. —रूप 1. indication of an approaching change. —2. a symptom of occurring disease. —3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. —4 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् *a.* young. (-न) youth. —वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. —वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. —वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. —वृत्तं 1. a former event, R. 11. 10. —2. previous conduct. —वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities an aggressor. —शारद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सक्यं the upper part of the thigh. —सध्या day-break, dawn, Si. 11. 40. —सर *a.* going in front. —सागरः the eastern ocean, R. 4. 32. —साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1. Preceded by, attended with, अनुनामपक्षपूर्वकमाह S. 5. —2. Preceding, antecedent. —3. Previous, former, prior. —4. First. —ऋः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding. पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient. पूर्वतन् *ind.* 1. In the east, to the east, R. 3. 42. —2. Before, in front of. —3. First, in the first place. पूर्वत्र *ind.* in the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1. Having something antecedent or a cause. —2. Relating to something preceding, —*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause, *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. —*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (जी. f.), पूर्वीण *a.* 1. Ancient. —2. Ancestral.

पूर्वद्युस *ind.* 1. On the former day. —2. On the day before, yesterday, Ma. 3. 187. —3. During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. —4. Early, betimes.

पूर्व *a.* Ved. 1. Former, previous. —2. Ancient, old. —3. Next, near. —4. Eastern. —5. Excellent.

पृक् 1 P., 10 U. (पृक्त, पूल्यति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, पूलकः A bundle, pack

पूलाकः = पूलाक q. v.

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूर्यं An empty grain of corn.

पूर 1 P (पूरति) 1 To nourish. —2 To increase, grow, cf. पूर.

पूयः, पूयकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -षणो, -षणः [पू कतिन् Un 1, 156] The sun. सदापाथः पूषा यमनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2, 114, इन्द्रो नैव यमनप्यशिक्षित्वा नात्येति पूषणं Si. 2. 43. —Comp. —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आत्यजः 1. a cloud. —2. an epithet of Indra. —दंतहरः an epithet of Vitabhadra, see अंत. —भासा the city of India.

पु 6 A. (जियते-वृत्) To be busy or active (mostly with स्था), कार्यं व्यापियते, see व्यापृत् —Caus (पात्यति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.), व्यापारितः ह्य भूता विधाय सिद्धत्वसंकागतसत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 34. —2 To place, set, fix, direct, east, व्यापारयामास करं किरिटे R. 6. 19, उमासुखे...व्यापारयामास विदोचनानि Ku. 3. 67, व्यापारितं शिरसि शङ्खमशङ्खपाणेः Ve. 3. 19, R. 13. 25. —II. 3 P. (विपत्ति) 1 To bring or carry over. —2 To deliver from, bring out of. —3 To fill. —4 To protect, maintain, sustain. —5 To promote, advance. —III. 9 P. (वृणाति) To protect. —IV. 10 U. (पात्यति-ते, sometimes पात् is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. —2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.) —3 To be able or capable, न खलु मातापितरौ भर्तृविद्योगदुःखिता दुहितरं द्रष्टुं पारयतः S. 6, न पारयामि ततकाद्यपरेषु...आपन्नसत्त्वा शकुंतलां निवेदायिषु S. 4; अधिकं न हि पारयामि व ते Bv. 2. 59. —4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. —5 To withstand, oppose. —6 To live. —V. 5 P. (वृणोति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. —2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृक् 1 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्ण) To come in contact with. —II. 7 P. (वृणाति, पृक्) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite, एवं वदन् दाशरथिरपृणग्धुषा करं Bk. 5 39. —2 To mix, mingle. —3 To be in contact with, touch. —4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. —5 To augment, increase. —6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. —III. 1 P., 10 U. (पृक्ति, पृक्चयति-ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. —2 To hinder, oppose.

पृक्त *p. p.* [पृक्त-क] 1 Mixed, mingled; पृक्तस्तु वारिगिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2.

13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. -क Property, wealth.

प्रति: f. Touch, contact, union.

प्रकथं Property, wealth, possessions.

पृक्षम् m. Ved. Food.

पृच्छकः [प्रच्छ-प्रच्छ संसारण] An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5 93; Y. 2. 268

पृच्छन् Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पृञ्च 2 A. (पृञ्च) To come in contact with, touch.

पृङ् 6 P. (पृङ्-ण-ति) To delight, please.

प्र f. An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृता after acc. dual).

प्रतन् Ved. 1 A hostile encounter.

-2 An army.

प्रतना 1 An army (in general). -2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -Comp. -साह: an epithet of Indra.

प्रतनायु a. Ved. Hostile, inimical. प्रतन्यति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

प्रतन्या An army.

प्र 10 U. (प्रथयति-ते) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

प्रथः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure. -Comp. -करः an epithet of Siva.

प्रथक् ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly; संखान् द्रष्टुः प्रथक् प्रथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचिता प्रथगर्थता निरा Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without (with acc., instr., or abl.); प्रथग्रासेण-रामात्-रामे वा Sk; Bk. 8, 109. (प्रथक् 1 to separate divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert). -Comp. -आत्मता 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. -आत्मन् a. distinct, separate. -आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. -करण, -क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. -कुल a. belonging to a different family. -क्षेत्राः (m. pl.)

children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. -चर a. going alone or separately. -जनः 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनवच्छुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तमं गतुमर्हति R. 8. 90, Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a blockhead, an ignorant man, Si. 16. 39. -3 a wicked man, sinner. -पिंडः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice ball separately and not together with other relations. -भावः separateness, individuality; (so प्रथक्त्वं). -रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. -विध a. of different kinds, diverse, various. -ज्ञेया sleeping apart. -स्थितिः f. separate existence.

प्रथक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. -2 Individuality.

प्रथिवी see पृथिवी.

प्रथा N. of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāndu. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः, -सुतः, -सुतः an epithet of the first three Pāndava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna, अश्वत्थामा इति प्रथासुतना स्पष्टमुक्त्वा Ve. 3. 9; अभितस्तं प्रथासुतः स्नेहेन प-रितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -पतिः an epithet of Pāndu.

प्रथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [cf. Vp. 1. 184] 1 The earth, (sometimes written पृथिवि also). -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. -Comp. -हृद्गः, -हृद्गः, -क्षित् m., -पालः, -पालकः, -युज् m., -युजः, -युजः a king. -पालं the surface of the earth. -पतिः 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. -मंडलः, -लं the circuit of the earth. -रुहः a tree; पवमान पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. -लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

प्रथु a. (थु or थ्वी f., compar. प्रथी-यस्, superl. प्रतिष्ठ) [प्रथ्-कु संज्ञा Un. 1. 28] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive, प्रथुनितं व. v. below; सिंधोः प्रथुमपि तदं Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great, दृशः प्रथुतरिकृतः Ratn. 2. 15, Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. -युः 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Of Mahādeva. -4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the

pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a king, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared king, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. -युः f. Opium. -Comp. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जघन -नितं a. having large or broad hips or slopes; प्रथुनितं नितं वती तव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः -त्र red garlic. -प्रथ, -यज्ञस् a. famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish. -युग्मः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. -शेखर a. mountain. -श्री a. highly prosperous. -श्रीणि a. having large hips. -संपद् a. rich, wealthy. -स्कंधः a hog.

प्रथुकः -क Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पेहे). -कः A child, निर्युज्जन्यः प्रथुनात् पथिन्यः Si. 3. 30. -का A girl.

प्रथुल a. Broad, large, wide; श्रीणि-प्रथुमिकरः प्रथुलात् स्पष्टमाप सकलेन त-लेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी [पृथ्-क्षी] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre; (see App I) -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -युज् m. a king, sovereign. -खातं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. -गृह a cave, grotto. -जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. -धरः a mountain.

प्रथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पृदाकुः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (चित्रक.)

पृश्न *a.* Ved. Clinging, attached to. —नं Clinging to, attachment.

पृश्नि (णि) *a.* [स्प्रश् -नि० किञ्च प्रश्नो सलोपः Un. 4. 52] 1 Short, small, dwarfish. —2 Delicate, feeble. —3 Diversified, spotted —4 Various, diverse (Ved.). —श्रिः A dwarf —श्रिः 1 A ray of light. —2 The earth. —3 The starry sky. —4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —5 The earth. —6 A cloud. —7 Milk. —Comp. —गर्भः, —धरः, —मद्रः, epithets of Krishna. —शृंगः 1. an epithet of Krishna. —2. of Ganesa.

पृश्नि (णि) का, पृश्नी (णी) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृष् 1 A. (पश्ते) 1 To sprinkle. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To grieve. —4 To vex, pain, weary.

पृष् *a.* 1 Spotted, variegated. —2 Sprinkling. —*m.* The spotted antelope. —*n.* A drop of water or of any other liquid ; (said by some to be used only in pl.). —Comp. —अंशः, —अश्वः 1. wind, air. —2. an epithet of Siva. —आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. —पतिः (पृषतापतिः) wind. —चलः N. of the horse of wind.

पृषत *a.* [पृष्-अतच् किञ्च] Spotted. —तः 1 The spotted antelope. —2 A drop of water, पृषतैरपा श्मयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27 ; R. 3. 3, 4. 27, 6. 51. —3 A spot, mark. —4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vāyu. —Comp. —अश्वः air, wind.

पृषत्कः an arrow ; तदुपोद्देश्य नमश्चरैः पृषत्कः Ki. 13. 23, Si. 20. 18 ; Vb. 1. 1, धनुर्वेतां हस्तवतां पृषत्काः R. 7. 45.

पृषतिः A drop of water, पयःपृषतिभिः स्पृष्टा वांति वाताः शनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पृषभाषा = पृषभाषा q. v.

पृषाकरा A small stone.

पृषातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk

पृषोदरः Wind, air (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृष् and उदर, the त् of पृष् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds) ; पृषोदरादित्वात् साधुः, see Gāṇa to P. VI. 3. 109.

पृष्ट *p. p.* [पृष्-प्रच्छ वा क] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned, —2 Sprinkled.

पृष्टिः *f.* 1 Inquiry, interrogation. —2 Ved. A rib. —3 Touch. —4 A ray of light.

पृष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain.—2 An elephant.

पृष्ठ [पृष् स्पृश्-वा थक् ति०, Un. 2. 12] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. —2 The back of an animal, अश्वपृष्ठ-मारुहः &c —3 The surface or upper side, R 4. 31, 12. 67, Ku 7. 51, so अवनिपृष्ठचातिर्णी U. 3 —4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.), Y. 2. 93. —5 The flat roof of a house. —6 The page of a book. (पृष्ठेन, पृष्ठे ' behind, from behind '). —Comp. —अनुयः, —गामिनः, —याचिन् *a.* going behind, following, Pt. 1. 59. —अस्थि *n.* the back-bone. —उदय *a.* an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, *i. e.* Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. —गोपः, —रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. —गंथि *a.* hump-backed. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —तल्पनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. —इष्टिः 1. a crab. —2. a bear. —पातिन् *a.* following. —फलं the superficial contents of a figure. —भायः the back. —मांसं 1. flesh on the back, प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठभासं H. 1. 81. —2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. °अद्, °अदन *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (—दं —दनं) back-biting, पृष्ठमासादनं तद्यत् परीक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra, see पृष्ठभास above. —यानं riding. —यंशः the back-bone. —वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. —वाह्य *m.*, —वाह्यः a draught-ox. —शय *a.* sleeping on the back. —शृंगः a wild goat. —शृगिन् *m.* 1. a ram.—2. a buffalo.—3. a eunuch.—4. an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठकं The back. (पृष्ठके कृ 1. to put off, postpone. —2. to resign, give up, discard).

पृष्ठत् *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वितात् Ms. 4. 154, 8. 300, Bg 11. 40. —2 Towards the back, backwards ; गच्छ पृष्ठतः. —3 On the back. —4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1. to place on the back, leave behind.—2. to neglect, forsake, abandon.—3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign ; येनाज्ञाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यसवलं चित्तं H. 1. 144 ; लज्जा पृष्ठतः कृत्वा K. . पृष्ठतो गच्छ to follow, पृष्ठतो ह्यु 1. to stand at the back. —2. to be disregarded).

पृष्ठय *a.* Relating to the back.—उच्चः A back-horse. —उच्चः 1 A mare for draught. —2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पृष्णिः *f.* 1 The heel. —2 A ray of light.

पृ 3, 9 P. (पिपति, पृणाति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-प्यति, परि-री-तु, पूर्ण ; *pass.* पूर्यते ; *caus.* पूरयति—*desid.* पिपरि-री-यति, पु-पृषति 1 To fill, fill up, complete. —2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). —3 To fill with wind, blow (as a corch, flute &c.). —4 To satisfy, refresh, please, पितृनपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. —5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. —2 The root of an elephant's tail. —3 A couch, bed. —4 A cloud. —5 A louse.

पेचकिन *m.*, पेचिलः An elephant.

पेज्जुष. The wax of the ear ; see निज्जुषः.

पेटः (—पा-टी-टं also) 1 A bag, basket —2 A chest. —3 A multitude. —4 A retinue, train. —टः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. —2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटी A small bag, a basket.

पेट्टा A large bag.

पेष् 1 P. (पेणति) 1 To go. —2 To grind. —3 To embrace.

पेत्वं 1 Nectar. —2 Ghee. —त्वं A ram (?) .

पेय *a.* [पा-पाने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. —2 Sapid. —यं 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 A drink, beverage. —या 1 Rice-gruel. —2 A drink mixed with a small quantity or boiled rice,

पेयुः 1 The sea. —2 Fire. —3 The sun.

पेयुषं 1 Nectar. —2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days ; सप्तरात्रप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयुषमुच्यते Hārāvāli, Ms. 5. 6. —3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument, Bk. 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The ocean.—4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल्ल 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति—ते) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake or tremble.

पेलः 1 Going. —2 A small part. —लं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender ; धनुषः पेलवपुष्पपात्रणः Ku. 4. 29 ; 5. 4, 7. 65 —2 Lean, thin, slender ; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिवाधपेलवैरैः S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेशः Form, shape.

पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश (प-स) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good, Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful, Bh. 3. 56; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent -6 Decorated, adorned. ल-Beauty-लः N. of Vishnu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः-शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. -5 The foetus shortly after conception. -6 A bud on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. -कोशः -षः a bird's egg.

पेश् 1 A. (पेशे) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [पिष्-वञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing, Si. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding. पेषणं [पिष्-लृट्] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.*, पेषणी, पेषाकः A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेष् 1 P. (पेशति) To go, move.

पेस्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2. De-structive.

पै 1 P. (पशति) To dry, wither.

पैणिः A patronymic of Yaska.

पैजूषः The ear.

पैठर *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पिठं *q. v.*

पैठीनासिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैडिक्यं, पैडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicacy.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to Brahmā; R. 15. 60. -ह्यः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृत्वं आगतं वि-

तुर्दि वा ढञ्] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; पदमुद्धमजेन पैतुके विनयेनास्य नवंच यौवनं R. 8. 6, 13. 40, Ms. 9. 104, Y. 2. 47. -3 Sa-cred to the Manes. -क A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतृमत्यः 1 The son of an un-married woman (पितृमत्या पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्त्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत (की *f.*), पैतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैतल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पितुर्दि अण्] 1 Re-lating to a father or ancestors gen-erally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sa-cred to the Manes. -त्रं 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

पैप्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree; U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a.* (वी *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pila tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशाल्यं Mildness, affability, soft-ness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [विशचिन विर्वचः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; सुप्ता मत्तां प्रमत्ता वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठा विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽयमः Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religi-ous ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -न्यं [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48, 11. 56, Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ठ *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितृस्तेदं अण्] Made of flour, or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituous liquor distilled, from meal; cf. गौष्टी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोगंड *a.* [पोः शुद्धो गंड एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or re-dundant member. Deformed. -हः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year, cf. अयोगंड

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mix-ing. -Comp. -गलः 1. a kind of reed (गल). -2. a kind of grass (काश). -3. a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphro-dite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोडुलिका, पोडली A bundle, pack-et, parcel.

पोडुः The bone forming the up-per part of the skull.

पोतः [पूतृ; Un. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c.; पित्र स्तन्यं पोतः Bv. 1. 60, सुग-पोतः, शार्ङ्गलं Mu. 2. 8, करिपोतः &c., कीरपोतः a young warrior; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशि-तरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A foetus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -द्वयः a mariner, seaman. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वाणिज् *m.* sea-faring merchant. -बाहः a rower, steers-man.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Puri-fying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतृ *m.* 1 One of the sixteen of-ficiating priests at a sacrifice (assist-ant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पूत्र] 1 Snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough-share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.

पौत्रि *m.* A hog, boar.
पौथकी Red pimples on the eyelids.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिङ्गः The mast of ship.

पोषः [पुष्-च] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयितुः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported &c.

पोषितु *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिच, पोष्ट *a.* [पुष्-णिच्] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पुष्-कर्मणि] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौश्वलीय *a.* (*वी. f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौश्वल्यः The son of a harlot.

पौश्वल्यः Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

पौसवनं See पुसवनं.

पौस्त *a.* (*स्त्री. f.*) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. -स्तं Manhood, virility.

पौस्त्यं Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौगंड *a.* (*ही. f.*) Boyish. -डः, -पौगंडकं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौण्डरीक *a.* (*की. f.*) Relating to or made of lotus flowers; Mā. 3. 16. -कः A kind of leprosy.

पौण्डर्यं A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौण्ड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarian mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma; पौण्ड्रं दध्मौ महाशब्दं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौण्ड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers) cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौत्तिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (*त्री. f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son.

-त्रः A grandson, son's son. -त्री 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgā. -त्रं The office of a Potri, q. v.

पौत्रिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; अतिप्रयोसेति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness. अभिव्यक्त्या चंद्रिकायां किं वृत्तिकापौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर्भू विद्वां अपत्ये अण्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. -वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (*री. f.*) [पुरे वसति शैबिको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. -रः 1 A townsman, citizen; (opp. जावपद्); Ku. 6. 41; Me. 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. -री The language of the servants in a palace. -रं A sort of grass (रोहिष). -Comp. -अंगना, -योषित् *f.*, -ह्री a woman living in a town. -कार्यं public business; अर्थजातस्य गणनाचहु-लतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमवेक्षितं S. 6. -जनः, -लोकः 1. a citizen. -2. citizens, burghers. -जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (-दाः pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1. -बृद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. -सख्यं fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौरिक *a.* (*वी. f.*) Civic, town-bred.

पौरिंदर *a.* (*री*) Derived from or sacred to Indra. -रं The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठ.

पौरव *a.* (*वी. f.*) [पुरोर्गोत्रापत्ये अण्] Descended from Puru. -वः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -3 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (*वी. f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुरस्-भवार्ये ल्यङ् अण् च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्या वा सुखयति मरु-त्साधुसंवाहनाभिः Mā. 9. 25; पौरस्त्य-इन्द्रानरत् 9. 17, R. 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (*णी. f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval -2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* (*की. f.*) [पुराण-उक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. -कः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas, a public reader of the Purāṇas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (*वी. f.*) [पुरुष-अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to Puruṣa. -वः A weight which can be carried by one man. -वी A woman. -वः 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; धिग्धिगृह्या पौरुषं Bh. 2. 88; देवं निहत्य क्रुध पौरुषनात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; 2. 81. -2 (*a.*) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषधूषणः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. (*b.*) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Puruṣa.

पौरुषेय *a.* (*वी. f.*) [पुरुष-उक्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेया वैचंद्राः -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. -यः 1 Man-slaughter. (पुरुषवध). -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. -यं Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहूत *a.* (*ती. f.*) Belonging to Indra; अस्यायिज्ये धृष्टा विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे S. 2. 15.

पौरोगवः A superintendent of the royal household; especially of the royal kitchen.

पौरोडाशः A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पौरोडाशिक A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पौरोधसं The office of a family-priest.

पौरोगम्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness, प्रियोपभोगच्छिन्नेषु पौरोगम्यं; मिश्रचरन् R. 12 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed, किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरोगम्यं S. 6. -4 Obstrusiveness.

पौरौहिन्यं The office of a family-priest; Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास a. (की f.) Relating to the full moon. -सः A ceremony performed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्) -सं A day of full moon.

पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमः An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौतिक a. (की f.) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 127.

पूर्वे a. (की f.) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पूर्वदे (दै)हिक a. (की f.) Relating to a former existence, done in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1 349.

पूर्वपदिक a. (की f.) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पूर्वोपर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पूर्वाह्निक a. (की f.) Relating to the forenoon.

पूर्विक a. (की f.) 1 Previous, former, prior; जानि स्मरति पूर्विकीं Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्त्यः 1 An epithet of Ravana; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्यदाहरणे दोषे न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhishana. -4 The moon.

पौलस्ती An epithet of Śūrapakṣā
पौलिः m. f. पौली f. A kind of cake.

पौलोम a. (मी f.) Relating to or descended from Pulomom or Pulomā.
-मः N. of Indra.

पौलोमी Sachī, daughter of Pulomā and wife of Indra; अश्विन्या न

ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सद्युक्ती भव S. 7. 28. -Comp. -संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौषः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pūṣya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -मी The day of full moon in the month of Pūṣya, R. 18 32. -षं 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

पौष्कर-रक (री-की f.) Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus pool or pond.

पौष्कलः A species of grain.

पौष्कल्य 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth -2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Promoting, growth or welfare. -2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative -कं A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revatī.

पौष्प a. (स्त्री f.) [पुष्प-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers. floral, flowery. -स्त्री 1 N. of the town पटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकं Green vitriol.

प्याद् ind. A particle of calling (ho! holla).

प्याय 1 A. (प्यायते, प्यान or पीन) To swell, grow, see प्ये below.

प्यान a. Fat, grown fat; cf. पीन.

प्यायन a. 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -नं Increase, growth.

प्यायित a. 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्ये 1 A. (प्यायते, पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overfill, surcharge. -Caus. (प्याययति) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs, it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगच्छ, प्रस्था, प्रच्छ, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:—(a) beginning, commencement; (प्रयाणं प्रस्थानं, प्राज्ञ); (b) length; (प्रवालसूचिक),

(c) power (प्रभु); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रवाद, प्रकष, प्रच्छाय, प्रयुग), (e) source or origin; (प्रभव, प्रपोष), (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction; (प्रयुक्तमन्त्र), (g) destitution, separation, being without; (प्राविता, प्रपूजित), (h) apart, (प्रज्ञ), (i) excellence; (प्राचार्य), (j) purity; (प्रसन्न जल), (k) wish, (प्राथना); (l) cessation, (प्रशम), (m) adoration, respect; (प्रांजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) prominence, (प्रणस, प्रवाल) In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

प्रकट a. 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public -3 Visible. -इ ind. 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. (प्रकटिष्ठा to manifest, unfold, display; गुह्यं च गृह्णाति गुह्यान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2 72; Pt. 1. 31; प्रकटीकृत 'to become manifest, appear'). -Comp. -प्राति-वर्धनः an epithet of Śiva.

प्रकटने The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

प्रकटयति Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit; Māl. 5. 11, N. 4. 151; Rāt. 4. 16 -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

प्रकटित p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथन Announcing, narration.

प्रकम्प 1 A. 1 To shake, quiver, tremble; शकंपत ध्रुवः सत्यः Rām., प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb -2 To vibrate (as sound). -3 To become loose, be loosened. -Caus. To shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23.

प्रकंपः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; वाला चाहं मननिजवशात्प्राप्तमाहप्रकपा Subhash.; सशिरःप्रकंपः Si. 13. 42.

प्रकंपन a. Causing to shake. -नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकंपनेनालुचकपिरे सुराः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a hell. -नं Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकंपित्व a. Swinging, shaking.

प्रकल् 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

प्रकालन a 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing -नः N. of a Nāga. -नं Hurting, killing.

प्रकला A minute portion. -Comp

—विद् *a* ignorant. (—*m.*) a merchant.

प्रकांडः, —डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches, Si. 9 45 —2 A branch, shoot —3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind, ऊरु-प्रकांडद्वितयेन तस्याः N. 7. 93, अत्रप्रकांडः Mv. 4. 35; 5 48 —डः The upper part of the aim.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above, Bk. 5. 6.

प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Amorous. —2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकाशविस्तार R. 2. 11, प्रकाशलोकीयता Ku. 2. 24. —मः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —मं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly, जातो ममार्यं विशदः प्रकाशं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, R. 6. 44; Mk. 5. 25. —2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. —3 Voluntarily, willingly, Mu. 1. 25. —मुज् *a.* eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; R. 1. 66.

प्रकाशतः *ind.* 1 At will. —2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश 1 A. 1 To shine, gleam, look brilliant. —2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु शुद्धेष्वा न प्रकाशते Kath. —3 To look or appear like. —Caus. 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1, Sān. K. 59. —2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. —3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim, कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् Chān. 20. —4 To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. —5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कुत्सं लोकमिमं रविः Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकांलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; 5. 2. —2 Clear, visible, manifest, Si. 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25. —3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4. —4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. —5 Open, public. —6 Cleared of trees, open, R. 4. 31. —7 Blown, expanded —8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —ज्ञः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. —2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. —3 Sunshine. —4 Display, manifestation; Si. 9. 5. —5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. —6 Expansion, diffusion. —7 Open spot

o. air, प्रकाशं निर्जितोऽलोकयामि S. 4 —8 A golden mirror. —9 A chapter or section (of a book). —10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. —ज्ञः Ecll-mettle, brass. —मं *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly, प्रतिपुद्गपितो पत्त प्रकाशो धनिनो धनं Y. 2 56, Ms. 5 193, 228 —2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas, opp. आत्मगतं). —ज्ञे *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly —2 Visibly. —3 In the presence of. —Comp. —आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. —आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining (—*m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishnu (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. —हृतर *a.* invisible. —कर्तुं —कर्मन् N. of the sun. —कयः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot, अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एव यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7. —वंचकः an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शिक्षा *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. —2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. —3 Expressing, indicating. —4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. —5 Bright, shining, brilliant. —6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. —कः 1 the sun. —2 A discoverer. —3 An expounder. —4 A publisher. —Comp —ज्ञातु *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता-त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. —2 Appearance, manifestation. —3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. —नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. —2 Displaying, manifesting. —3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. —4 Announcement, declaration. —नः N. of Vishnu. —ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displaying manifested. —2 Published; brought out (as a book). —3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened —4 Visible, evident, apparent. —तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. —श्यं Light.

प्रकाशित्व *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप 4 P. 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at, निमिन्नकुपेति हि चः प्रकुपयति धुर्वं न तस्यापममे पसीदति Pt. 1. 283. —2 To be excited, gather strength increase —Caus. To provoke, irritate, exasperate; सप्तो. प्रकोपितस्वयापि मनो नायति विक्रियात् Subhāsh.

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged,

incensed —2 Excited. —3 Disordered deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. —2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation, उपदेशो हि सुखाणां प्रकोपय च शांति Pt. 1. 389. —3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकुपितं popular disturbance. —4 An attack —5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking —नं-णं Provocation, irritation

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकुम्भाडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकु 8 V. 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ), जानकपि नरो देवात्प्रकरोति विग्रहितं Pt. 4. 35, Ki. 4. 30, Mv. 2. 13, Bk. 2 36, Rs 1 6, Ms. 8, 54. 60; 8. 230, Amaru. 13. —2 To accomplish, achieve, effect —3 To assault, outrage, insult, Bk. 8. 19. —4 To honour, worship —5 To express, utter. —6 To place in front, mention first. —7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). —8. Ved. To induce. —9 To win, conquer. —10 To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection, सुकानलप्रकरभाजि सुहायहाजि Si. 5. 12; वाण्यप्रकरकलुषां दुष्टि S. 6. 8, R. 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68. —2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. —3 Aid, assistance, friendship —4 Usage, practice —5 Respect. —6 Seduction, abduction —रं Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. —2 (a) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमत्यकरणमाराश्रित्य S. 1. (b) A head or subject of treatment. (c) A province or department. —3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. —4 An opportunity, occasion. —5 An affair, a matter. —6 An introduction, prologue. —7 Relation. —8 Doing much or well. —9 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the सुच्छकविक, मालतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The S. D. thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणं वृत्त लौकिकं कविकल्पितं । शृंगारोऽपी नायकस्तु विप्रोऽनाथोऽथवा वणिक् । सापायधर्मकामार्थपरा वीरवशांतकः ॥ 511

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणी A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S. D. thus defines it —नाटिकेव प्रकरणे साधवाहादेनायिका । नमानवशना ननुर्मेवय च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode.

son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali who was noted for his liberality unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simply request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens, and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. उल्लयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Git. 1; R. 7. 35; Me 57. Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven *Chirajivims*, cf. चिरंजीविन्. —लि: f. 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written वलि q. v.) —2 The fold of skin in stout person or females. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —Comp. —कर a 1. paying tribute. —2 offering sacrifices. —3 producing wrinkles —करमः a sacrificial cake. —कर्मन् n. 1. offering oblations to all creatures. —2. the act of worshipping. —3. payment of tribute. —दान 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. —2. offering oblations to all creatures. —दंमिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —नदनः, पुत्रः, सुतः epithets of Bāna, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः, भोजनः a crow. —मियः the *Lodhra* tree. —बंधनः an epithet of Vishnu. —मुञ्ज m. 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow. —3. a crane. —मंदिरं, वेष्टमन्, सन्नन् n. the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —मुञ्जः a monkey. —न्याकुल a. engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Me. 85. —हन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् a. [बलमस्यस्य इति] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16 37; Ms. 7. 174. —2 Stout, robust. —m. 1 A buffalo, —2 A hog. —3 A camel. —4 A bull. —5 A soldier. —6 A kind of jasmine. —7 The phlegmatic humour. —8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बलिन्, बलिभ See बलिन्-भ. बलिदमः An epithet of Vishnu. बलिमत् a. 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. —2 Receiving taxes. —3 Wrinkled. बलिमन् m. Strength, might, power. बलिष्ठ a. Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलित् q. v.). —डः A camel.

बलिष्ठ a. Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अवमानित).

बलीयस् a. (सी f) 1 Stronger, more powerful. —2 More effective. —3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलित् q. v.) —adv. Powerfully, very much, बलीयः खलुः भीतास्मि S. 7.

बलू a. Strong, powerful. बल्य a. [बलाय हिन् वत्] 1 Strong, powerful. —2 Giving strength. —ल्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —ल्यः Semen virile.

बलिवर्द See बलीवर्द बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिन्: A scorpion, बली(री)वर्दः A bull, an ox; गोरपत्वं दुनात् बलीवर्दः.

बलूवः 1 A cowherd; कुंजेष्वाकांतवीरिचयपरिचया बलूवः संचरंतु Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 8. —2 A cook. —3 The name assumed by Bhima when serving as a cook at the court of Yudh. —वी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. —Comp. —युवतिः-ती f. a young cowherdess (गोपी), हरिहरिहाकलबलूव-युवतिसखीवचनं पठनीय Git. 4.

बल्वजः-जा A kind of coarse grass; Ms. 2. 43.

बलिहकाः, बलीकाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

बवः The first *Shreya* or astrological division of the lay.

बष्कय a. Full-grown (as a calf).

बष्कय(वि)णी (नी) f. 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; M. 16. 92. —2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves).

बस्तः A goat. —Comp. —कर्णः the Sala tree. —गधः a shrubby basil.

बहुल a. [बहु-कल्व् नलोपश्च] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, Strong; U. 1. 38; 3. 23, Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. —2 Thick, dense. —3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहुलौकुंगलंगूल Māl. 3. —4 Hard, firm, compact. —5 Harsh (as a sound). —लः A kind of sugarcane. —लः Large cardamoms. —Comp. —गंधः a kind of sandal. —त्वचः the white flowering *lodhra*.

बहिस् *ind.* 1 Out of, outside (with abl.); निवसन्नावसथे पुराबहिः R. 8. 14; 11. 29. —2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. —3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानं Māl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94. —4 Apart, separately. —5 Beside, except. —Comp. —अंग a. outer, external. (—न्) 1. an external part. —2. an outer limb. —3.

property. —4. a stranger. —5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —इन्द्रियं an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —उपाधिः an external condition or circumstance, न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतवः संश्रयते Māl. 1. 24. —कुडीचरः a crab. —गेहं *ind.* out of doors, abroad. —चर a. outer, external, outward. बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. (—रः) a crab. —देशः 1. a foreign country. —2. the outskirts of a village. —3 a place without a town or village. —द्वारं an outer door. —निःसारणं expulsion. —प्राणः 1. the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. —2. money. —भव a. external. —भवनं emanation. —भूत a. 1. expelled. —2. expired (time &c.). —3. inattentive, careless. —मुख a. 1. turning one's face away from. —2. averse from, indifferent to. —3. greatly devoted to external things. —4. coming out of the mouth. (—स्वः) a god or deity. —यात्रा, —यान excursion, expedition abroad —योग a. external. —लूब a. obtuse-angled. (—रः) an obtuse-angled triangle. —लापिका a kind of enigma. —विकारः syphilis. —वृत्ति f. an external aspect or appearance, Pt. 4. 87. —व्यसनं licentiousness; immorality, evil or lewd practices. —व्यसनित् a. dissolute, lewd.

बहिष्क a. External, outer.

बहिष्क 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380, Y. 1. 93. —2 To excommunicate.

बहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. —2 Expulsion from. —3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion, exclusion, —2 Excommunication.

बहिष्ठात् *ind.* On the outside, abroad. बहु a. बहु or द्वी f.; compar. सुभू; superl. सुविष्ट) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु एतदपि S. 4 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रष्टव्यमत्र Mu 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. —2 Many, numerous; as in बहुक्षर, बहुप्रकार. —3 Frequent, repeated. —4 Large, great. —5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंदः को देशः &c. *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. —2 Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुदुग्ध. (किं बहुना 'why say much,' 'in short', बहु मन् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्संभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. 6. 20; यथातेरिव शनिष्ठा भव्यं बहुमता भव S. 4. 6; 7. 1; R. 12, 89; Bg. 2. 35;

Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 84, 8. 12). -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अक्ष, —अक्ष *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. —अप, —अप *a.* watery —अपत्य *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. —2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (-त्यः) 1. a hog. —2. a mouse, rat. (-त्यः) 1. a cow that has often calved. —अपाय *a.* exposed to many risks ; Pt. 2. 166. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. —2. having many objects. —3. important. —आशिन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door ; cf. कुटीचक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —ऋच *a.* having many verses. (-ऋ) a term applied to the Rigveda. —ऋच *a.* having many verses. (-ऋ) one conversant with the Rigveda. —एनस *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. —2. useful in many ways (-ऋ) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. —2. a camel. (-री) a broom. —काल *ind.* for a long time. —कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूचः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —क्रमः a Krama of more than three words ; cf. क्रम. —क्षम *a.* patient ; Ku. 5. 40. (-मः) 1. a Buddha. —2. a Jaina deified saint. —गंध *a.* strong-scented. (-धं) cinnamon. —गंधदा musk. —गंधा 1. the Yūthikā creeper. —2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुग *a.* having many threads or qualities. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —जंजीक *a.* many-stringed. —तृण anything much like grass ; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible ; निर्दर्शनमसाराणां लघुचटुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्, त्वक् *m.* a kind of birch tree. —द *a.* liberal, generous. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. —2. liberal, munificent. —दर्शक, दर्शक *a.* prudent, circumspect. —दक्षिण *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (-ग्धः) wheat. (-ग्धा) a cow yielding much milk. —दुश्चर *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दुष्ट *a.* very experienced. —दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. —2. full of crimes or dangers ; बहुदोषादि शर्वरी Mk. 11 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धारे the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नादः a conch-shell. —पत्नीक-त polygamy. —पत्रः an onion. (-त्रं)

tal. (-त्री) the holy basil. —पद्-पाद्, —पाद् *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. —2. the Nimba tree. —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (-रं) *ind.* in many ways manifoldly. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific (-जः) 1. a hog. —2. the munja grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. —2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेयसी *a.* having many loved ones —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (-लः) the Kadamba tree. (-ली) the opposite-leaved fig-tree —चलः a lion. —भार्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाषिन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. —भुजा an epithet of Dur-gā. —भंजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. —2. having many different opinions. —मतिः *f.* great value or estimation ; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem ; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9 ; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिणदी बहुमानः M. 1 ; V. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 31. (-नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —मान्य *a.* respectable, esteemable. —माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous ; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गः a place where many roads meet —मार्गगा 1. N. of the river Ganges ; Ratn. 1. 3. —2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —मुख *a.* much, excessive ; अस्या मर्तुर्वहुमुखमधुरागं S. 6. —मुत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (-तिः *f.*) the wild cotton-shrub. —मूर्धन्य *m.* an epithet of Vishnu —मूल्य *a.* costly, high priced. (-ल्यं) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. —सुग *a.* abounding in deer —रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. —रस *a.* juicy, succulent. —राशि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms —रूप *a.* 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. —2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (-पः) 1. a lizard, chameleon. —2. hair. —3. the sun. —4. N. of Siva. —5. of Vishnu. —6. of Brahmā. —7. of the god of love. —रूपक *a.* multiform manifold. —रैतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (-मः) a sheep. —लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. —वचनं the plural number (in gram.). —वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. —वारं *ind.* many times, often. —वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. —विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. —विश *a.* present-

ing many difficulties, attended with many dangers. —विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —वी(वी)-जं the custard apple. —व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —व्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice ; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrīhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals), i. e. चक्रपाणि, शशिशेखर, पतिविर, चतुर्मुख, विनेव, वृक्षमक्षर &c. —शङ्खः a sparrow. —शल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. —शिख *a.* having many points. —शिवः an epithet of Vishnu —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned ; H. 1. 1 ; Pt. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 36. —2. well-versed in the Vedas ; Ms. 8. 350. —संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. —सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. —सूः 1. a mother of many children. —2. a sow. —सुतिः *f.* 1. a mother of many children —2 a cow that often calves. —स्वन *a.* vociferous. (-नः) an owl. —स्वामिक *a.* owned by many.

बहुक *a.* Dear bought. —कः 1 The sun. —2 The sun-plant (अर्क). —3 A crab. —4 A kind of gallinule. —5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुमत *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerosness. —2 Majority or plurality. —3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथ *a.* Much, long, many ; काले गते बहुतिथे S. 5. 3 ; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथस्तथयः Ki. 12. 2. —थं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places.

बहुधा *ind.* In several ways.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously; बहुधाप्रमाणैर्भिन्नाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -3 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा कृ 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge.). -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* manifold in forms. —गत *a.* scattered.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बहीयस्, *superl.* बहिष्ठ) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (2) Broad, wide, capacious, (b) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Māl. 9. 18 -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं सु दुःखमतः परं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. —लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष); प्रादुर्भास बहुलक्षपाद्यः R. 11. 15; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने सधुक्षयमणिव शशांखरेखा Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. —ल 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). —लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. —ल *ind.* Often, frequently; बहुलं छंदांसि-Comp —आलप *a.* talkative, garrulous. —मंघा cardamoms.

बहुलिकाः (pl.) The Pleiades. बहुलता-त्वं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact, Si. 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize; धृतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing; threshing.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed, threshed.

बहुलीभू 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेष्वनर्थो बहुलीभवति Pt 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide spread, बहुली भूतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6; पौरुषेण सोढं बहुलीभवत्...सोढं न तत्पूर्ववर्णनीये R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुलस्य *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly plentifully; Me. 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चलायाम्

दृष्टिं सृष्टानि बहुलो वेपथुमतीं S. 1. 24; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly. बाकुलं The Fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाहू 1 A. (बाहते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहव.

बाहवेय See बाहवेय.

बाहव्यः See बाहव्य.

बाहीरः A servant, hireling.

बाह *a.* (*compar.* साधियस्; *superl.* साधिष्ठ) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. —इ *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to question); चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एष ते निश्चयः। चंदन-बाहं एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाहमेव विवेकेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; पशुपत्यमोचं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The nadder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलसिंदी *f.* also); विकचबाणद्वलावल्योऽधिकं रुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bāl; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his Aryāsaptasati v. 37 speaks in these terms of Bāna :—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखंडी तथावगच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाधुं बाणी बाणो बभूवति ॥; so हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning.—णः, —ण The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. —Comp. —असनं a bow. —आवलिः-ली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. —आश्रयः a quiver. —मंघा N. of a river said to have been produced by Rāvaṇa's arrow. —गोचरः the range of an arrow. —जालं a number of arrows. —जित् *m* an epithet of Viṣṇu. —तृणः, —धिः a quiver. —पथः the range of an arrow. —पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. —पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow. —हृत्ति *f.*, —मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow —योजनं a quiver. —रेखा a lung wound made by an arrow. —वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. —दृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows.—संधानं the

fitting of an arrow to the bow-string. —सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. —सुता an epithet of Ushā, daughter of Bāna; see उषा. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton.—रः The cotton shrub.—र 1 The jujube. -2 silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right.—रा The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बदरां भवः कृ] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sāriraka Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). —Comp. —सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms.—संबंधः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A. (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वेनधिको बधाधे R. 2. 14; न तथा बाधते रक्तधौ यथा बाधति बावते Subhāsh. ; Me. 53; Ms 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. —Caus. 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. —WITH —अभि 1. to hurt, injure. -2. to vex, harass, torment. —अत् to vex, torment, injure. —परि to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. —सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा [बाध्-भावे धञ्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजस्या सह जुभते मद्वनबाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति S. 1. -3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4; Y. 3. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition. -6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेतुभास or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. —धा Refutation. —Comp. —अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [बाध् पृष्ठ]
1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing.
-2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annul-
ling. -4 Suspending, contradicting,
invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5
Hindering. -कः A particular dis-
ease of women (ऋतुकाले प्रजननशक्ति
प्रतिरोधकः)

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing. -2
Refuting, controverting. -नं [बाध्-
मावे लुट्] 1 Harassing, oppression,
annoyance, disturbance, pain, *S.* 1.
-2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspen-
sion. -4 Refutation, contradiction.
-5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Preclud-
ing. -नः Pain, trouble, anxiety,
disturbance.

बाधित *p. p.* [बाध्-कर्मणि क] 1 Ha-
rassed, oppressed, annoyed. -2 Pain-
ed, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed,
obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested.
-5 Set aside, suspended. -6 Refuted.
-7 (In logic) Contradicted, contra-
dictory; inconsistent (and hence
futile); साधनाभाववत्त्वको बाधितः ;
e. g. वह्निरुत्पन्नः.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubl-
ed. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected
to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3
To be annulled. -Comp. -रेतस् *a.*
impotent.

बाधिर्य Deafness.

बाधिकिन्यः A bastard.

बांधवः [बंधु स्वार्थे इदमर्थे वाङ्] 1
A relation, kinsman (in general);
यस्यार्थास्तस्य बांधवाः *H.* 1; *Ms.* 5.
74, 101; 4. 179. -2 A maternal re-
lation. -3 A friend; यनेभ्यः परो बाधवो
नास्ति लोके Subhāsh. -4 A brother.
-Comp. -जनः relatives, kinsmen
(taken collectively), दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य
बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संसिद्धते *Mk.* 1. 36;
Pt. 4. 78.

बांधव्यः Consanguinity, relationship.

बाध्रवी An epithet of Durgā.

बाध्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Brownish.

बाध्रदारः 1 The kernel of the
mango fruit -2 Tin. -3 A young
shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

बाहि *a.* (ही *f.* [बहि-अण्] Made
of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बाहिद्रथः, बाहिद्रथिः A patronymic
of king Jarāsandha *q. v.*

बाहस्पत *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृहस्पति-अण्]
Related to, descended from or
sacred to Brihaspati.

बाहस्पत्य *a.* [बृहस्पति-यङ्] Relating to
Brihaspati. -त्यः 1 A pupil of
Brihaspati. -2 A follower of Bri-
haspati who taught the rankest
form of materialism, a materialist.

-3 An epithet of Agni. -त्यः 1 The
constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

बाहिण *a.* (जी *f.*) [बहिर्-अण्]
Derived from or relating to a pea-
cock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not
full-grown or developed (of persons
or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा *Ms.*
8. 70, बालाशोकमुपोदरगमुभयं भेदोन्मुखं
तिष्ठति *V.* 2. 7; 80 बालमदारवृक्षः *Me.*
75; *R.* 2. 45; 13. 24. -2 Newly
risen, young (as the sun or its
rays); *R.* 12. 100 -3 New, waxing
(as the moon); उपोष वृद्धि हरिद्व-
दीधितेरुत्पन्नेषादिषु बालचंद्रमाः *R.* 3. 22,
Ku. 3. 29. -4 Puerile. -5 Ignorant,
unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit
for sacrifice). -लः 1 A child, an
infant; बालादपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं);
Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth,
young person. -3 A minor (under
16 years of age); बाल आषोडशाह-
र्षितः Nārada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A
fool, simpleton; *Pt.* 4. 91. -6 (*a.*)
A tail. (*b.*) An elephant's or a horse's
tail. -7 Hair; *Ku.* 1. 48. -8 An
elephant five years old. -9 A kind
of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut
-Comp. -अग्रं the point of a hair.
-अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or
children. -अपत्यं youthful progeny.
-अभ्यासः study during childhood,
early application (to study). -अ-
रुज *a.* red like early dawn. (-णः)
early dawn; morning sun. -अर्कः
the newly-risen sun. *R.* 12. 100.
-अवबोधः, -बाधनं instruction of the
young; *Pt.* 1. -अवस्थ *a.* juvenile
young; *V.* 5. 18. -अवस्था child-
hood. -आतपः morning sunshine.
-हंडुः the new or waxing moon;
Ku. 3. 29. -हृद्गः the jujube tree.
-उपचारः, -चरणं (medical) treat-
ment of children. -उपवीतं 1. a
piece of cloth used to cover the
privities. -2. the sacrificial cord -क-
दली a young plantain tree. -काद
the first book of the Rāmāyana.
-कुंजः, -कुं a kind of young jasmine.
(-वृ) a young jasmine blossom;
अलकं बालकुंजादुत्पिद्धं *Me.* 65. -कुमिः
a louse. -कुण्डः Krishna as a boy.
-क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. -क्री-
डनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1. a ball.
-2. an epithet of Siva. -क्रीडा a
child's play, childish or juvenile
sport. -स्त्रियः a class of divine person
ages of the size of a thumb and pro-
duced from the creator's body and
said to precede the sun's chariot;
(their number is said to be sixty
thousand), *cf.* *R.* 15. 10. -गर्भिणी
a cow with calf for the first time.
-गोपालः ' the youthful cowherd, '

an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-
cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon (or
planetary influence) teasing or in-
juring children. -द्रः a child-slayer,
infanticide. -चंद्रः, चंद्रमस *m.* the
young or waxing moon; *Mā.* 2. 10.
-चरितं 1. juvenile sports -2 early
life or actions; *U.* 6. -चर्यः *N.*
of Kārttikeya. (-वर्) the behavi-
our of a child. -ज *a.* produced
from hair. -जनयः the Khadira
tree. -तंत्र midwifery. -वृणं young
grass. -दलकः the Khadira tree. -धिः
a hairy tail; *St.* 12. 73; *Ki.* 12. 47.
-पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira tree.
-पादया 1. an ornament worn in the
hair when parted. -2. a string of
pearls binding or intertwining the
braid of hair. -पुष्टिका, -पुष्टी, -पुष्टी
a kind of jasmine. -वोधः 1. in-
structing the young. -2. any work
adapted to the capacities of the
young or inexperienced. -भद्रकः a
kind of poison. -भारः a large
bushy tail; बाधेतोल्काशपितृचमरी-
बालभारो द्वाग्निः *Me.* 53. -भावः child-
hood, infancy. -युवः a servant from
childhood. -भेषज्यं a kind of col-
lyrium. -भोज्यः pease. -मृगः a
fawn. -मूलं a young radi h. -मृ-
णालः a tender filament or fibre (of
lotus). -यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred
thread worn across the breast. -राजं
lapis lazuli -रोगः a child's disease.
लता a young creeper, *R.* 2. 10
-लीला child's play, juvenile pas-
time. -वत्सः 1. a young calf. -2. a
pigeon. -त्रायजं lapis lazuli. -वासस्
n. a woollen garment. -वाह्यः a
wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow.
-वैधव्यं child-widowhood. -वयजनं
a chowrie or fly flapper (usually
made of the tail of the yak or *Bos*
Grunniens and used as one of the
royal insignia); यस्यार्थयुक्त गिरिराज-
शब्दं कुर्वति बालवयजनंश्चमर्यः *Ku.* 1. 13;
R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57. -सखि
m. a friend from childhood. -सध्या
early twilight. -साख्यं milk. -तुहृद्
m. a friend of one's youth. -सूर्यः,
-सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. -हत्या in-
fanticide. -हस्तः hairy tail.

बालक *a.* (लिका *f.*) [बाल स्वार्थे क]
1 Childlike, young, not yet full-
grown. -2 Ignorant. -कः 1
A child, boy. -2 A minor (in law).
-3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or block-
head -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail
of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair.
-कं 1 A finger ring. -2 A bracelet.
-Comp -प्रिय *a.* fond of children.
(-या) colocyath or plantain. -हत्या
infanticide.

बालकीय *a.* Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); ज्ञाने तपसो वीर्ये सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1, इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिदीवलद्वरप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Ms. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant बृतकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp. -हृदया female infanticide.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. -2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rustling of leaves.

बालवः The second of the eleven Karapas.

बालिः M. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालि. -Comp. -हृत्, -हृद् m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see बालि.

बालिनी The constellation .Asvini. बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young -3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3 176 -4 Careless. -ज्ञः 1 A fool, block-head. -2 A child, boy. -ज्ञं A pillow.

बालिष्यं 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकः A kind of perfume. बालुका See बालुका.

बालुकी, बालुकी, बालुंगी, A kind of cucumber.

बालुकः A kind of poison.

बालेय a. (ची f.) [बलेयं हितं दह्] 1 Fit for an offering. -2 Tender, soft. -3 Descended from Bali. -यः An ass.

बाल्यं [बालस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परामिव दृष्टिं मदनोद्भवात् R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बाल्लिकाः, बाल्लिकाः, बाल्लिकाः, (m. pl.) N. of a people. -कः 1 A king of the Bālhikas. -2 A horse of the Bālhik breed. -कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Foetida.

बाल्लिः N. of a country (Bālhik). -Comp. -ज a. bred in the Bālhik country, of the Bālhik breed.

बाधुः -बध् [बाधु-पुषो० सत्त्वं पत्वं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कण्ठः संभितबाधुप्रावृत्तिः

कलुषः S. 4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist. -3 iron. -Comp. -अंशु n. tears. -आकुल, -आकुल a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. -उद्भवः the starting of tears. -कण्ठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. -कल a. inarticulate or indistinct through tears. -कुर्दिन a flood of tears. -पूरः a gush or flood of tears; यारं-वारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमे बाधुपूरः Māl. 1. 35. -प्रकरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्हर्षं बाधुप्रकरकलुषामपितवती S. 6. 8. -मोक्षः -मोचनं shedding tears. -विद्रुः a tear-drop. -सदिग्ध a. indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाधुपायते Den. A. 1 To shed tears, weep; तत्किमिति बाधुपायितं भगवत्या Māl. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः 1 The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिङ्गते गताभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 4. -Comp. -बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहुबाहवि.

बाहिक a. (की f.) External, outer. -काः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. -कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाहुः [बाहु कृषयः हः Tr.] 1 The arm; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदे स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The fore foot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सक्षिप्य). -7 The bar of a chariot-pole. -8 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. -ह (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. -Comp. -उत्क्षेपे ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुत्क्षेपं कर्तुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. -कुण्ड, -कुञ्ज a. crippled in the arms. -कुञ्जः a wing (of a bird). -चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. -जः 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. बाहु राजन्यः कुतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. sesamum growing spontaneously. -ज्या a sine (in math.). -जः, -जं, -जाण vant-bras (armour for the arms). -द्वंडः 1. staff-like arm. -2. punishment with the arm or fist. -पाशः 1. a particular attitude in fighting. -2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रतिबाही the opposite sides of a figure. -प्रसारः -प्रसारणं stretching the arms (for embracing &c.). -प्रहरणः a boxer. (-णं) boxing. -फलं (in geom.)

the result for the base sine -बल strength of arm, muscular strength. -सूषण, -सूषण an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. -भेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -मूलं 1. The arm-pit. -2. the shoulder-blade. -युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. -योधः, -योधिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. -लता an arm like a creeper. -अंतरं the breast, bosom. -विक्षेपः 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming -वीर्य strength of arm. -व्यायामः athletic exercise. -शालिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 of Bhīma. -शिखरं th. upper part of the arm, the shoulder. -संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. -सहस्र-भृत् m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्राङ्गन).

बाहुक a. 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. -कः 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुमन् m. An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदंतिन् m. बाहुदंतेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifoldness, variety.

बाहुल a. Manifold. -लः 1 Fire. -2 The month Kārtika. -लं 1 Manifoldness. -2 An armour for the arms, vant-bras. -ली The day of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. -Comp. -ग्रीवः a peacock.

बाहुलकं 1 Manifoldness. -2. The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a terms frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छंदासि.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kārttikeya. बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात् ल्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability).

बाहुश्रुत्यं Erudition, great learning. बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand to hand, in close encounter (बाहुभिर्बाहुभिः प्रहृषेदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं).

बाह्य *a.* [बहिर्भवः अन्तः टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; **विरहः** किमिवाहताय-यद्वा बाह्यविषयैविपश्चितं R. 8. 89; बाह्योद्यान Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46, बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name', *i. e.* the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; अदत्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेखित्वा Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. -3 Excluded from or out of the pale of; जातस्तद्वर्गोरपमा न बाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, outcast. -**ह्यः** 1 A stranger, foreigner; Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. -**ह्यः**, -बाह्येन, -बाह्यतः *ind.* Outside, on the outside, externally.

बा च्यं Traditional teaching of the *Rigveda*.

बिद् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 T ⁱⁿwear, to curse. -2 To shout, exclaim. -3 To address harshly.

बिटकः -कं, बिटका A boil.

बिटं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

बिटं A kind of salt.

बिडालः 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. -**ली** A female cat. -**Comp.** -**पद्**:-**पद्**कं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.

बिडालकः 1 A cat. -2 Application of the ointment to the exterior part of the eye. -**कं** Yellow orpiment.

बिडौजस् *m.* An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.

बिद्, **बिद्** 1 P. (विदति) 1 To split. -2 To divide. -3 To form a part.

बिदलं See बिदल.

बिद्विः A drop.

बिदुः [बिदुः] 1 A drop, small particle; जलबिदुनियतेन क्लमशः पुर्यते घटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिदुरिवाभासि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके घृतबिदुरिवाभासि 7. 34; अथुना (कुतलस्य) बिदुरापि नावरोषितः S. 2. -2 A dot, point. -3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकुपौवमिषा-जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दृष्यन्त्यावेदवः N. 1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure. -7 The dot over a letter representing the अवस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. -10 A peculiar mark like a dot made in cauterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the

eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot, it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Baja' is that of the principal one; अवांतरार्थविच्छेदे बिदुरुच्छेद-कारणे S. D. 319. -**Comp.** -**चित्रकः** the spotted antelope. -**जालं**, -**जालकं** 1. a number of drops. -2. marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. -**चत्रः** 1. a die -2 a chess-board. -**देवः** an epithet of Siva. -**पत्रः** a kind of birch tree. -**रुतं** a pearl. -**रेखकः** 1. an anusvāra. -2. a kind of bird. -**रेखा** a line of dots. -**वासरः** the day of conception.

बिब्वोकः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाकृमियकथालापे बिब्वोकोऽनादरक्रिया Pratāparudra or बिब्वोकस्त्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनिष्ठेऽप्यनादरः S. D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय कश्चिद्विब्वोकैर्विकसद्वासिना परोक्षैः Si. 8. 29. (बिलासैः Malli.). (Also written बिब्वोक and बिब्वोक)

बिभिस्ता A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

बिभिस्तु *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

बिभीषका Frightening, terrifying.

बिभीषण *a.* 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). -**ण**, -**गा** 1 Terrifying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. -**ण**: N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sītā by Ravana and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sītā to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see चिरजीविन्.]

बिभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away; यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या बिभीषिका U. 4. 29.

बिब्रक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. -**हुः** Fire.

बिब्रज्जिषु *a.* Wishing to fry. -**पुः** fire.

बिब्वः -**वं** 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन निजितं तव निलीयते चंद्रविब्वमंडुवरे Subhāsh.; so सूर्यं, रविः &c. -2 Any round or disc-like surface; as in नितंबविब्वः &c. -3 An image, shadow, reflection; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिविब्व to which it is compared). -**वः** A lizard. -**वं** The fruit of a tree (which when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्ताशोकवृक्षा विरोषित-गुणो बिबाधरालककः M. 3. 5; पक्वविबाधरोष्ठि Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. -**Comp.** -**ओष्ठ** *a.* (बिब्वो-चोष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-**ष्ठः**) a lip like the Bimba fruit. -**कलं** the Bimba fruit; उनामुखे बिब्वकला धरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

बिब्वकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

बिब्वटः The mustard plant.

बिब्विका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

बिब्वित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

बिल् 6 P., 10 U. (बिलनि-बिलयति ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

बिलं 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः...प्राप्नोति नखभंगं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina. -**लः** 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -**Comp.** -**ओकस्** *m.* any animal that lives in holes. -**कारिन्** *m.* a mouse. -**योनि** *a.* of the breed of Bila; यन्नाश्वा बिलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. -**वासः** a pole-cat. -**वासिन्** (also बिलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake. -**जाविन्** *m.* any animal living in burrows.

बिलंगमः A serpent, snake.

बिलेशयः 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in burrows. -4 A hare.

बिलम् Ved. A (broken) helmet.

बिल्लं 1 A pit -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल) -3 The plant Asa foetida. -**Comp.** -**सूः** a mother of ten children.

बिल्वः A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple. -**ह्वं** 1 The fruit of this tree. -2 A particular weight (= one pala). -**Comp.** -**द्वः** an epithet of Siva. -**वैशिका** -**पेशी** the shell of the Bilva fruit.

—वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

विल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

विस् 4 P. (विस्थिति) 1 To go, move. -2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. -3 To throw, cast. -4 To split. -5 To grow.

विसं 1 The fibre of a lotus. -2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पाथेय-सुत्तज विसं ग्रहणाय ध्रुवः V. 4. 15; विसमलमज्ञनाय स्वादु पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11; Ku. 3. 37, 4. 29. -Comp. -कंडिका, -कंडिन् m. a small crane. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं, -मखनं a lotus; जञ्जुविसं धृतविकाशिविसमखनाः St. 5. 28. -खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. -ग्रंथिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. -छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -जं a lotus flower, lotus. -तंतुः the lotus-fibre. -नाभिः f. the lotus-plant (प-सिनी). -नासिका a sort of crane. -वल्मन् n. a particular disease of eyelids.

विसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

विसवती A place abounding in lotus-fibres.

विसिनी 1 The lotus plant; Bh. 3. 36. -2 Lotus-fibres. -3 An assemblage of lotuses.

विसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Bīsa q. v.

विस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktika's or gunja's).

विष्णुः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramāṅkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानला-लितः Ku. 5. 15; बीजांजलिः पतति कीदृशुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. -2 A germ, element. -3 Origin, source, cause; बीजमकुतिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. -4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. -5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c.; see S. D. 318. -6 Marrow. -7 Algebra. -8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. -9 Truth, divine truth. -10 A receptacle, place of deposit. -जः The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means. -1. to sow with seed; ग्रामानि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. -2. to plough over after sowing). -Comp. -अक्षरं the first syllable of a Mantra. -अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot; Ku. 3. 13; Pt. 1. 223. (-रौ) seed and sprout. -न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout; see under न्याय. -अध्यक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अपहारिणी a witch. -अश्वः a stallion. -आदिनः,

-पुरः, -पूरकः the citron tree. (-रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. -उत्कृष्टं good seed. -उदकं hail. -उत्तिः f. sowing seed. -कर्तुं m. an epithet of Siva. -कृत् a. producing semen. (-न) an aphrodisiac. -कोशः, -कोषः 1. the seed-vessel. -2. the seed-vessel of lotus. (-शी) a pod, legume. -क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. -गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. -2. the science of Algebra. -गुप्तिः f. a pod, legume. -दर्शकः a stage-manager. -धान्यं coriander. -न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. -पुद्गलः the progenitor of a family. -पूरणः, -पूरणः the citron tree. -पेशिका the scrotum. -प्रदः a procreator, generator. -फलकः the citron tree. -मतिः f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. -मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. -मार्तुका the pericarp of a lotus. -रुहः grain, corn. -वपनं 1. a field. -2. the act of sowing seed. -वरः a kidney-bean. -वायः 1. a sower of seed. -2. sowing seed. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -सुः the earth. -सेक्तुं m. a procreator, progenitor -हरा, -हारिणी a witch

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. -2 A lemon or citron. -3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. -कं Seed.

बीजल a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. -m. 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51. et seq. -2 A father in general. -3 The sun.

बीज्य a. 1 Born from seed. -2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. [बभू स्वर्थे सन्] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; हंत बीभत्समेवाये वर्तते Māl. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. -2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. -3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. -4 Estranged in mind. -5 Loathing, detesting. -6 Sinful, wicked. -स्तः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. -2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry; सुसुप्तस्याविभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236. (e. g. Māl. 5. 16.). -3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्सु a. 1 Loathing, abhorring, detesting. -2 Disgusted. -स्तुः An epithet of Arjuna; (Mb. thus explains the word :—न कुर्यां कर्म बीभत्स दुःखमानः कथंचन । तेन देवमनुष्येषु बीभत्सुति विद्युतः ॥)

बीरिदः Ved. 1 The air. -2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् ind. An imitative word. -Comp. -कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. -2. the cry of an animal.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बुकति, बुकयति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. -2 To speak, talk. -3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः कं 1 The heart. -2 The bosom, chest; बुक्कापातेर्बुक्कतिनिकटे प्रौढ-वाक्येन राधा Udb. -3 Blood. -कः 1 A goat. -2 Time (समय) -का Blood.

बुक्कन् n. The heart.

बुक्कनं - Barking, yelping. -2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कतः A chāṇḍāla.

बुक्का-की The heart.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बोटति, बोटयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुक् 6 P.-(बुडति) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. -2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. -2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुदः 1 A bubble; सततं जातविन-ष्टः पयसामिव बुद्बुदा पयसि Pt. 5. 7. -2 A type of anything very transitory. -3 Embryo five days old : पंचरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुद् 1 U., 4 A (बोधति ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; कमाद्बुद्धं नारद इत्यबोधि सः St. 1. 3; 9 24; नाबुद्धं कल्पमुक्तां वि-हाय जातं तमालमन्यसिपवद्बुद्धं R. 14. 48; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिष्यः स्तनंधयः Bv. 1. 53. -2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यमयं हंसमबोधि नैबधः N. 1. 117; अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुद्धे न बुधो-पनः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. -3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. -4 To heed, attend to. -5 To think, reflect. -6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; दददापि गिरमतर्बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः St. 11. 4; ते च प्रायुर्दुर्ध्वतं बुद्धे चा-दियुष्यः R. 10. 6. -7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शनैर्बोधि सुग्रीवः सोऽलं चित्कर्णनासिकं Bk. 15. 57. -8 To advise, admonish. -Caus. (बोधयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. -2 To teach, communicate, impart. -3 To advise, admonish. -बोधयते हिताहितं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. -4 To revive, restore to life, bring

to senses or consciousness. -5 To remind, put in mind of ; स्मरिष्यति त्वा न स बोधितोऽपि सन् S. 4. 1. -6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.), अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). -8 To cause to expand, open ; मधुरा मधुबोधितमाधवी St. 6. 20 ; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्येव S. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. —Desid. (बुध-बोधिषति-ते, बुधुस्ते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध *p. p.* [बुध-क्] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise ; (see बुद्). —बुद्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. -3 'The enlightened', N. of Śākyasimha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion ; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C. ; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu ; thus Jayadeva says :—निर्दिशति यज्ञविशेषहृद् धृतिजातं सद्य-हृदयं दर्शितपञ्चात केशव धृतबुद्धरीरं जय जगदीशं हरे Gīt. 1). —बुद्धः Knowledge. —Comp. —आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bauddha religion. —उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. —गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. —मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* [बुध-क्तिन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent ; तीक्ष्णा नारदुदा बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109 ; शास्त्रेष्वकुठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge ; बुद्धिरस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power' ; P. I. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind ; मूढः परमस्यनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2 ; so कृपणं, पापं &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling ; दूरात्तमवलोक्यं व्याघ्रबुद्ध्या पलायते H. 3 ; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 'in this belief', अशुक्रोऽशुद्ध्या Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design ; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally', 'purposely', 'deliberately'). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon ; Māl. 4. 10. -10 (In Sān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. —Comp. —अवर्ति *a.* beyond the range or reach

of the intellect. —अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding ; अमातकाले वचने बृहस्पतिरपि वचन् ।

प्रामोति बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं ॥ Pt. 1. 63. —इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय) ; (these are five :—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose ; ओक्ते स्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी ; to these sometimes मनस् is added). —गम्य, —ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of or attainable to intellect. —जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. —तत्त्व the second element of the Sāṅkhyā philosophy. —पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. —पूर्वकं, —पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. —भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. —योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. —लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom ; मारुतस्यार्तगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. —बैभवं strength of intellect. —सशस्त्र *a.* armed with understanding. —शालिन्, —संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. —शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. —सखः, —सहायः a counsellor. —हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता, —स्वं Wisdom, sagacity. बुध *a.* [बुध-क्] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. —धः 1 A wise or learned man ; निगीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथादिधेते न बुधाः सुधामयि N. 1. 1. -2 A god ; N. 1. 1. -3 The planet Mercury ; रक्षस्त्वेनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6. (where बुध has sense 1 also) ; R. 1. 47 ; 13. 76. —धा Spikenard. —Comp —जनः a wise or learned man. —ततः the moon —दिने, —वार, —वासरः Wednesday. —रत्नं an emerald. —सुत an epithet of Purāvas.

बुधान *a.* [बुध-आनच् क्तिव] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, leaked, prudent. -4 Waking. (Ved.) 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुध्य *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy.

-2 To be awaked or roused. बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्न्य in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

बुद्, बुध् 1 U (बुधति-ते, बुधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

बुधुरं Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying a ything.

बुभुक्षित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger ; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्वि करेण भुङ्के Udb.

बुभुक्षु *a.* Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. सुसुक्षु.)

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुत्सु *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभुषा Wish to be or become.

बुभुषु *a.* Wishing to be or become, प्रसुभुषुर्बुध्नन्नयस्य यः Si. 1. 49.

बुक्षु 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge ; बोलयति ध्रुवः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः *f.* Fear (मय).

बुल्व *a.* Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुसति) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

बुसं (चं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.).

बुस्तु 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect, -2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुस्तं 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बुक्कं = बुक्क q. v.

बुहति, बुषी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृह् 1. 1, 6 P. (बृहति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase ; बृहितमस्युवेन Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. —Caus. To cause to grow, nourish. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृहति, बृहयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बृहण *a.* Fostering, nourishing. —णः A kind of sweetmeat. —णं 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant) ; Si. 18. 3.

बृहित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased ; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. —न् The roaring of an elephant ; Si. 12. 15 ; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह 1, 6 P. (बृहति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. With उद् 1. to lift, raise ; Ms. 1. 14 ; Bk. 14. 88. —नि to destroy, remove ; Si. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृह-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky ; Māl. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended ; विलीपद्मोः स बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54.

-3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall; दे-बदारुबृहदुजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-grown. -7 Compact, dense. -8 Eldest, or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud (as sound). —*m.* N. of Vishnu. —*f.* Speech; Si. 2. 68. —*ली* 1 A large lute. -2 The lute of Nārada. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the body between the breast and back-bone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N. of a metre. —*n.* 1 The Veda. -2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brahman. (बृहत्, बृहता *ind.* 1 Greatly, highly. -2 Clearly, brightly) —*Comp.* —अंग, —काय *a.* large-bodied, gigantic. (—गः) a large elephant. —आरण्य, —आरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brahmana. —एल large car-damoms. —कथा N. of a work ascribed to Guṇāḍhya. —काय *a.* big-bodied, bulky, gigantic. —कुक्षि *a.* large-bellied. —केतुः an epithet of Agni. —ग्रहः N. of a country. —गोल a water-melon. —चित्रः the citron tree. —जनः an illustrious person. —जघन *a.* broad-hipped. —जीवन्तिका, —जीवन्ती a kind of plant. —द्वक्त्र a large drum. —तुण्ण 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo cane. —नटः, —नलः, —ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāta. —नलः the arm. —निषिद्ध *a.* large, protuberant. —नेत्र *a.* far-sighted, prudent. —पादलिः the thorn-apple. —पादः the fig-tree. —पालः the Indian fig-tree. —पालिन् *m.* wild cumin. फल *a.* 1. having or bearing large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit or reward. —भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgā. —भासः fire. —भास *a.* very bright, brightly shining. —रथः 1. An epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king, father of Jarāsandha. —वादिन् *a.* talking much, a boaster, swaggerer. —राविन् *m.* a kind of small owl. —अवस् *a.* highly praised, far-famed. —रिक्त् *a.* broad-hipped, having large buttocks.

बृहतिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [बृहतः वाचः पतिः पारस्करादि०] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Tārā by the moon, see under तारा and सोम). -2 The planet Jupiter; बुधबृहस्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. —*Comp.* —पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. —वारः, —वारः Thursday.

वेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्). वेडा A boat.

वेह 1 A. (वेहेते) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

वैजिक *a.* (की०) [बीजेन निवृत्तं ठक्] 1 Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating to conception. -4 Relating to sexual union. —कः A sprout, young shoot. —क 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit. -3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

वेडाल *a.* (ली०) [विडालस्येद अण्] 1 Relating to cat. -2 Peculiar to cats. —*Comp.* —व्रतं 'a cat-like observance,' concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. —व्रतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). —व्रतिकः, —व्रतिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor.

वेदल See वेदल.

वैविकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant, lover; द्वाक्षिण्यं नाम विवोष्टि वैविकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

वैल्व *a.* (ली०) [विल्वस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva trees. —ल्व The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध *a.* Knowing, understanding. —धः [बुध्-भवे चङ्] 1 Perception, knowledge, apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां बुधबोधाय T. S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. -4 Waking up, becoming awake, a waking state, consciousness. -5 Opening, blooming, expanding. -6 Instruction, advice, admonition. -7 A waking, rousing. -8 An epithet, designation. -9 N. of a district. —*Comp.* —अतीत *a.* unknowable, incomprehensible. —कर *a.* one who teaches or informs. (—रः) 1. a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master, by singing appropriate songs, in the morning. -2. an instructor, a teacher. —गम्य *a.* intelligible. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, conscious; cf. अवोधपूर्व S. 5. 2. —वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārttika when Vishnu is supposed to rise from his four months' sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रवेदिनी.

बोधक *a.* (धिका०) [बुध्-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Informing, apprising. -2 Instructing, teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4 Awakening, rousing. —कः 1 A spy. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A minstrel, bard.

बोधन *a.* [बुध्-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] 1 Informing, acquainting. -2 Explaining, indicating. -3 Arousing, waking. -4 Kindling, inflaming. —नः The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5. 21. —नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; भयस्वोश्च तद्दिग्निबोधनं R. 9. 49. -2 Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing, awakening; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमनोभव-बोधनं सममबोधितं Si. 9. 24. -4 Observing, perceiving. -5 Waking, being awake. -6 Making attentive. -7 Burning incense. —नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep. -2 Long pepper. -3 Understanding, knowledge.

बोधयितु *m.* 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A waker.

बोधान *a.* [बुध्-आनच्] Wise, prudent. —नः 1 A wise man. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

बोधिः [बुध्-इत्] 1 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. -2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. -3 The sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An epithet of Buddha. —*Comp.* —सत्, —दुसः, —बुधः the sacred fig-tree. —दुः an *arhat* (of the Jainas). —सत्तः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation; (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधैर्बलसितैरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः Māl. 10. 21.

बोधित *p. p.* [बुध्-णिच्-क] 1, Made known, informed, apprised. -2 Re-minded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधित्व *a.* [बुध्-णिच्] 1 Knowing, familiar with. -2 Acquainting, informing, making known. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य *a.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Intelligible, perceivable. -3 To be informed, instructed &c.

बोद्ध *a.* (ली०) [बुध्-ङि-अण्] 1 Relating to Buddha or understanding. -2 Relating to Buddha. —द्वः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha.

बोधः [बुध्-अण्] 'Budha's son,' as epithet of Purūravas.

बोधायनः N. of an ancient writer. ब्रह्मः 1 The sun. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A day. -4 The arka plant. -5 Lead (*m. p.*). -6 A horse. -7 An epithet of Śiva or Brahmā. -8 The point of an arrow.

ब्रह्मन् *n.* [ईह-मनिन् नकारस्याकारे ऋते रक्व; cf. Un. 4. 145] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्ति तावन्नित्यमुद्रमुद्रमुद्रस्वभाव सर्वज्ञ सर्वशक्तिमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.); समीचीनता दृष्टिर्ब्रह्मवचनमपि ब्रह्म मन्ते Bh.; 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable *om*; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brāhmanical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. -7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious penance or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity; ज्ञाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brāhmaṇa. -16 Truth. -*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahman the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Ramayana) Brahma sprang from ether; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatī. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of

them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. -2 A Brāhmaṇa; S. 4. 3. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four *Ratnajas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the seven Prajāpatis:—मरीचि, अग्नि, अंगिर, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Brihaspati. -10 Of Siva. —*Comp.* —अक्षर the sacred syllable *om*. —अंगयुः 1. A horse. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). —अञ्जलिः 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda). —अंड 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; ब्रह्मांडच्छब्दः Dk. 1. 'पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —अदि(दि)-जाता an epithet of the river Godāvarī. —अविगमः, अविगमनं study of the Vedas. —अमसु *n.* the urine of a cow. —अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. —अयणः -नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. —अरण्य 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. —अर्पणं 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the Śrāddha in which no Pindas or rice-balls are offered. —अक्षि a missile presided over by Brahman. —आत्मवृः a horse. —आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahman; ब्रह्मानन्दसाक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31. —आरंभः beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. —आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drishadvatī (north-west of Hastināpura); सरस्वतीद्रिषद्वयोर्देवनद्योर्द्वंद्वं तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं पचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me. 48. —आसनं a particular position for profound meditation. —आहुतिः *f.* 1. the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas. —उज्जता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अधीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.) —उत्तर *a.* 1. treating principally of Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brāhmaṇas. —उद्यं explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. —उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. —पैतृ *m.* the Palāsa tree. —कषिः (ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मकषिः, a Brā-

hmanical sage. —देशः N. a district; (कुरुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः शूरसेनकाः। एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तविस्तरः Ms. 2. 19). —ओदनः -नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. —कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvatī. —करः a tax paid to the priestly class. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the religious duties of a Brāhmaṇa. -2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. —कला an epithet of Dāksāyana (who dwells in the heart of men). —कल्पः an age of Brahman. —कांडं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge —काष्ठः the mulberry tree. —कुर्वं a kind of penance; अहोरात्रोपविता भूत्वा पौर्णिमास्या विभोक्तः। पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातः ब्रह्मकुर्वन्मिति स्मृतम् ॥ —कुत् *a.* one who prays. (-*m.*) an epithet of Viṣṇu. —कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas; क्षात्रो धर्मः अत्र इव तद्धं ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9. —कुतः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. —गोलः the universe. —गौरव respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bs. 9. 76 (ना भूत्तोवो ब्राह्मः पादा इति) —ग्रंथिः N. of a particular joint of the body. —ग्रहः, पिशाचः, घुरषः, -रक्षस् *n.*, -राक्षसः a kind of ghost the ghost of a Brāhmaṇa, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others, and the property of Brāhmaṇas; (परस्य योषितं ह्रवा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च। अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212, cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). —घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. —घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. —घोषः 1. recital of the Vedas. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. —हः the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. —चर्यं 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविद्वत्-ब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. -2. religious study, self-restraint. -3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (-*यः*) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचरिन् (-*र्या*) chastity, celibacy. —चर्या a vow of chastity. —स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence —चारिकं the life of a religious student. —चारिन् *a.* 1. studying the Vedas. -2. practising continence or chastity. (-*m.*) 1. a religious student, a Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. -2.

one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Skanda. —**ब्रह्मिणी** 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. —**जः** an epithet of Kārttikeya. —**जन्मन्** *n.* 1. spiritual birth. -2. investiture with the sacred thread. —**जारः** the paramour of a Brāhmana's wife. —**जीविन्** *a.* living by sacred knowledge. (—*m.*) a mercenary Brāhmana (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brāhmana who lives by sacred knowledge. —**ज्ञः**, **ज्ञानिन्** *a.* one who knows Brahman. (—*ज्ञः*) 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Vishnu. —**ज्ञानं** true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahman. —**ज्येष्ठः** the elder brother of Brahman. —**ज्योतिस्** *n.* 1. the light of Brahman or the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Siva. —**तत्त्व** the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —**तेजस्** *n.* 1. the glory of Brahman. -2. Brāhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmana. —**दः** a spiritual preceptor. —**दंडः** 1. the curse of a Brāhmana. -2. a tribute paid to a Brāhmana. -3. an epithet of Siva. —**दानं** 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —**दायः** 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. -3. the earthly possession of a Brāhmana. —**दायादः** 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmana. -2. the son of a Brāhmana. —**दारुः** the mulberry tree. —**दिनं** a day of Brahman. —**देव** *a.* married according to the Brāhma form of marriage. —**दैत्यः** a Brāhmana changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मघ्न. —**द्विषः**, **द्वेषिन्** *a.* 1. hating Brāhmanas. -2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —**द्वेषः** hatred of Brāhmanas. —**धर** *a.* possessing sacred knowledge. —**नदी** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**नाभः** an epithet of Vishnu. —**निर्वाणं** absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**निष्ठ** *a.* absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (—*ष्ठः*) the mulberry tree. —**नीडं** the resting-place of Brahman. —**पदं** 1. the rank or position of a Brāhmana. -2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. —**पवित्रः** the Kusa grass. —**परिषद्** *f.* an assembly of Brāhmanas. —**पादपः**, —**पत्रः** the Palāsa tree. —**पारायणं** a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. —**प्राज्ञः** *N.* of a missile presided over

by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. —**पितृ** *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —**पुत्रः** 1. a son of Brahman. -2. *N.* of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (—*त्री*) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**पुरं** the heart. —**पुरः**, —**पुरी** 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). -2. *N.* of Benares. —**पुराणं** *N.* of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —**पुरुषः** a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs). —**प्रलयः** the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —**माप्तिः** *f.* absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**भयुः** 1. contemptuous term for a Brāhmana, an unworthy Brāhmana (cf. Mar. भट्ठा); M. 4; V. 2. -2. one who is a Brāhmana only by caste, a nominal Brāhmana. —**बीजं** 1. the mystic syllable *om*. -2. the mulberry tree. —**भ्रुवः**, —**भ्रवाणः** one who pretends to be a Brāhmana. —**भवनं** the abode of Brahman. —**भागः** 1. the mulberry tree. -2. the share of the chief priest. —**भावः** absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**भावनं** imparting religious knowledge. —**भुवनं** the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. —**भूत** *a.* become one with Brahman, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. —**भूतिः** *f.* twilight. —**भूर्** 1. identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूर् गतिमाज्ञान R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. -2. Brahmanahood, the state or rank of a Brāhmana. —**भूयस्** *n.* absorption into Brahman. —**मंगल-देवता** an epithet of Lakṣmī. —**महः** a festival in honour of Brāhmanas. —**मित्र** *a.* having Brāhmanas for friends. —**मीमांसा** the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. —**सृति** *a.* having the form of Brahman. —**सूर्यभूत** *m.* an epithet of Siva. —**मेखलः** the Munja plant. —**यज्ञः** one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञ Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्यापनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). —**योगः** cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. —**योनि** *a.* 1. sprung from Brahman; युरुणा ब्रह्मयोनिना R. 1. 64. (—*निः*) *f.* 1. original source in Brahman. -2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. —**रथ** *a.* intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; Ms. 10. 74. —**रत्नं** a valuable present made to a

Brāhmana. —**रक्ष** an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. —**राक्षसः** see ब्रह्मघ्न. —**रातः** an epithet of Suka. —**राशिः** 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. -2. an epithet of Parāsurāma. —**रसिः** *f.* a kind of brass. —**रे-** (ले)खा-लिखित-लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. —**लोकः** the world of Brahman. —**वक्तृ** *m.* an expounder of the Vedas. —**वक्ष्य** knowledge of Brahman. —**वधः**, —**वध्या**, —**दृष्ट्या** the murder of a Brāhmana. —**वर्चस्** *n.* 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37, 4. 94. -2. the inherent sanctity or power of Brāhmana; S. 6. —**वर्चसिन्**, —**वर्चसिन्** *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (—*m.*) an eminent or holy Brāhmana. —**वर्तः** see ब्रह्मवर्त. —**वर्धनं** copper. —**वादिन्** *m.* 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Māl. 1. -2. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. (—*नी*) an epithet of Gāyatrī. —**वासः** the abode of Brāhmanas. —**विद्**, —**विद्** *a.* knowing the Supreme Spirit. (—*m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher. —**विद्या**, —**विद्वन्** knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —**विं(विं)दुः** a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas. —**विवर्धनः** an epithet of Vishnu. —**वृक्षः** 1. the Palāsa tree. -2. the Udumbara tree. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* livelihood of Brāhmana. —**वृद्धं** an assemblage of Brāhmanas. —**वेदः** 1. knowledge of the Vedas. -2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahman. -3. the Veda of the Brāhmanas (opp. सुवेद) -4. *N.* of the Atharvaveda. —**वेदिन्** *a.* knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. —**वैवर्त** *N.* of one of the eighteen Purāṇas —**व्रतं** a vow of chastity. —**शाला** 1. the hall of Brahman. -2. a place for reciting the Vedas. —**शासनं** 1. a decree addressed to Brāhmanas. -2. a command of Brahman. -3. the command of a Brāhmana. -4. instruction about sacred duty. —**शिरसः**, —**शीर्षं** *n.* *N.* of a particular missile. —**संसद्** *f.* an assembly of Brāhmanas. —**सती** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**सत्रं** 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (= ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.). -2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**सवि-** *a.* offering the sacrifice of prayer. —**सदस** *n.* the residence of Brahman. —**सभा** the hall or court of Brahman. —**संभव** *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (—*वः*) *N.* of Narada. —**सर्पः**

a kind of snake. —सवः distillation of Soma. —सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; of ब्रह्मयज. —साष्टिका identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. —सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. —सुतः 1. N. of Narada, Marichi &c. —2. a kind of Ketu. —सुतः 1. N. of Aniruddha. —2. N. of the god of love. —सुतः 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brahmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder. —2. the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyana. —सूत्रिन् a. invested with the sacred thread. —सुज् m. an epithet of Siva. —स्त्वः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. —स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. —स्थानः the mulberry tree. —स्व the property or possessions of a Brahmana. Y. 3. 212. °हस्तिन् a. stealing a Brahmana's property. —स्वरूप a. of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. —हस्य, —वयः Brahmanicide, killing a Brahmana. —हन् a. murdering a Brahmana. —हुत one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. —हृदयः —यं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्य a. [ब्रह्मणे हितः] 1 Relating to Brahman. —2 Relating to Brahmā or the creator. —3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. —4 Fit for a Brahmana. —5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brahmana. —पयः 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. —2 The mulberry tree. —3 The palm tree. —4 Munja grass. —5 The planet Saturn. —6 An epithet of Vishnu. —7 Of Karttikeya. —पया An epithet of Durga. —Comp. —देवः an epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मण्वत् m. An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता-त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —2 Divine nature. —3 Godhead. —4 The state of a Brahmana, Brahmanhood.

ब्रह्ममय a. 1 Consisting of or derived from the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; उवल-क्षिव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. —2 Fit for a Brahmana. —यं A missile: presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् a. Possessed of Spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् ind. 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. —2 To the care of Brahmanas.

ब्रह्मणी 1 The wife of Brahman. —2 An epithet of Durga. —3 A kind of perfume (=रेणुका). —4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् a. Relating to Brahman. —m. An epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ a. Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमाधाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठमेव स्व-तनुमसूतं R. 13. 28. —डा An epithet of Durga.

ब्रह्मि N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्रह्मज्ञयः 1 An epithet of Karttikeya. —2 Of Vishnu.

ब्रह्म a. (ह्री f.) [ब्रह्मण इदं तेन ग्रीक वा अण् टिलोपः] 1 Relating to Brahmā or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. —2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brahmanas. —3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. —4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. —5 Holy, sacred, divine. —6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत् (see ब्राह्मसुहृत्), or a missile. —7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. —ह्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him; (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते इत्यलङ्कृत Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. —2 N. of Narada. —3 Quicksilver. —4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आहूतानां गुरुकुलात् विप्रानां पूजको भवेत् । नृपाणामक्षयो ह्येव ब्राह्मो यमो विधीयते ॥ —ह्यं 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. —2 Holy or sacred study. —3 N. of a Purana. —4 N. of the constellation Rohini. —Comp. —अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. —देया a girl to be married according to the Brahman form. —सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रिश्च पश्चिमे यामे सुहृत् ब्राह्म उच्यते); cf. ब्राह्म सुहृत् किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुहृत् कुमारं R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मण a. (णी f.) [ब्रह्म वेदं शुद्धं चैत-न्यं वा वेत्त्यधीति वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brahmana. —2 Befitting a Brahmana. —3 Given by a Brahmana. —4 Relating to religious worship. —5 One who knows Brahman. —णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brahmana (born from the mouth of the Purusha); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारेर्द्धिज उच्यते । विद्यया याति विप्रस्य त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेनाद्युत्पन्नं स्वाध्यायेन श्रुतेन च । एभिर्भुक्ती हि यस्तिष्ठेन्निर्यस्य स द्विज उच्यते). —2 A priest, theologian. —3 An epithet of Agni. —4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. —णं 1 An assemblage or society of Brahmanas. —2 That portion of the

Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda. —3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion (regarded as Śruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves) Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas :—देतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशितकी or सांख्यार्यन belonging to the Rīgveda; जतपथ to the Yajurveda, पंचविज and षड्विज and six more, to the Sāmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda. —4 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. —Comp. —अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmaṇas, insult to Brāhmaṇas; ब्राह्मणा-तिक्रमत्यागो भवतमेव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. —अपाश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmaṇas. —अश्रुपपत्तिः f. protection or preservation of or kindness shown to a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मक a. belonging to Brāhmaṇas. —ह्यः the slayer of a Brāhmaṇa. —चांडालः 1. a degraded or outcast Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. —2. the son of a Śūdra father by a Brāhmaṇi woman. —जातं, —जातिः f. the Brāhmaṇa, caste. —जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmaṇa; अश्रुपपन-मथ्यन यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट् कर्मण्ययजन्मनः ॥ षण्णां तु कर्मणामस्य त्रीणि कर्माणि जीविका । याजनाश्रयाने चैव विशुद्धीच प्रतिग्रहः ॥ —द्रव्यं, —स्वं a Brāhmaṇa's property. —निद्रकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmaṇas. —मियः N. of Vishnu. —ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa, one who is a Brāhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बह्वो ब्राह्मणब्रुवा निवसन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. —भूषिष्ठ a. consisting for the most part of Brāhmaṇas. —वधः the murder of a Brāhmaṇa, Brāhmaṇicide. —संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmaṇa (only in name). —2 A family of such a Brāhmaṇa. —3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता-त्वं The state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा ind. Among Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् ind. In the possession of Brāhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणाच्छासिन् m. N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called Brahman g.v.

ब्राह्मणाधनः A Brāhmana descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmana caste. -2 The wife of a Brāhmana. -3 Intellect; (बुद्धि according to नलिकंठ). -4 A kind of lizard. -5 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. —गामिन् m. the paramour of a Brāhmana woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Befitting a Brāhmana —प्यः An epithet of the planet Saturn. —प्यं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmana, priestly or sacerdotal character, सत्य इये ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of spe ch. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohini. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 A woman married according to the Brāhma

form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brāhmana. -10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. -Comp. —कद्: a species of bulbous plant. —पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmi, see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मन् a. (स्त्री f.) [ब्रह्मण इदं व्यञ्ज] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Brāhmanas. —ह्यञ् 1 Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). -2 Worship of the Brāhmanas. -Comp. —सुहृत्—ब्राह्मणसुहृत् q. v. —हृत् hospitality to guests; see बल्यज्ञ; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू) 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तां....ब्रूया एवं Me. 101; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं ब्रूया ब्रूते स्म विश्वः Bk. 6. 8; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk. किं स्वां प्रति ब्रूहे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say

or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रूयामि S. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate; ब्रूवते हि फलेन साधवे न तु कठेन निजोपयैगितां N. 2. 48; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मङ्गलाम्या ब्रूयति Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate; छंदसि दक्षा ये कवयस्तन्मणिमध्यं ते ब्रूवते Śrut. 15. -5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नात्. -6 To call or profess one-self to be. —WITH अह् to say, speak, declare. —निष् to explain, derive. —प्र to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. —प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply, प्रत्यब्रवीच्चवेन R. 2. 42. —वि 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रूव, ब्रूवाण a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in ब्राह्मणब्रूव, क्षत्रियब्रूव &c.

ब्रूलेकं A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural; cf. अय and पद्. —भं 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. -Comp. —ईशः, ईशः the sun. —कक्षः the path of the asterisms. —गणः, वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac. -3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. —गोलः the starry sphere. —चक्रं, पञ्जरः, -मंडलं the Zodiac. —नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. —रतिः the moon. —दृक्कः an astrologer.

भक्तिका A cricket.

भक्त p. p. [भृ-क्त] 1 Distributed, allotted assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Hoping a part of, belonging to.

-8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). —क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. —क्तं 1 A share, portion. -2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. -Comp. —अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. —उपसायकः a cook. —कंसः a dish of food. —क्षरः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. —क्षरः a cook. —छंदः appetite. —ज्व नectar. —तुर्यं a musical instrument played during meals. —द, दातु, दायक a supporter, maintainer. —दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. —मंडः the scum of boiled rice. —रुचिः f. appetite. —रोचन a stimulating appetite. —वत्सल a kind to worshippers or devotees. (-लः) N. of Vishnu. —शालः 1. an audi-

ence chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2. a dining-hall.

—सिक्थं = भक्तमंड q. v. **भक्तिः** f. [भृ-क्ति] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, portion, share. -3 (a) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 63; Mu. 1. 15. (b) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; भवति विरलभक्तिर्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74. -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; आवद्धसुकाफलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10. 94; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विराचतां भूमिर्भगे गजस्य Me. 19; R. 13. 55, 75; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. -Comp. —छेदः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration; Me. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishnu. a. —नम्र making a humble obeisance. —पूर्व, पूर्वकं ind. devoutly, reverentially. —भाज् a. 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. —मार्गः the way of devotion. i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attain-

ment of final emancipation an eternal bliss. —योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. —रसः a sense of devotion. —रागः affection, deep devotion. —वादः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक *a.* Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Devout, having pious faith. —2 Loyal devoted or attached, faithful, loyal. —3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल *a.* Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तु *a.* 1 An adorer, a worshipper. —2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष 10. U. (भक्षयति-ने, भक्षित) 1 To eat, devour ; यथाभिषं जले मत्स्यै-भक्षयते स्वापदेष्टुं च Pt. 1. —2 To use up, consume. —3 To waste, destroy. —4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. —2 Food. —3 Drink, drinking (Ved.) —Comp. —कारः a cook. —पत्रा betel pepper.

भक्षक *a.* (भिक्षा *f.*) [भक्ष-ण्वल्] 1 One who eats or lives upon. —2 Gluttonous, voracious. —कः Food.

भक्षण *a.* (भि *f.*) Eating, one who eats or devours. —ण [भक्ष-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. —2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय *a.* Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. —2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, devoured. —2 Slurred over. —त Food. —Comp. —शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य *a.* [भक्ष-कर्मणि ण्यत्] Eatable, fit for food. —क्ष्य 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also) ; भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपक्षेरेव कारणं H. 1. 55 ; Ms. 1. 113. —2 Water. —Comp. —कारः (also भक्ष्यकारः) a baker, cook. —वस्तु *n.* eatables, victuals.

भगः [भङ्-व] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun ; the sun. —2 The moon. —3 A form of Siva. —4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness ; आस्ते भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br. ; भगमिदं वायुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो वृद्धः Y. 1. 282. —5 Affluence, prosperity. —6 Dignity, distinction. —7 Fame, glory. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 Excellence, distinction. —10 Love, affection. —11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. —12 The pudendum muliebre ; Y. 3. 88 ; Ms. 9. 237. —13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (धर्म). —14 Effort, exertion. —15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. —16 Final beatitude.

—17 Strength. —18 Omnipotence ; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses). —19 N. of an Aditya presiding over love and marriage. —20 Knowledge. —21 Desire, wish. —22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight Siddhis or powers of Siva ; see अणिमम्. —ग 1 The asterism called उत्तराफल्गुनी. —2 The perineum of males. —Comp. —अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. —आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. —प्रः an epithet of Siva. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity presiding over marriage. —देवता *a.* conferring conjugal felicity (-ते) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —चन्द्रनः an epithet of Vishnu. —नेत्रपद्मः an epithet of Siva. —भक्षकः a pander, procurer. —वेदं प्रोclaiming matrimonial felicity. —हन् *m.* N. of Vishnu.

भगद्वरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. —2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages) ; अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5 ; भगवत्परवानचं जनः R. 8. 81 ; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. —3 Fortunata (Ved.). —*m.* 1 God, a deity. —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 Of Siva. —4 Of Jina. —5 Of Buddha. —Comp. —गीत N. of a celebrated sacred work, (it is an episode of the great Bhārata and purports to be a dialogue between Kṛishṇa and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgā. —2 Of Lakshmi. —3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu.

भगलं A skull.

भगालिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् *a.* (भि *f.*) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. —2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिवार A sister.

भगिनी [भगं यत्नः अंशो वा विनादीनां द्रव्य-दानेऽस्त्यस्याः इति ङीष्] 1 A sister. —2 A fortunate woman. —3 A woman in general. —Comp. —पतिः, —भर्तु *m.* a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —Comp. —पथः, —प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha,

used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —सुत an epithet of the Ganges.

भङ्ग *p. p.* [भङ्-क] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. —2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. —3 Checked, arrested, suspended. —4 Marred, impaired. —5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished ; U. 5. —6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भङ्ग). —गन् Fracture of the leg. —Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of the moon. —आपन् *a.* one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आश *a.* disappointed ; Bh. 2. 84 ; frustrated ; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह *a.* broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम *a.* foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled ; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातासपि भङ्गोद्यमः H. 2. 165. —क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression ; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. —चेष्ट *a.* disappointed, frustrated. —द्वर्ष *a.* humbled, crest-fallen. —निद्र *a.* whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व *a.* suffering from a pain in the sides. —पृष्ठ *a.* 1. having a broken back. —2. coming in front. —प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. —2. absence of regularity or symmetry ; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promises. —मनस् *a.* discouraged, disappointed. —मनोरथ *a.* disappointed in expectations ; Ku. 5. 1. —नान *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. —व्रत *a.* faithless in one's vows ; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प *a.* one whose designs are frustrated. —संघिकं butter-milk.

भङ्गी A sister.

भंका (गा) री A gad-fly.

भंक्तिः *f.* Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [भङ् भावदौ षञ्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing ; वार्यंगलाभं द्वव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. —2 A break, fracture, breach. —3 Plucking off, lopping ; आम्बकलिकाभंग S. 6. —4 Separation, analysis. —5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion ; पुष्पोच्छेद्यः पल्लवभंगमिन्नः Ku. 3. 61 ; R. 16. 16. —6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin ; as in राज्य, सत्त्व &c. —7 Breaking up, dispersion ; याज्ञाभग Māl. 1. —8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout ; Pt. 4. 41 ; Si. 16. 72. —9 Failure, disappointment, frustration ; R. 2. 42, आशामंग &c. —10 Rejection, refusal ; Ku. 1. 52. —11 A chasm, fissure. —12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance ; निद्रा, गति &c. —13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. —14 Taking to flight, flight. —15 (*a.*) A bend, fold. (*b.*) A wave. —16 Contraction, bending

knitting; श्रीवर्धनाभिरामे S. 1. 7; so धुर्धरा U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory of round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp. -Comp. -नयः removal of obstacles. -वासः turmeric. -सार्थः a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भंगा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. -कटे the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-गी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दुर्भंगीभिः प्रथम-मथुरासंगमे चुञ्चिताञ्जलि U. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यतरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते कथ्यते &c; यद्भंगिनिवारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पाञ्चजन्यप्रति-विम्बभंग्या धाराभस्तः केनमिव व्यनाक्ते Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step, R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. -भक्तिः f. division into a series of waves or wavelike steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तद्वपि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिमत् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमन् m. 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिलः A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर a. [भङ्ग्युर] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आभरणताः प्रणयाः कापास्तरक्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 188; Si. 16. 72. -3 Change-ful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled; झञ्झिखलि तव भाति भंगुरम् Gtt. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. -रः The bend of a river. -Comp. -निश्चयः a. vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्यः A field of hemp.

भङ्ग I. 1 U. (भङ्गति-ते but usually Atm. only; वमाज्, भङ्गे, अमाक्षिद्, अमक, भङ्गति-ते, भङ्ग) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide, भङ्गेनैवैतत्किञ्चिदपि Ma. 9. 104; न तत्पुत्रैर्भङ्गिस्तथि 209, 115; (b) To assign, allot, apportion; वायव्रीमन्नेभ्यः भङ्गत् Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; विषयं वा भङ्गते शीले Ma. 10,

59. -3 To accept, receive; Māl. 5. 25. -4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलालं भङ्गे Ku. 179; मातर्लक्ष्मि भङ्गस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथ-मपक्रुष्टोपि भङ्गते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भङ्गे धर्मेनानुरः R. 1. 21; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain, विधुरपि भङ्गतेतरां कलकं Bv. 1. 74; न भङ्गिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; व्यक्तिं भङ्गत्यापगाः S. 7. 8; अभितसम-योपि मादृशं भङ्गते केव कथा शरीरेषु R. 8. 43; Māl. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve; R. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship (as a god). -8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भङ्गते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to; Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court (affection). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress (food). -20 To employ, engage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected :-- e. g. निद्रां भङ्ग to go to sleep; मूर्छां भङ्ग to swoon; भावं भङ्ग to show love for &c. &c.) -Caus. 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pursue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the caus. of भङ्ग I) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

भङ्गकः [भङ्ग्युक्] 1 A divider, distributor. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भङ्गन [भङ्ग-लुट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adoration, worship. -4 Waiting or attending upon.

भङ्गमान a. 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoying. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भङ्ग I. 7 P. (भङ्गति, भङ्गे, अमाक्षि-त्, भङ्गति, भङ्गे, भङ्ग desid. विभङ्गति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भङ्गजिम्बुसर्वपादाः Bk. 6. 38; भङ्गत्वा शुजौ 4. 3; भङ्गजुर्वलपानि च 3. 22; य-नुरभाजि यत्त्वचा R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भङ्गकस्युपवनं कलिः Bk. 9. 2. -3 To make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint. baffle; पिनाकिना भङ्गमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, sus-

pend; as in भङ्गनिद्रः. -6 To defeat, vanquish; शत्रूणि रामः परिहृय रानाक्ष-त्रायथाऽभङ्ग्यत स द्विजैः N. 22. 133. WITH अव to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. -प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2 to stop, arrest, suspend. -3 to frustrate, disap- point. -II. 10. N. (भङ्गयति-ते) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भङ्गक a. (जिक् f.) [भङ्ग-लुट्] Break- ing, dividing.

भङ्गन a. (नी f.) [भङ्ग-लुट् लुट् वा] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Caus- ing violent pain. -न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तद्विदितभयभङ्गनाय यूना Gtt. 10. -3 Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrat- ing. -5 Checking, interrupting, dis- turbing. -6 Afflicting, paining. -नः Decay of the teeth.

भङ्गनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contor- tion of the lips.

भङ्गरुः A tree growing near a temple.

भङ्गा N. of Durgā.

भट्ट I. 1 P. (भटति, भटति) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To hire. -3 To receive wages. -II. 10. U. (भटयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भट्टः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भट्टासुरीतुरी N. 1. 12; वादिचक्रवर्तिभट्टे भट्टस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. -टा Coloquintida (इद्रावर्णी).

भट्टि a. Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [भट्-लृट्] 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in address- ing princes.) -2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; so कुमारिल-भट्टः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrist; क्षत्रियद्विषक-न्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1. a title given to learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. -प्रयागः प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टारः a. [भट्टो स्वाभिमुख्यति, भट्-अच्] 1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with pro- per names; as in भट्टारहरिचन्द्रस्य पञ्च- बंधो दृषायते Hch. -रः A noble lord;

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above. -कः 1 A sage, saint. -2 The sun. -3 A god, deity. -4 (In dramas) A king. -5 An epithet applied to great and learned, men. -Comp. -वारः, -वासरः Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady. -2 A goddess, tutelary deity

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). -2 A lady of high rank. -3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भट्टिलः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणति) 1 To say, speak, पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितव्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. -2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभाभाषीत् N. 10. 59. -3 To name, call. -4 To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking-speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येषामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं Gt. 7; इव रसभणने *ibid.*

भेद I. 1 A (भेदते) 1 To chide, upbraid. -2 To mock, deride. -3 To speak. -4 To jest, joke. -II. 10 U. (भेदयति) 1 make fortunate. -2 To cheat (properly भद्). -3 To be fortunate. -4 To do an auspicious act.

भेदः [भेद-अच्] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime; जया वेदस्य कर्तारो भेदधूर्तपिशाचकाः Sarva S. -2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भट्ट. -Comp. -तप, शिवम् *m.* a pseudo-ascetic. -हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भेदकः A species of wag-tail.

भेदनं [भेद-लुट्] 1 Mail, armour. -2 War, battle. -3 Mischievous, wickedness.

भेदि-ही *f.* [भेद-इ] A wave.

भेदिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate -लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. -2 A messenger. -3 A workman, artisan. -4 The Sirisha tree.

भेदतः [Un. 3. 130] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भेदतं तिथिरेव न ह्युच्यते Mu. 4. -2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भेदाकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [भेद-रच् नि० नलोपः Un. 2. 28] 1 Good happy, prosperous. -2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रमुख. -3 Foremost, best, chief; एषु भद्रं विजिह्वारिभद्रः B. 14. 31. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Kind, gracious,

excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. -6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. -7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. -8 Beloved, dear. -9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. -इ 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवत् भूयसे संगलाय Māl. 1. 3, 6 7; स्वयं विवरतु भद्रं भूयसे संगलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense, सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यतु, भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. -2 Gold. -3 A fragrant grass. -4 Iron, steel. -5 The seventh Karana. -इः 1 A bullock. -2 A species of wag-tail. -3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. -4 An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9 258. -5 N. of Siva. -6 An epithet of mount Meru. -7 The Devadāru tree. -8 A kind of *Kadamba*. (भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं shaving). -Comp. -अंगः an epithet of Balarām. -अश्वः N. of a Drīpa. -आकार, -आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. -आत्मजः a sword. -आश्रयः the sandal tree. -आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. -2. a particular posture in meditation. -ईशः an epithet of Siva. -एला large cardamoms. -कपिलः an epithet of Siva. -कारक *a.* propitious. -काली N. of Durgā. -काष्ठं the tree called Devadāru. -कुंभः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. -गणितं the construction of magical diagrams. -घटः-घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn -द्वार *m.*, *n.* a sort of pine. -नामद् *m.* 1. a wag-tail. -2. the wood-pecker. -पीठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. -2. a kind of winged insect. -चलनः an epithet of Balarāma. -मुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. (-खी) good lady; V. 2. -सुगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. -रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. -वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. -शाखः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -अयं, -अयं sandal-wood. -श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. -सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. -2 Handsome, beautiful. -कः 1 The Devadāru tree. -2 A kind of bean.

भद्रकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. -*n.* The Devadāru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow. -2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. -3 The celestial Ganges. -4 N. of various plants. -5 N. of Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishna and Balarām. -Comp. -अयं sandal-wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. -2 = भद्रा (2) above.

भन 1 P. (भनति) 1 To worship. -2 To cry, shout, resound.

भेद I. 1 A. (भेदते) 1 To tell a good news. -2 To be glad. -3 To be fortunate. -4 To be excellent. -5 To honour, worship. -6 To shine. -II. 10 U. (भेदयति) 1 To do an auspicious act. -2 To cause to thrive.

भेदिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. -2 Tremulous motion. -3 A messenger (*m.*?)

भेभः 1 A fly. -2 Smoke.

भेभरालिका, भेभराली 1 A gadfly. -2 gnat.

भेभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं [विभेयस्मात्, भी-अपादान अच्] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (oft. with abl.).; भोने रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते दृगालादयं Bh. 3. 35. यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. -2 Fright, terror; जगद्भयं &c. -3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं। आगतं तु भयं विक्षय नरः कुपयिष्यति H. 1. 57. -4 The sentiment of fear; see भयानक below; रोदृशकस्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्याजं भयं S. D. 6. -यः Sickness, disease. -Comp. -अश्वित, -आक्रान्त *a.* overcome with fear. -अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear. (-हः) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a king. -आतुर, -आतुर *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. -आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. -2. risky; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -उत्तर *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. -एकप्रवण *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. -कंपः tremour of fear. -कर (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful. -2. dangerous, perilous; so भयकारक, भयकृत्. -कृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -डिडिम *a.* a drum used in battle. -दातृ *a.* a deliverer from fear. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. fearful. -2. intimidating. -द्रुत *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. -नाशन *a.* removing fear. (-नः) N. of Vishnu. -प्रतीकारः warding off or removal of fears. -प्रद *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. -प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. -बाह्वणः a timid Brāhmaṇa, a Brāhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his

caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmaṇa. —अपुनः *a.* put to flight. —विपुत *a.* panic-struck. —व्यूहः *a.* particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger. —शील *a.* timid. —स्थानं, -हेतुः *a.* cause of fear. —हर्तुं, -हारितुं *a.* removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर *a.* = भयकर *q. v.* (-रः) *A* kind of owl.

भयानक *a.* [विभेयस्मात्, भी-आन्ड् ; Up. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; क्रिमत् परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2 ; Si. 17. 20 ; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 *A* tiger. —2 *N.* of Rāhu. —3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry ; see under रस. —कं Terror, fear.

भर *a.* [भृ-अण्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 *A* burden, load, weight ; खुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs' ; फलभरपरिणामस्यामज्जं &c. U. 2. 20 ; भरव्यथा Mu. 2. 18. —2 *A* great number, large quantity, collection, multitude ; वत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीना Bv. 1. 94, 54 ; Si. 9. 47. —3 Bulk, mass. —4 Excess, निर्वृद्धसौहृद्भरेति सुणोज्ज्वलेति Māl. 6. 17 ; शोभभारेः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103 ; कोपभरेण Gīt. 3. —5 *A* particular measure of weight. —6 Theft, taking away. —7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.). —8 *A* hymn or song of praise.

भरतः [भृ-अट्] 1 *A* potter. —2 *A* servant.

भरण *a.* (जी. f.) [भृ-लुट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. —णं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting ; R. 1. 24 ; S. 7. 33. —2 (*a*) The act of bearing or carrying. (*b*) Wearing, putting on. —3 Bringing or procuring. —4 Nutriment. —5 Hire, wages. —णः The constellation Bharani.

भरणी *N.* of the second constellation containing three stars. —Comp. —भृः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरद्वाजः [भृ-अंडत्] 1 *A* master, lord. —2 *A* prince, king. —3 *An* ox, *a* bull. —4 *A* worm.

भरपुत्रं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. —2 Wages, hire. —3 The lunar mansion Bharani. —व्या 1 Wages, hire. —2 *A* woman. —Comp. —भृज् *m.* a hired servant, hireling.

भरपुत्रः 1 *A* master. —2 *A* protector. —3 *A* friend. —4 Fire. —5 The moon. —6 The sun.

भरतः [भरं तयोवि तद् इ] 1 *N.* of the son of Dusshanta and Sakunta-

la, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, cf. S. 7. 33. —2 *N.* of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyi, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyi, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the ' regents ' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. —3 *N.* of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. —4 *An* actor, a stage player ; तस्मिन्मित्र्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1. —5 *A* hired soldier, mercenary. —6 *A* barbarian, mountaineer. —7 *An* epithet of Agni. —8 *A* weaver. —9 *N.* of the sage Jadabharata. —Comp. —अग्रजः ' the elder brother of Bharata ', an epithet of Rāma ; R. 14. 73. —अग्रभः, -आर्हलः, -अग्रः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. —खंडे *N.* of a part of India. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —युज्जकः an actor. —वर्षः ' the country of Bharata ', i. e. India. —वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science) ; तस्यापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरथः 1 *A* sovereign, king. —2 Fire. —3 *A* deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरद्वाजः 1 *N.* of one of the seven sages. —2 *A* sky-lark.

भरि *a.* Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उद्भरि &c.

भरित *a.* 1 Nourished, maintained. —2 Filled with, full of ; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरम्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54 ; 33. —3 Green. —तः The green colour.

भरित्रं Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् *m.* 1 Supporting, nourishing. —2 *A* family. —3 *N.* of Vishnu.

भरुः 1 *A* husband. —2 *A* lord. —3 *N.* of Siva. —4 Of Vishnu. —5 Gold. —6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी. f.) *A* jackal.

भरुटकं Fried meat.

भगः 1 *N.* of Siva. —2 Of Brahman. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 Roasting.

भगव्यः *An* epithet of Siva.

भर्जन *a.* [भरज् लुट् वा] 1 Roasting, frying, baking. —2 Annihilating. —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. —2 *A* frying-pan.

भर्तु *m.* [भृ-लुट्] 1 *A* husband ; यद्भर्तुर्व हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 8, श्रीर्णा भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च ऐसा Māl. 6. 18. —2 *A* lord, master, superior ; भर्तुः ज्ञापेन Me. 1 ; गणं, भूतं &c. —3 *A* leader, commander, chief ; R. 7. 41. —4 *A* supporter, bearer, protector. —5 The creator. —6 *N.* of Vishnu. —Comp. —भ्री *a* woman who murders her husband. —दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). —दारिका *a* young princess (a term of address in dramas). —दत्तं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) *a* virtuous and devoted wife ; cf. पतिव्रता. —शोकः grief for the death of the husband. —हरिः *N.* of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (शृगार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also वाक्य-पर्याय and भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तुमती *A* married woman whose husband is living ; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तुमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17.

भर्तुसात् *ind.* In the possession of a husband ; कृतं married.

भर्त्री 1 *A* mother. —2 *A* female supporter.

भर्त्सु 10 *A.* (भर्त्सयते ; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. —2 To revile, reproach, abuse. —3 To deride.

भर्त्सकः [भर्त्स-ण्डल्] *A* threatener, reviler.

भर्त्सने, भर्त्सना [भर्त्स-लुट्] 1 Threatening, reviling. —2 *A* threat, menace. —3 Reproach, abuse. —4 *A* curse.

भर्त्सित *p. p.* Reviled, reproached, abused. —ते Reviling &c. See भर्त्सेन.

भर्मे 1 Wages, hire. —3 Gold. —3 The navel.

भर्मेण्या Wages, hire.

भर्मन् *n.* [भृ-मानिन्] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment. —2 Wages, hire. —3 Gold. —4 Gold coin. —5 The navel. —6 *A* burden, load. —7 *A* house.

भल्ल *I.* 10 *A.* (भालयते, भालित) To see, behold. —II. 1 *A.* 1 See भल्लः. —2 To expound, explain.

भल्ल 1 *A.* (भल्लते, भल्लित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. —2 To wound, hurt, kill. —3 To give.

भल्लः - छी - छे [भल्ल-अश्] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; कश्चिदाकर्णविकृष्टभल्लवर्षी R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63 ; 7. 58 - छः 1 A bear. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The marking-nut-plant (मल्ली also).

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लातः, भल्लातकः The marking nut-plant, (also n.)

भल्लुकः A bear.

भल्लुकः 1 A bear ; दधति कुल्लुभानामत्र भल्लुकयूनां U. 2. 21. -2 A dog.

भव *a.* [भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अ] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in --वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). -2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकास्तु दयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14, S. 7. 27. -3 Source, origin. -4 Worldly existence ; mundane or worldly life, life ; as in भवान्भव, भवसागर &c., Ku. 2. 51. -5 The world. -6 Well-being, health, prosperity. -7 Excellence, superiority. -8 N. of Siva, दक्षस्य कन्या भवपुत्रेवत्नी Ku. 1. 21, 3. 72. -9 A god, deity. -10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). --वो (dual.) Siva and Shiva. -Comp. --अतिव *a.* overcoming worldly existence. --अंतकृत *m.* 1. N. of Buddha -2 an epithet of Brahman. --अंतर another existence (previous or future) ; Pt. 1. 121. --अविद्यः, --अर्णवः, --सुसुद्धः, --सागरः, --सिन्धुः the ocean of worldly life. --अभवे (*m.* dual) 1. existence. -2. prosperity and adversity. --अभीष्टं bdellium. --अयना -नी the Ganges. --अरण्यं ' a forest of worldly life, ' a dreary world. --आत्मजः an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. --आर्तं a sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. --हंसाः N. of Siva. --उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence. R. 14. 74. --क्षितिः *f.* the place of birth. --वरमरः a forest-conflagration --छिद् *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भव-च्छिद्दक्षश्चैकपादपांशवः K. 1. --छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; S. 1. 35. --दारु *n.* the devadaru tree. --नाशिनी N. of the river Sarayu --प्रतिरं-धिः coming into being. --वधेशः N. of Siva. --माज् *a.* living in the world of mortals. --भूतं the source of all beings, i. e. the Supreme being. --भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.) ; भवभूतेः सर्वथाज्जुधरभूरेव भारती भाति । एतच्छ्रुतकारण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति यावा A. 8. 36. --मोचनः N. of Krishna. --रुद् *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. --वीतिः *f.* 1 liberation from worldly exist-

ence, Ki. 6. 41. -2. end of the world.

भवक *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. -2 Present, समकीर्त च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78. --*pron. a.* (स्त्री *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by ' your honour, ' ' your lordship, worship or highness ' ; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb), अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1, भवत एव जानन्ति रघुना च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23, R. 2. 40, 3. 48, 5. 16. It is often joined to अव or तव (see the words), and sometimes to स also, यन्मा विधेयविषये स भवान्निवृत्ते Māl. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. -2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं 1 [भू-आधारे लुट्] Being, existence. -2 Production, birth. -3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion, अथवा भवनमस्त्ययात् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3, Me. 32. -4 A site, abode, receptacle ; as in अभिनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. -5 A building. -6 A field. -7 Nature. -Comp. --उद्गर्भ the interior of a house. --पतिः, --स्वानिच् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias*.

भवनीय *a.* 1 To be about to take place. -2 Impending.

भवतः -तिः The time being, present time.

भवती 1 A virtuous wife. -2 Time being, present time. -3 (In gram.) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Parvati, wife of Siva ; आलंबताग्रकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84 ; Me. 36, 44. -Comp. --गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. --पतिः an epithet of Siva ; अधिवसति सदा यदेन जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवावृक्ष *a.* (स्त्री *f.*), भवावृक्ष *a.* भवावृक्ष *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Like your honour, like you.

भविक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. -2 Happy, prosperous. --कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाव्य impersonally, i. e. in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word ; स्वया मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2, गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. --व्यं What is destined to happen ; भवितव्यं भवत्येव यद्विधोर्भवासि स्थितं Subhash.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny, भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6 ; भविकया भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23.

भविष्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [भू-वृत्] 1 About to become, future, Pt. 52, Ku. 1. 50. -2 Imminent, impending. -3 Being or falling well.

भविच् *a.* Living, being. --*m.* A living being.

भविनः A poet, also भविनिच् *m.* भविल *a.* [भू-भविष्यति इलच्] 1 Being, living. -2 Future. --कः 1 A paramour -2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्य *a.* [भू-इष्टवृत्] 1 To be about to become or take place. -2 Future.

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future. -2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. --व्यं The future, futurity. -Comp. --कालः the future tense. --ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. --पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Puranas.

भविष्यत् *a.* (स्त्री or स्त्री *f.*) About to be, become or come to pass, future. --*n.* The future time. -Comp. --आक्षेपः 1. denying the occurrence of a possible future event. -2. a kind of Alankāra or figure of speech ; see Kāv. 2. 126. --कालः futurity. --वस्तु, --वादिच् *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य *a.* [भू-कर्तरि लिट्] 1 Existing, being, being present. -2 Future, about to be. -3 Likely to become. -4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy ; Ki. 11. 13. -5 Good, nice, excellent. -6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy ; Ku. 1. 22 ; Ki. 3. 12 ; 10. 51. -7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -8 Calm, tranquil, placid. -9 True. --व्यं N. of Pāvati. --व्यं 1 Existence. -2 Future time. -3 Result, fruit. -4 Good result, prosperity ; R. 17. 58. -5 A bone.

भवदीय *a.* Your honour's, your, thine.

भग् 1 P. (भगति) 1 To bark, growl, bark at -2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भगः, --भगकः A dog.

भगणः A dog. --णं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भस् 1. 3. P. (भमसि) 1 To shine. -2 To revile, blame, abuse. -II. 1 P. (भसति) To eat.

भसद् *m.* [Un. 1. 127] 1 The sun. -2 Flesh. -3 A kind of duck. -4 Time. -5 A float (पुव). -6 The hinder parts (said to be *f.* and *n.* also). -7 Pudendum muliebre. -8 A month.

भसन A bee.

भसंतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —त Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

भल्लका, -भल्ला, -भलि *f.* [भस्-इन्]
1 A bellows. —2 A leathern vessel for holding water. —3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भल्लिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. —2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. —3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n.* [भस्-मनिन्] 1 Ashes; (कल्पे) धुवं चिताभस्मरजो विष्टुद्धये Ku. 5. 79 —2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); (भस्मनि हु 'to sacrifice in ashes', *v. c.* to do a useless work). —**Comp.** —अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —अवशेष *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72; S. 3. 2. —आह्वयः camphor. —उद्धूलन, मुहूर्तं smearing the body with ashes: —भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कूटः a heap of ashes. —गंधा, -गंधिका, -गंधेनी a kind of perfume. —तृणं 1. frost, snow. —2 a shower of dust. —3. a number of villages. —त्रियः an epithet of Siva. —धूम *a.* devil. —मेहः a sort of gravel. —रोगः a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. —लेपनं smearing the body with ashes —विधिः anv rite performed with ashes. —वेधकः camphor. —शायिन् *m.* N. of Siva. —स्नानं purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes; 'कु' to reduce to ashes 'भू' to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा (स्मी) कु 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. —2 Completely consuming or burning. —3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत *a.* 1 Reduced to ashes. —2 Calcined (as a metal).

भस्मीभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. 8.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात, *caus.* भापयति-ते; *desid.* विभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंकविना सरो भाति सद्यः खलजनैर्विना । कहुगैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना Bv. 1. 116; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20, R. 3. 18. —2 To seem, appear; बुभुक्षितं न भति भाति किञ्चित् Mbh. —3 To be, exist. —4 To show oneself.

भा [भा अद् दीप्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty, तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —2 A shadow, reflection. —3 Likeness, resemblance. —4 The shadow of a guonou. —**Comp.** —कोशः वः the sun. —गणः the whole group of constellations. —निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. —नेमिः the sun. —संवलं a halo of light. —रूपः the soul. (-पं) Brahman. —वनं a mass of rays or light.

भाकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त *a.* 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. —2 Fit for food. —3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B. in this sense. —4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant

भाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भक्षा शीलमस्य अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [भञ् भावे षञ्] 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहृ, भागज. &c. —2 Allotment, distribution, partition. —3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. —4 A part of any whole, a fraction. —5 The numerator of a fraction. —6 A quarter, one-fourth part. —7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. —8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. —9 The quotient. —10 Room, space, shot, region, place, R. 18. 47. —**Comp.** —अनुवचजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional increase. —अपहारजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of a share. —अर्ह *a.* entitled to a share or inheritance. —कल्पना allotment of shares. —जातिः *f.* reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). —धेयं 1. a share, part, portion; नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्दुग्धैः R. 1. 50. (b). —2. fortune, destiny, luck. —3. good fortune or luck; तज्ज्ञागधेय परमं पशुना Bh. 2. 12. —4. property. —5. happiness. (-यः) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमेते तपस्विनो निर्वपन्ति S. 2. —2. an heir. —भाज् *a.* interested, a sharer or partner. —भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. —लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहद्वजहलक्षणा; *e. g.* सोयं देवदत्तः. —हरः 1. a coheir. —2. division (in math.). —हारः division (in math.). —हारिन् *a.* entitled to a share, inheriting. (-म.). 1. an heir. —2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's passing through the signs of the

zodiac. —2 The circumference of a great circle.

भागश्च ind. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. —2 According to the share.

भागिक *a.* 1 Relating to a part. —2 Forming a part. —3 Fractional. —4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं इतं 'one part in a hundred', *i. e.* one per cent, so भागिका विज्ञातिः &c.).

भागिन् *a.* [भाग-इनि] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. —2 Sharing, having a share. —3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. —4 Concerned in, affected by. —5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53; —6 Entitled to a share; Me. 9. 165; Y. 5. 125. —7 Lucky, fortunate. —8 Inferior, secondary. —*m.* A coheir. —नी A coheirress.

भागवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [भागवतः भगवत्या वा इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा अण्] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. —2 Pertaining to a god. —3 Holy, divine, sacred. —तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. —त N. of one of the 18 Purānas.

भागिनेय. [भगिन्या अपत्यं ढक्] A sister's son. —यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [भागीरथेन सानीता तेन भागीरथी स्नुता] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्झरशीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. —2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्य *a.* [भञ्-णत् कुल्वं] 1 To be divided, divisible. —2 Entitled to a share. —3 Forming a part. —4 Subject to fractional deduction. —5 Lucky, fortunate. —ग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; स्त्रियश्चरित्रं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh. ; oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. —2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. —3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येवमुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17. —4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily). —**Comp.** —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 17. —उदयः dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. —क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति यन्ति Mk. 1. 13. —योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. —विषयः ill-luck, adverseness of fate; R. 8. 47. —वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. —2 Prosperous.

भोग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भोग्या इदं अण्] Made of hemp, hempen, भांगीनं [भोग्या भवनं क्षेत्रं षञ्] A field of hemp.

भांगकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भाजू 10 U. To divide, distribute, see भाजू *caus.*

भाजू *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; पाव^० Ku. 5. 83; दोष^० guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुख^०, रिक्त^०. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as is कुहरभाजू, दरिभाजू &c. -7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य), Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः [भाजू-पुल्ल] 1 Dividing. -2 (In arith.) A divider.

भाजनं [भाज्यतेऽनेन भाजू-ल्यप्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division (in arith.) -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्प-भाजनं S. 4, R. 5. 22 -4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स अथो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्यार्णानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवादृशा एव भवति भाजनानुप-देशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *pulas*.

भाजित *a.* Shared, divided. —तं A share, portion.

भाजित् *m.* [भाजू-णिज्] A servant.
भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्य *a.* [भाजू-प्यत्] Divisible. —ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः *f.* 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः [भट्टस्याड्ययी. अण्] A follower of Bhatta, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhatta.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्वाङ्गवर्चरितो नामावस्थान्तरात्मकः। एकाक एक एवात्र निपुणः पंडितो विटः ॥ S. 'D. 513; see the next stanzas also; e. g. वसंत-तिलक, मुकंदानन्द, लीलामधुरक &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भाण्डं [भाण्ड-अच् भण्ड-स्वाथेअण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलीभाण्डं 'an indigo-vat'; 80 क्षीरभाण्डं 'a milk-pail'; छुटा^०, मद्य^०

&c -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; क्षुरभाण्डं Pt 1 -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument. -5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; नयुरागागीनि भाण्डानि Pt. 1. -6 A bale of goods -7 (Fig.) Any valued possession treasure, ज्ञातं वा रघुनन्दने तदु-भयं तत्पुत्रभाण्डं हि न U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trappings or harness of a horse -10 Buffoonery, mimicry (फिरो मड) -11 An ornament in general —डाः (*m. pl.*) Wares, merchandise. —Comp. —अ(अर)-गारः, —नं 1. a store house, store-room (lit where household goods and utensils &c are kept), भाण्डागाराभ्य-कृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाण्डां विक्र 18. 45. -2. treasury; ज्ञान^०. -3. a collection, store, magazine. —आगारिकः 1. a store-keeper -2. a treasurer. —पतिः a merchant. —पुटः a barber. —पुष्पः a sort of snake. —प्रतिभाण्डकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. —भरकः the contents of a vessel. —मूल्यं capital in the form of wares —वादनं playing on a musical instrument. —शाला a store-house, store.

भाण्डकः —कं A small vessel, cup. —कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भाण्डारं A store-house, store.

भाण्डारिक = भाण्डागारिक q. v.

भाण्डारिन् *m.* The keeper of a store-house.

भाण्डिः *f.* A razor case. —Comp.

—वाहः a barber, —शाला a barber's shop.

भाण्डिकः —लः A barber.

भाण्डिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाण्डिनी A chest, basket.

भाण्डीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* [भा-क्त] Shining, brilliant, bright. —तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* [भा-किच् 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [भद्राभिर्मुक्ता पोर्णमासी माद्री सा यस्मिन् मासि अण्] N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). —द्राः (*f. pl.*) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उचराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, माद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरस्य).

भानं [भा-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः [भा-तु Un. 3. 32] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. -2 A ray of light; संदिताखिलदिक्कामाश्रयाशोः पातु भानवः Bv. 1. 129, St. 2. 73; Ms 8. 132. -3 The sun; भातुः सत्पुण्यकदरं नव S. 5. 4, भीमभानो निदावे Bv. 1. 30 -4 Beauty. -5 A day. -5 A king, prince, sovereign. -7 An epithet of Siva. —*f.* A handsome woman —Comp. —केज(स)रः the sun. —जः the planet Saturn. —दिनं, —वारः Sunday

भातुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —*m.* The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. G. 36; ks. 5. 2. —नं N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. (भामते) To be angry.

भामः [भा-वच्] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा. —Comp —नी *m.* the Supreme being.

भामिन् *a.* 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman, (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते सुखस्य निरयं Bv. 2. 1. —Comp. —विलासः N. of a poem by Jagannatha Pandit.

भारः [भृ-वच्] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; so ओषिभार M. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; कुच^०, जटा^०. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —आक्रांत *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. —उद्बुद्धः a porter, burden-carrier. —उपजीवन living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; Pt. 1. 280. —युत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —यष्टिः a pole for carrying burden. —वाह *a.* (भारोही *f.*) bearer of burdens. —वाहः a burden carrier, porter. (—ही) indigo. —वाहनः a beast of burden. (—नं) a cart, waggon. —वाहिकः a porter. —सह *a.* 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. —साधन *a.* effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. —हरः, —हारः a burden-bearer, porter. —हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna.

भारक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. —कं A load, burden, weight.

भारायते Don. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् *a* 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy. -*m.* A burden-carrier, porter.

भारिणी A female supporter.

भारिहः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारिह), Pt. 5 102.

भारत *a.* (ती *f.*) [भरतस्येदं भारतात् भरतवश्यानिष्कृत्य कृतो ग्रन्थः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of Bharatavarsha or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. -तं 1 India, the country of Bharata: Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyasa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अथर्वाजलिपुत्रपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यमसुर्व यः। तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वेदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासायैव निर्योने सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वेदे। भूषणतयैव संज्ञां यदेकितं भारती वहति || Arya S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. -ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3; तमर्थनिव भारता सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसराचिरी निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. -3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतमायो चाग्न्यापारो नटाश्रयः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाजः [भद्राजस्यापत्यं अण्] 1 N. Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven Rishis. -5 A sky-lark. -जं A bone. -जी The wild cotton shrub.

भारयः A sky lark.

भारवं A bow-string. -वी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the Kiratarjuniya; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्मायस्य नोदयः। उदिते च पुनर्भावे भारवेर्भा रवेरिव ||; भारवेरर्थगारव Udb. See App II.

भारिः A lion.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः [भृगिरस्येदं अण्] 1 N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus and racep or of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurama; see परशुराम. -3 An epi-

thet of Siva. -4 An anchor. 5 An elephant. 6 An epithet of Jambudagha. 7 Of Mahakandya. -8 N. of an eastern country -Comp. -प्रयः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Dhruva grass. -2 An epithet of Lakshmi. -3 Of Parvati. -4 Of Devayani.

भार्य *a* [भृष्णन्] To be supported or cherished. -यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या [भर्तु योग्या] 1 A lawful wife, सा भार्या या गृहं ददा सा भार्या या प्रजावती। सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या प्रतिव्रता || H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. -Comp. -आद *a.* living by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊढ *a.* married (as a man); भार्योढं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. -जितः, -आदिकः 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2 A kind of deer.

भार्याकः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्य्य 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity

भालं [भालच्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वात्रा निजभालपट्टालिखितं स्तोत्रं महद्वा धन Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरस्य) वयुः सद्यो भालानलभसितजास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light. -3 Darkness. -Comp. -अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. -चंद्रः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Ganesa. (-द्रा) N. of Durgā. -दर्शनः N. of Siva. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शिन *a.* 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृष्ट *m.*, -लोचनः an epithet of Siva. -पट्टः -ई the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु (ल)कः, भालु (लु)कः, A bear.

भावः [भू-भावे ण्] 1 Being existing, existence; नास्तौ विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; U. 6. 23; so कातरभावः विवर्णभावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवीभावं गमित K. P. 10; so प्रेक्ष्यभावं; किकरभावः &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerely, devotion, स्वयि मे भावनिर्बंधना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95.

(In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either रथायिन् primary, or रथभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own रथायिभावः. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. (I. first *a'nam*, or K. P. 4.) -10 Love, affection, attachment; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवक्षुः Ku. 3. 35; कुसुद्वीर भावमतीव भावं (वचंश्च) R. 6. 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance. इतिभावः (often used by commentators) -12 Moaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. -13 Resolution, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind, तयं विवृतभावत्वात् Māl. 1. 12, Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance, जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा न्वेदुः कलादयः Māl. 1. 17. 36; R. 3. 41, U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhuman power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address); भाव अयमस्मि V. 1, तं खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वं वर्ण्यः पाठितः Māl. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे कः. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अनुग *a.* not forced, natural. (-ग) a shadow. -अंतरं a different state. -अद्वैत 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of conception, oneness of view. -अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.). -2. the subject-matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक *a.* real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस *a.* influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -अंभीरं *ind.* 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. -गम्य *a.* conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -ग्रहित *a.* 1. understanding the sense. -2. appreciat-

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk ; as
in चारुभाषः -2 Language, tongue

Ms. 8. 164. -3 A common or vernacular dialect, (a) the spoken Sanskrit language (opp. उद्भूत or वेद), विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181, (b) any Prākṛita dialect (opp. संस्कृत), Ms. 9. 332. -4 Definition, description; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvatī the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law suit; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. another dialect or language -2 translation (?) -पदः a charge, plaint; see माया (6) above -सप्तः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prākṛita (one or more of its varieties); e. g. मञ्जुलमणिमंजरी कलमंजरी विजयमरसीति । विरसामि केलिकारे किंमलि शेर व गवसारसमिति ॥ S. D. 642. (एष श्लोकः सप्तमब्राह्मणशोरेसीग्राच्यावर्तनागवपमंशेष्यकवि एव); किं त्वां भणामि विच्छेददाहनायासकारिणि । काम कुरु वराशो देदि मे परिमणं Māl. 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni); so 6. 10.

भाषिक a. Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. [भाष-कर्मणि -क्त] Spoken, said, uttered. -तं Speech, utterance, words, language; Ms. 8. 26 -Comp. -उत्तरं = उत्तरपुस्तक q. v.

भाषित्वा a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking; as in अल्प &c. -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्य [भाष-यत्] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary which explains Sūtra or aphorism word by word with comments of its own; (सुत्रार्थोपपत्तिर्यत्र पदैः सूत्रानुसारिभिः स्वपदानि च वर्ण्यन्ते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थव्याख्यानसः सुविस्तरतया वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Si. 2. 24; फणिभाषितभाष्यफणिका N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -6 A sort of house. -Comp. -कारः, -कार, -कृत m. 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास 1 A. (भासते, भासित) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright; तावत्कामं नृपातपत्रसुषमं चिन्वं बभासे विशोः Bv. 2. 74; 4. 18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind, स्वप्ननादुद्भूते दृष्टे कस्य चिन्ने न भासते । मालतीशमभुङ्क्षुखाकदलीनां कंदोरा Chāndr. 5. 42. -3 To appear. -Comp. (भासयतिने) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate; आधिवसंतस्तुन-

धरदोक्षितामसमभासमभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21 Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest, Bk. 15. 42

भास् f. [भास्-भावे क्तिप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, दृशा निशंदीवर-चारभासा N. 22. 43, R. 9. 21, Ku. 7. 3 -2 A ray of light, Ki. 5. 38, 46, 9. 6; Kātn. 1. 24, 4. 16 -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -करः 1. the sun, Si. 1. 49, R. 11. 7, 12. 25, Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. here. -4. an epithet of Siva. -5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रं) gold °युतिः N. of Vishnu. °वियः a ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha. -करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [भास्-भावे वच्] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गोष्ठ). -6 N. of a poet, भासो हासः कविकुल-धुरः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22, M. 1.

भासक a. (सिका f.) [भास्-युच्] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity. भासने [भास्-लुट्] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासत a. (ती f.) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star -4 The bird भास q. v. -ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासस् n. Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर a. [भास्-लुट्] 1 Shining, bright, splendid; Ki. 5. 5, R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भासवत् a. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent; Ku. 1. 2; 6. 60. -म. 1 The sun; भास्वाद्युदेयति हसि-प्यति चक्रवाल Subhāsh; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. -ती The city of the sun.

भास्यर a. [भास्-वरच्] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भासमन a. (नी f.) [भस्मनो विकारोऽण्] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65.

भिद् 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.) भिक्षमाणी वनं प्रियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To

beg (as alms) न यज्ञार्थं घनं ब्रूया-द्विर्मा भिक्षितं कर्हिचित् Ms. 11. 34, 25 -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed -5 To obtain. भिक्षण [भिक्ष-यट्] Begging, beg-ging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [भिक्ष-यट्] 1 Asking, beg-ging, soliciting, Ms. 6. 56 -2 Any-thing, given as alms, alms; भवति भिक्षा देहि -3 Wages, hire. -4 Ser-vice. -Comp. -अटनं wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant -अन्नं food ob-tained by begging, alms. -अयनं (ण) -भिक्षाटनं q. v. -अर्थेन a. beg-ging for alms or charity. (-म.) a beggar. -अर्ह a. worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. -आशिन a. 1. living on alms. -2 dishonest. -आ-हारः begged food. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a beggar. -कृण ask-ing alms, begging. -चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. -चरण, -चर्य, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. -पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish, so भिक्षापात्रं, भि-क्षाभाजनं. -माणवः a young begga. (used as a term of contempt). -वासस् n. a beggar's dress. -वृत्तिः f. living by begging, a mendi-cant's life.

भिक्षाकः (की f.) A beggar, men-dicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [भिक्ष-उच्] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general, भिक्षां च भि-क्षवे दद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and fami-ly and lives only on alms), a San-nyasin. -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brahmana (संन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. -चर्या beg-ging, a mendicant's life. -संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants -संघाती old or tattered clothes (ची-वर). -सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुकः [भिक्ष-उक्] A beggar, men-dicant; Ms. 6. 51. की A female mendicant.

भिद् I. 1 P. (भिदति) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिन-त्ति, भित्ति, बिभेद, बिभेदि, अभिभेद, अभिभू, अभिभूति, मेख्यति-ते, मेखु, भिन्न) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down; अभि-क्षितलमप्यभः किं भिनत्ति न भूयतः B. 3. 45; तेषां कथं उद्भूयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34; Si. 8. 39; Ms. 3. 33; R. 8. 93; 12. 77 -2 To dig or tear up, excavate; U. 1. 23

—3 To pass through, Pt. 1. 211, 212. —4 (a) To divide, separate; द्विधा भिक्षा शिखिभिः R. 1. 39. (b) To displace, R. 14. 3. —5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe; समर्थं लक्षणोऽभिनत् R. 15. 94, निहतश्च स्थितिं भिदन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. —6 To remove, take away, Si. 15. 87. —7 To disturb, interrupt as in समाधि-भेदिव. —8 To change, alter; (न) भिदति मंदां गतिमशुखयः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपगमादभिनगतयः शब्दं सहितं मृगाः S. 1. 14. —9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open, सूर्याभिर्भिक्ष-मिवाभिवृत् Ku. 1. 32; नवोपसा भिक्षमिव-कृपकजं S. 7. 16, Me. 107. —10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिक्ष-सारंगयूयः S. 1. 33, V. 1. 16. —11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. —12 To loosen, relax, dis- solve; पर्यकबंधं निविद्धं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. —13 To disclose, divulge. —14 To perplex, distract. —15 To distinguish, discriminate. —Pass. (भियते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22, Pt. 1. 139. —2 To be divided or se- parated. —3 To expand, blossom, open. —4 To be loose or relaxed; प्रस्थानभिक्षां न बंधं नीर्वि R. 7. 9, 66. —5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37, U. 4. —6 To be destroyed. —7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; यदकर्णं भियते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. —8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. —9 To be frightened or alarmed, Pt. 1. 102. —10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —Caus. (भिद्यति ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. —2 To destroy, dis- solve. —3 To disunite, set at variance. —4 To perplex. —5 To seduce. —Desid. (विभिस्यति-ते) To wish to break &c.

भित्ति [भिद्-क लि० तस्य न नः] 1 A part, portion. —2 A fragment, bit. —3 A wall, partition.

भित्ति f. [भिद्-क्त्वि] 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. —2 A wall, parti- tion; समयौ सौध भित्ति Dk.; Si. 4. 67. —3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना भित्ति विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. —4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. —5 Anything broken. —6 A rent, fissure. —7 A mat. —8 A flaw, defect. —9 An opportunity —Comp. —स्नातनः a rat. —चौरः a house-break- er. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. —2 a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. —2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting; destroying &c.

—f. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. —2 Difference. —3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद्-कन] A sword —कं 1 A diamond. —2 Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदा [भिद्-भावे अङ्] 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing, Si. 6. 5. —2 Separation. —3 Difference. —4 Kind, species, sort. —5 Coriander.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunder- bolt.

भिदुर a. [भिद्-कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. —2 Fragile, brittle. —3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled, नीलाश्मद्युतिभिदुरांभ-सोऽपरच्च Si. 4. 26, 19. 58, 20. 1. —रः The *Plaksha* tree. —र A thunderbolt.

भिदेलिम a. Fragile, brittle.

भियः 1 A rushing river. —2 N of a particular river; तोयदागस इवोद्भू-भिययोर्नामधेयसदृशं विचेष्टित R. 11. 8; (see Malli.), Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद् A thunderbolt.

भिद् (दि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throw- ing stones.

भिद् a. Destroying. —दुः A drop; cf. बिद्. —दुः f. A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिक्ष p. p. [भिद्-क] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. —2 Divided, sepa- rated. —3 Detached, disunited, dis- joined. —4 Expanded, blown, open- ed. —5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्माद्वर्गं भिक्षः. —6 Dif- ferent, varied. —7 Loosened. —8 Mingled, mixed, blended. —9 Deviat- ing from. —10 Changed. —11 Furi- ous, in rut. —12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्). —जः A defect or flaw in a gem. —जं 1 A bit, frag- ment, part. —2 A blossom. —3 A wound, stab. —4 A fraction. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of mixed cullerium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयाति...भिक्षांजनवर्णतां घनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Rs. 3. 5. —अर्थ a. clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिक्षार्थमुदा-हरद्वचः Si. 16. 1. (—थे) ind. clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न खल्व-वगच्छामि भिक्षार्थमभिधीयत S. 2 —उदरः ' born of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. ' —कट a. furi- ous, in rut, R. 4. 83. —करटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). —कूट a. deprived of a leader (as an army) —क्रम a. out of order, disordered. —गति a. 1. going with broken steps. —2. going quickly. —गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. —गुणनं multi- plication of fraction. —घनः the cube

of a fraction. —दृष्टि-र a. making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश a. belonging to different places, S. 2. 17. —द्वेष्ट a. wounded. —नं a. ship- wrecked. —परिकर्मन् a. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort —भाजनं a potsherd. —मर्मन् a. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded —मर्याद a. 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful, आस्तातपवादभिक्षमर्याद U. 5. —2 unestimated, uncontrolled. —रचि a. having different tastes, भिक्षरचिहि लोकः R. 6. 30. —लिंगं, —वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition, see K. P. 10. —गर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. —वर्ण a. 1. discoloured, pale. —2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त a. 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. —2. containing a metrical fault —वृत्ति a. 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. —2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions, —3. having different occupations. —व्य-वकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति a. disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, —संकलितं addition of frac- tions. —स्वर a. 1. having a changed voice, faltering. —2. discordant. —हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिक्षकः A Buddhist.

भिक्षटका N. of a plant (धनुर्मुञ्जा).

भिद्दुः N. of a wild tribe. —ह्री The *lodhra* tree. —Comp. —ग्वी the female of the *Bos gaurus*. —तर्गः the *lodhra* tree. —युष्मन् the *gunja* plant.

भिद्दोटः —टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भियज् m. विभेद्यस्मात् रोमः, भी-भुक् इ-स्वश्च Up. 1. 134] 1 A physician, doctor; भियजामसाधय R. 8. 93. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 Medicine, a remedy. —m. dual. The two Asvins (phy- sicians of gods). —Comp. —जितं a drug or medicine. —पाशः a quack doctor. —वरः an excellent physician. (—रौ) the two Asvins.

भियजवर्तः N. of Krishna.

भियज्यं 1 Healing, curing. —2 A re- medy, cure.

भियमा, भियमिका दा, भियसदा, भि-स्सदा Parched or fried grain.

भियस्ता Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (विभेति, विभाग विभयांकार, अभिधीति, भेष्यति, भीति) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; सुहृदोऽभिभीक्षुः किं ज्ञातुं न स भीतिं विभुचति, रावणाद्विभ्वती भूषा Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. —2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). —Caus.

(भाययति) To frighten (any one) with anything, कृत्त्विक्रयैर्भाययति Sk. ; (भाययते, भीययते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate, हुँडो भाययते Sk., स्तन्निनेन भीययिन्ना धाराहस्तैः परावृणोति Sk. 5. 28.

भियस n. Ved. Fear.

भिया Fear, apprehension

भी *j.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror ; अभी: 'fearless' R. 15 8, वपुष्मात् वीतभीर्वाग्नी द्रुतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भी क] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.), न भीतो मरणाद्वास्ति Mk. 10. 27. —2 Fearful, timid. —3 Placed in danger, imperiled. —ते Fear, dread. —त *ind.* Timidly —*Comp* —भीत *a* exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार *a.* Making (one) afraid.
भीतकार *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी-क्तिव्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भिभिविषेण भीति Bh. 2. 80. -2 Shaking, tremour. -3 Danger, risk. -Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear

भीम α. [विभ्रियस्मात्, भी आपादति भृक्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable, न भोजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80 ; 1. 16 ; 3. 54. —नः 1 An epithet of Śiva. —2 The Supreme Being. —3 The sentiment of terror (= भयानक q. v.). —4 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhīma. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara or ' wolf-bellied '. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unflinching mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duṣśāsana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadī, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duṣśāsana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kiśhaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virāṭa, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. —नं Horror, terror. —Comp. —उदरी an epithet of Umapī. —एकादशी the ele-

venth day in the light half of Māgha.
 —कनैश्च *a* of terrific prowess. —Big
 1. 15. —तिथिः *f.* = भूमिकादशी. —दरशन,
 —सुर *a*. frightful in appearance,
 hideous. —नाद *a*. sounding dreadful y.
 (—दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound
 Si. 15 10. —2. a lion —3. N. of one
 of the seven clouds that will appear
 at the destruction of the world —प-
 राक्रम *a* of terrific prowess. (—तः)
 N. of Vishnu. —पुं *N.* of Kāndina-
 puria q. v. —रक्षी *N.* of the 7th night
 in the 7th month of the 77th year of
 a man's life (said to be a very dan-
 gerous period) ; (सप्तसप्ततितमं वर्षं सप्तमे
 मासि सप्तमी । शनिमीभरखी नामन राणाभातिदुस्तर ।)
 —रूप *a*. of terrific form. —विक्रम *a*.
 of terrific prowess. —विक्रांत *a*. fear-
 fully powerful. (—तः) a lion —विग्रह
a. gigantic, of terrific form. —वेग *a*.
 terribly swift. —शासन an epithet of
 Yama. —सेनः 1. N. of the second
 Pāṇḍava prince. —2. a kind of cam-
 phor.

भिमयु a. Ved Fearful

भीमरं War, battle

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 A kind of perfume (सिन्धु). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (क or कृ.) [भी - कृ, cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful ; श्लाघा भीरुः H. 2. 26. -2 A-fraid of, (mostly in comp.) ; पायः^०, अशर्म^०, प्रतिज्ञाभंग^० &c. -कः 1 A jackal. -2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -क *n.* Silver. -फ 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. -चेत् *m.* a deer. -रश्मः an even, a furnace. -रत्न *a.* timid, fearful. -द्वयः a deer, भीरु (लु) क *a.* [भी-क-लुक्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. -कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugarcane. -कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-त्वं Timidity, cowardice.

भील(ल)कः A bear.

भीरु (तू) f. A timid woman, त्वं
रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-भिच्-सुहृत्] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विष्णुविद्यालेश्वरभीषणारम्भः Si. 3. 45. —*णः* 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयात्फ. —2 N. of Siva —3 A pigeon, dove. —4 The olibanum tree. —*न्त* 1 Anything that excites terror. —2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण.

भीषा । The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भोष्म *d.* [भी-जिन् युक्-अपादाने मङ्]
 Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful.
 --**सन्**: 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see **मदानक**. --2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. --3 An epithet of Siva. --4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Sântanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Sântanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhishma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravīrya, the son of Satyawati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kaśiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Paṇḍavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. --**ह्रस्व** Horror, horribleness. --**Comp.** --अष्टमी the eighth day in the light half of Māgha (when Bhishma died). --जननी an epithet of the Ganges. --पंचक N of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārttika (said to be sacred to Bhishma). --सुः *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmīni was carried off by Krishna.

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुज्) 1 To bend.
-2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U.

(सुख-शुके, सुक) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न सुजीत Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92, Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1, Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Aim.), सुदुर्ग उदुर्गे मनुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4, सुदुर्ग वा कुर्वन् वा पुमानिवैव सुजने Ma. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); सुदुर्ग स्वामिनिगुणः R. 12. 18. सुकः सुत्तनः (परिचरि) नगरपरिवर्माणुगुणः S. 2. 15. -5 To suffer, endure, experience, सुदुर्ग नरो दुःखमनात्ति सुते Ss. -6 To pass, live through (as time) -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. -Pass. 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. -2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. -Caus. (योजयति ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -Desid. (युसुक्षति) To wish to eat &c

सुख p. p. [सुख कर्मणि क] 1 Eaten. -2 Enjoyed, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Possessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). -क्तं 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. -Comp. -उच्छिष्टं, -शेषः, -समुज्झितं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, ors. -भोग a. 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed or employed. -वृद्धिः f. the swelling of food (in the stomach). -सुप्त a. sleeping after a meal.

सुक्तिः f. [सुक्-क्ति] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. -Comp. -प्रदः a kind of plant. (सुद.) -वर्जित a. not allowed to be enjoyed.

सुत्र p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; as in वायुसुत्र, रुजसुत्र &c. -2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for मय).

सुत्र a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वधामसुत्र, सुत्रसुत्र, पाप, क्षिति, मही, &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. -f. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

सुत्रः [सुत्रयते, सुत्र-वर्ज्ये करणे क] 1 The arm; सुत्रायां क्षियन्सुत्रो मे रक्षति मीर्विक्रिणां इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 7; 3. 55. -2 The hand. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 A bend, curve. -5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' -6 The base of a triangle. -7 A branch (of a tree). -8 (In astr.) The base

of a shadow. -Comp. -अक्षं 1 the hand. -2 the shoulder. -अक्षरं-अंतरालं the bosom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32; M. 6. 10. -अक्षरः clasping or folding in the arm. -कोटर, the arm-pit. -अक्ष the base line. -दंडः a staff-like arm. -दलः the hand. -गतिभुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure. -नयनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms); चटय सुनयनं Gll. 10; Ku. 3. 39. -बलं, -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. -नयः the breast; R. 13. 73. -शूलं the shoulder. -शालिः a. possessing strong arms. -शिखरं, -शिरसः the shoulder. -स्रं the base-line.

सुजगः [सुज-मर्जण क, पुन कुटिलीभवत् सन् गच्छति, गच्छ ड] A snake, serpent, सुजगश्चैव संवित्जगत्तोः Mk. 1. 1, Me. 60. -गी The Aśleṣhā Nakṣatra. -Comp. -अंकः, -अक्षनः, -आभोजिन m, -दारणः, -भोजिन m, epithets of 1. Garuda. 2. a peacock. 3. an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Śeṣha.

सुजगः [सुजः सन् गच्छति गच्छ-वच् सुज दिव] 1 A serpent, snake; सुजगमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पमद्भारयत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant, अभुमिरिवा सुजगभंगिभाषितानां K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Śeṣha, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1. Vāsuki. -2. of Śeṣha. -3. of Patan jali. -4. of the sage Pingala. -कन्या a young female snake. -अं the asterism आश्लेषा. -सुत्र m. an epithet of 1. Garuda. -2. a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (ताडूली). -हन् m. an epithet of Garuda; see सुजगात्क &c.

सुजगमः 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. -गी A female snake. -नं Lead.

सुजा 1 The arm; निहितसुजालतयैक-योपकंठं Si 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (मोह). -4 Wind-ing. -Comp. -कंदः a finger-nail. -दलः the hand. -मध्यः 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. -शूलं the shoulder. -सुजिः Fire. -(dual) Ved. The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

सुजिष्य [सुज-किष्यन्] Independent. -व्यः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (रोग). -व्या 1 A hand maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथांगदाक्षिण्यसुजं सुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुजः [भुज् भुज् भुजयति] 1 Food. -2 A pot vessel. -3 Fine. -4 A sacrifice.

भुज् 1 A. (भुज्) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select. -3 To take.

भुजुः (In dual) An epithet of the Asvins.

भुजिर् Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself.

भुजिरिक्तः, भुजिर् A kind of sweet-meat or cake.

भुजः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (सुबोलेक).

भुवङ्गत् m. pl. An epithet of the daityas.

भुवन [भुवन्, भू-आवारादो-व्युत्] 1 A world, the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिभुवन, or fourfold, इति भुवनाभ्यन्तरे धीराश्चतुर्दश भुजने Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); भुवनलोकनमतिः Ku. 2. 45; भुवन-विद्धिन् Me 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind. -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved). -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. -ईशः a lord of the earth, king. -ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Śiva. -आकम् m. a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -त्रयं the three words (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -दावनी an epithet of the Ganges. -भर्तृ m. the supporter of the earth. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler.

भुवस्तुः [भुक्-स्तुच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fine. -4 The moon.

भुवर्, भुवर् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhṛtis, (सूक्तान्तरः).

भुविस् m. The ocean.

भुजुङ्गिः -ङ्गी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भविष्य, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेत्ताम; आस्याः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29 'what has become her fate', 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27, यद्भावे तद्भवत् V. 3. 'come what may'; नो दुःखितो भवति, हृष्टो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; यदुत्पत्त्यं भवेत्स्या M. 9. 127; भाग्य-क्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. -3 To spring or proceed from, arise. क्रोधान्भवति संभाहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17;

-4 To happen, take place, occur ; वातायिष्ये दोषो हतुर्भवति कश्चन Ms. 8. 381 ; यदि संज्ञाय भवेत् &c -5 To live, exist ; अभूदभूतपूर्व... राजा चित्तमणि-र्जन Vās. ; अभूदभूतो विद्युत्सखः परंतप, Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe ; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6 : आः चारुदत्तहृत्क अयं न भवति Mk. 4 ; दुरात्मन् प्रहरं नृपयं न भवति Mā. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer) ; Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare ; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide, remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do, इदं पादो-दकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense) ; भवति भवान् राजयि-ष्यति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.), वाताय कापिला विद्युत्.....पीता भवति सरसाय दुर्मिक्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh ; सुखाय तज्जन्मादिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23 ; संसृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27 ; न तस्या रुचये बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist ; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभ-वन्. -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have') ; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवः Ait. Br. ; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occu-
pied (with loc.) ; चणक्षालने कुण्ठो ब्राह्मणानां स्वयं ह्यभूत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective, *bhū* serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming' what it previously is not 'or 'becoming' in general ; अ-
तीभू to become white ; कृष्णीभू to become black ; पयोधरीभूत 'becom-
ing or serving the purpose of teats' ; सो क्षणीभू to be or become a mendicant ; प्रणिधीभू to act the spy ; आ-
ग्नीभू to melt, भस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes ; विषयीभू to form the sub-
ject of, so एकमतीभू ; तक्षणीभू &c. &c. *Note*—The senses of *bhū* may be vari-
ously modified according to the ad-
verbs with which it is connected ;
e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again ; आविर्भू to
appear, arise, to be evident or clear ;
अविर्भू to disappear ; प्रादुर्भू to
arise ; be visible, appear ; अग्रभू to be
in front, take the lead ; अंतर्भू to be
absorbed or included ; ओजस्वतर्भ-
वत्ये K. P. 8, दोषाभू to grow even-
ing or dusk-time ; अन्यथा भू to be
otherwise, be changed ; न मे वचन-
मन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; पुरोभू to
come forward, stand forth ; मिथ्या भू
to turn out false ; वृथा भू to become
useless &c. &c. -*Caus.* (भावयति-ने)
1 To cause to be or become, call
into existence, call into being. -2
To cause, produce, effect. -3 To
manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To

foster, cherish, support, preserve,
enliven ; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भा-
वयन्मजाः Mb ; देवान् भावयति न ते देवा
भावयतु वः परस्परं भावयतः श्रेयः परमवा-
प्सवः Pg. 3. 11, Bk. 16. 27. -5 To
think or reflect, consider, fancy.
imagine. -6 To look upon, consider
or regard as ; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं
Moha M. 2. -7 To prove, substan-
tiate, establish ; Y. 2. 1. -8 To
purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To
mingle or mix. -11 To change or
transform into. -12 To soak, steep.
-13 To devote or addict oneself to.
-14 To convince. -15 To perfume,
scent. -*Desid.* (बुध्यते) To wish to
be or become &c. -II. 1 U. (भूयति ते)
To get, obtain. -III. 10 A (भावयते) To
obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U (भावयति-ने) 1
To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle.
-3 To be purified (connected with
caus. of *bhū* q. v. above).

bhū a. (At the end of comp) Being,
existing, becoming, springing from ;
arising or produced from, &c. ; चित्तभू,
आत्मभू, कर्मभू, मनोभू &c. -m. 1 An
epithet of Vishnu. -2 The sacrificial
fire.

bhū f. [भू-क्ति] 1 The earth (opp.
अतीक्ष्ण or स्वर्ग) ; दिवं मरुत्वानिव मोक्षयते
भुव R. 3. 4, 18 4 ; Me 18 ; मत्सेभकुंभ-
दलेन भुवि संति द्युराः -2 Earth as one of
the nine substances. -3 The universe,
globe. -4 Ground, floor ; प्राचादोपरि-
भूमयः Mu 3 ; मणिमयभुवः (प्रासादाः)
Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property.
-6 A place site, region, plot of
ground ; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7
Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symboli-
cal expression for the number 'one.'
-9 The base of a geometrical figure.
-10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of
becoming, arising. -12 The first of
the three Vvāhritis or mystic syllab-
les (representing the earth) repeat-
ed by every Brāhmana at the com-
mencement of his daily Sandhyā.
-*Comp.* -उत्तमं gold. -कदंबः a kind
of Kadamba tree. -क्षपः an earth-
quake. -कर्णः the diameter of the
earth. -कश्यपः an epithet of Vasu-
deva, Krishna's father. -काकः 1. a
kind of heron -2. the curlew. -3. a kind
of pigeon. -केशः the fig-tree. -केशा
a female demon, demoness. -सित्
m. a hog. -गरः a particular poison.
-गर्भः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. an epithet
of Bhavabhūti. -गृहं, -गर्हः a cellar,
a room underground. -गोलः the
terrestrial globe ; भूगोलसुद्धिचिन्ते Gīt. 1.
विद्या geography. -घनः the body.
-चक्रः the equator. -चरः a. moving
or living on land. -रः) 1. any land-
animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet
of Siva. -चर्षा, -छाया, -छायः 1. earth's

shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). -2.
darkness. -जंतुः 1. a kind of earth-
worm. -2. an elephant. -जंहुः-क्षुः f.
wheat. -तले the surface of the earth.
-पुणः, -भूतपुणः a kind of fragrant
grass. -दारः a bog -देवः -सुरः a
Brāhmana. -धनः a king. -धरः a.
1. holding or supporting the earth ;
Ku. 3. 10. -2. dwelling on the earth.
(-रः) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet
of Siva. -3. of Krishna. -4. the
number 'seven'. -ईश्वरः, -राजः an
epithet of the mountain Himalaya.
-जः a tree. -उः a mountain. -नागः
a kind of earth-worm. -नेतृ m. a
sovereign, ruler, king. -पः a sove-
reign, ruler, king. -पतिः 1. a
king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of
Indra. -पद्ः a tree. -पद्मी a particu-
lar kind of jasmine. -परिधिः the cir-
cumference of the earth. -पवित्रं
cow-dung. -पालः 1. a king sove-
reign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja.
-पालनं sovereignty, dominion. -पुत्रः
-सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N.
of the demon Naraka, q. v. -पुत्री,
-सुता 'daughter of the earth', an
epithet of Sitā. -प्रक्षयः an earth-
quake. -प्रदानं a gift of land. -फलः a
kind of rat. -विचः -वं the terrestrial
globe. -भर्तृ m. a king, sovereign.
-भागः a region, place, spot. -भुक्
m. a king -भृत् m. 1. a mountain ;
दाता मे भूभर्ता नाथः प्रपाणोक्तिरयमिति
Ku. 6. 1 ; R. 17 78. -2. a king,
sovereign ; निष्पन्नश्च रिपुरास भूभृताम् R.
11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishnu.
-मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial
globe). -2. the circumference of the
earth. -सुंदरी a kind of sun-flower.
-रुहं m., -रुहः a tree. -लता a worm.
-लोकः (भूलोकः) 1. the terrestrial
globe. -2. the country on the south-
ern part of the equator. -चल्यं
=सुंदल q. v. -चलुषः a king, sove-
reign. -वृत्तं the equator. -शक्रः 'In-
dra on earth', a king, sovereign.
-शयः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2.
any animal lying on the earth. -शय्य
lying on the ground. -शुद्धिः f. purifi-
cation of the ground by sweeping
&c -अवस्र m. an ant hill. -सुरः a
Brāhmana. -सुस्र m. 1. a man. -2.
mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -स्वगः an
epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वा-
मिन् m. a landlord.

भूकः-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm.
-2 The spring. -3 Time. -कः Dark-
ness.

भूकलः A restive horse.

भूत p. p. [भू-क्त] 1 Become, being,
existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3
Actually being, really happened,
true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past,
gone. -6 Obtained -7 Mixed or join-

ed with. -8 Being like, similar, (see भू). -तः 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also वृता). -4 A great devotee. -5 N of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month (कुणपद). -त 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45, Pt. 2. 87. -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; शरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽशर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च करुणा बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (m. also in these senses). -4 An element; (they are five *v. c.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); तं वेदा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, past time. -7 The world. -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety. -Comp. -भूतकृपा compassion for all beings; भूताहुकृपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. -अरिः Asa Foetida. -अर्थः 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आवे कथयामि ते भूतार्थं S. 1. भूतार्थोभा द्विषमाण-नेत्रा Ku. 7. 13; कः श्रद्धास्पति भूतार्थं सर्वो ना तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -2 an element of life. 'कथनं, व्याप्तिः' f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याप्तिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements -आत्मन् a. 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (-m.) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishnu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. -आदिः 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of *Ahankāra* (in Sāṅkhya phil.) -आर्द्र a. possessed by a devil. -आवामः 1. the body. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. -आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -आवेशः demoniac possession. -इज्ये -इज्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. -इन्द्रियजयिन् m. a kind of ascetic. -इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva; भूतेशस्य सुजेगवद्विलय-सङ्गनद्धज्जटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. -उपसृष्ट, उपसृत a. possessed by a devil. -ओदनः a dish of rice. -कर्तृ, कृत् m. an epithet of

Brahman. -कालः 1 past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time -केशी the holy basil. -कालिः f. possession by a devil. -गणः 1. the collection of created beings. -2. the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 17. 4. -ग्रस्त possessed by a devil -ग्रामः 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7. Bg. 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3 the body. -ह्रः 1. a kind of birch tree -2. a camel. -3. garlic. (-दन्ती) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārttika. -चारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -चिन्तन an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. -जयः victory over the elements. -दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence -दुष्ट, दुष्क a. injurious, malicious. -धारी, धारी, धारिणी the earth. -नाथः an epithet of Siva -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -नाशनः 1. the marking-giant plant. -2. mustard. -3. pepper. (-न) 1. Asa Foetida. -2. a bead used for rosaries (रुद्राक्ष). -निचयः the body. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3 the sacred basil. -पद्मी the holy basil. -पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvin. -पूर्व a. existed before, former, भूतपूर्वखरा लय U. 2. 17. पूर्व m. formerly -प्रकृतिः f. the origin of all beings; S. 1. 1. -बलिः = ब्रतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् m. a low Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. -भट्ट m. an epithet of Siva. -भावनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -भाषा, भाषित the language of devils. -भौतिक a. consisting of the elements -महेश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -सातु f. an epithet of Gaurī. -सार्ज, सार्ज the rudiment of an element. -सात्राः f. pl. the coarse and subtle elements. -सज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. -यानिः the origin of all created beings. -राज m. an epithet of Siva. -वर्ष the whole class of spirits. -वाम. the Bibhittaka tree. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil. -विज्ञानं, विद्या demonology. -वृक्षः the Bibhittaka tree. -शुद्धिः f. purification of the elements (or the body). -संसारः the world of mortals. -संचारः demoniac possession. -संचारिन् m. a forest conflagration. -संशुभः universal deluge or destruction. -सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the

class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. -साक्षिन् m. 'all-seeing,' an eye-witness of created beings. -साधनी the earth. -सूक्ष्म a subtle element. -सृष्टिः f. 1 the illusion effected by the power of Bhūtas -2. the whole class of Bhūtas taken collectively. -स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings -2. the abode of demons. -हृत्वा destruction of living beings -हरः bellium.

भूतमय a. 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः f. [भूक्ति] 1 Being, existence -2 with, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स तभ्यो बलिम-ग्रहीत् R. 1. 18, नरपत्तिकुलभूत्ये 2. 75, स वाऽस्तु भूत्ये भगवात् सुकुंदः Vikr. 1. 2 -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune; विपत्पती-कारपरेण मंगले निषेव्यते भूतिसुखमुक्तेन वा Ku. 5. 76 -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीनभोग-मात् Si. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also), स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शं-धुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of ele-phants with coloured stripes; भक्ति-च्छेदैरिव विरचितं भूतिभंगे गजस्य Me. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants -तिः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of a class of Manes. -Comp. -कर्म्मन् n any auspicious or festive rite. -काम a. desirous of prosper-ity. (-मः) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati -कालः a happy or auspicious hour. -सीलः 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. -कृत् m. an epithet of Siva. -गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -दः an epithet of Siva. -निधान the lunar mansion called चण्डिका -भूषणः an epithet of Siva. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva.

भक्तिके 1 Camphor. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायकळ).

भूमत् a. Possessed of land or earth. -m. A king, sovereign.

भूमन् m. [वहांभयः बहु इमविद् इलोपे स्वादेशः 'Tv.] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number; भूमना रसानां गहनताः प्रयोगाः Māl 1. 4; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि पर भूमानमात्मन्वेते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. -n. 1 The earth. -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality (of number); अपरः स्त्री-भाक्ते Ak.; cf. पुष्टमन्.

भूमय *a.* (श्री *f.*) Earthen, earthly made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति *Den. P.* To augment, increase.

भूमि *f.* [भवत्यासन्नं भूमीति, भूमि निव वा लाट्] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गन्धर्व or पाताल); और्ध्वमिरापी हृदयं यमः 1. 182; R. 2. 71. -2 Soil, ground, उत्पत्तिनी भूमिः S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विदुर्भूमिः -4 A place, spot, grounds, plot of ground, समद्वयभूमयः S. 6; अधिवकाभूमिः N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 53. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house, as in सप्तभूमिकाः प्रासादः -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part (in a play); cf. भूमिः. -10 Subject, object, receptacle, विद्वांसभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. -अंतरः a king of an adjacent district. -आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. -इच्छा a desire for living on the ground. -ईश्वरः a king, sovereign. -कदम्बः a kind of Kadamba. -कपः an earthquake. -गर्जः, गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. -चलः, -चलनं an earthquake. -ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (-ज.) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant धनिन. (-जा) an epithet of Śiva. -जीविन् *a.* living on (the produce of) land; an agriculturist. (-म.) a Vaisya. -तलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देवः a Brāhmana. -दरः 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number 'seven'. -नयः, -पः, -पतिः, पालः, -भुज *m.* 1. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. -पक्षः a swift or fleet horse. -विमलं the wine-palm. -वृजः the planet Mars. -युरदरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilipa. -भागः a spot or portion of ground. -भूत *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -नटर a kind of jasmine. -रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. -रुहः a tree. -लामः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cow-dung. -वधनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-य.) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. -शयनं, -शयनशयनं sleeping on the ground. -सज्जं an offering of land. -संभवः, -सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-जा, -ता).

an epithet of Śiva. -संनिवेशः the general appearance of a country. -लुः a earth-worm. -सूक्ष्म *a.* 1. blind. -2. lame, cripple. (-म.) 1 a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -4 a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot (of ground) -3 A story, floor (of a house). -4 Step, degree; मनुनीसंज्ञा भूमिका साक्षारकुरित Yoga. S., or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sāṅkhyapravāchanabhāṣya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. -6 A part or character in a play, या यस्य मुख्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वयः पाठिताः कामेद्वयः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाकीते Māl. 1, or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी वाचणीभूमिकाया वर्तमानया मेनकया पुष्टा V. 3, Si. 1. 69; अन्यल्लेख्यदर्शनपरिचय न तु भूमिका Bharata. -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Decoration (as of an image). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी the earth, see भूमि. -Comp. -कदम्बः = कदम्बेन -पतिः, -भुज *m.* a king. -कल *m.*, -कहः a tree.

भूय The state of being or becoming; as in ननुभूय, दाक्षरिभूय Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (श्री *f.*) [अतिशयेन बहु इयम्] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. -2 Greater, larger, Ku. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous, भवति च दुष्पूषणमेदः फलं पति तद्यथा U. 2. 4; मर्द्धं भर्द्धं वितर भगवन्भूयसे मेमलय Māl. 1. 5, U. 3. 48; R. 17. 11; U. 2. 3. -5 Rich or abundant; in; एवंप्राप्त-भूयसी स्वकुति Māl. 1. -6 Vehement, a vice. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, further more, moreover; पाथेयसुहृज्जिसे ब्रह्मणा भूयः V. 4. 15, R. 2. 46; Me. 111. -3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्व भूयः first, in the first place -next, in the next place. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure for the greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9; कुमुदपुरमुनो भूयसा दुःखयति Mu. 6. 9; एवाधेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकार्यं S. 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule, भूयसा जीविधर्म एवः U. 5). -Comp. -कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. -वर्धनं 1.

frequent observation; सूक्ष्मवर्धनेन यत्र यत्र भूयस्सन् तथासिरेति व्याप्ति महीत्वा T. 8. -2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; भूयश्च भविष्यति इत्या पर्यटन्तम् Māl. 1. 15. -विद्य *a.* more learned. -2. very learned.

भूयस्त्व 1 A bundance, plentifulness. -2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन बहु इयम् स्वादेशे] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (as the end of comp.); अभिरूपभूयिष्ठः परिवर्द्ध S. 1; सुलभमांसभूयिष्ठः आहारिष्यते S. 2, राक्षसु कतमसुषुप्ताभूयिष्ठः Da.; शिल्प-दारिकाभूयिष्ठः परिजनं M. 5; R. 4. 70. -5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle). अयं उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Māl. 1, विमलभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8 -*ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly, S. 1. 51. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree, भूयिष्ठं भगवत्क्षिणा परिजने Si. 4. 17, R. 6. 4; 13. 14.

भू *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyāhritis. -2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूमि *a.* [भूमिः Un 4. 65.] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of Śiva. -4 Of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly, नवाङ्गुलिभूमिः विलिखितो वनाः S. 5. 12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -Comp. -अमः an ash. -हेजस (ख) *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-म) fire. -द *a.* liberal. -दक्षिण *a.* attended with rich presents or rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. -दानं liberality. -धन *a.* wealthy. -धामन *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy. -प्रयोजन *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -वेमन् *m.* the ruddy goose. -भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -माचः a jackal or fox. -रसः the sugar-cane. -लामः a great gain. -विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. -व्यय *a.* suending much, lavish in expenditure, Pt. 1. 425. -अवस् *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava slain by Sātyaki.

भूमि *f.* The earth.

भृक्षः The birch-tree, भृक्षगतेऽक्षरवि-
न्यासः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. -Comp. -कंदकः
a man of one of the mixed tribes, the
offspring of an outcast Brāhmana by
a woman of the same class; जात्यात्
जायते विप्रात्यापात्ता भृक्षकंदकः Ms. 10.
21. -पत्रः the birch tree.

भृगिः f. 1 The earth. -2 A desert.

भृगु 1 P., 10 U. (भृषति, भृषयति-ने,
प्रति) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate;
भृषि सुषयति श्रुत वयः Bk. 20 15. -2
To decorate oneself (Atm.), सुषयते
कन्या स्वयमेव. -3 To spread or strew
with, overspread; R. 2. 31. -With
अग्नि to adorn, grace, give beauty to,
Si. 7. 38.

भृषणं [भृषतेऽनं भृषणं ल्युट्] 1 Orna-
menting, decoration. -2 An orna-
ment, decoration, an article of decora-
tion; क्षीयते खलु भृषणानि सततं वाग्भू-
षणे भृषणे Bk. 2. 19; R. 3. 2, 13 57.
-जः N. of Vishnu.

भृषा [भृष-भवि भ] 1 Decorating,
adornng. -2 An ornament, decora-
tion; as in कर्णभृषा q. v. -3 A jewel.

भृषित 1. p. [भृष-क] Decorated, orna-
mented, मणिना भृषितः सर्पः किमसौ न
भयंकरः.

भृषणु a. [भृष-णु] 1 Being, becom-
ing, as in अलंभृषणु q. v. -2 Wishing
for wealth or prosperity, Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1, 3 U. (भर्तिने, विभर्ति, विभृते,
वभ्रा, विभर्तचकार-चक, अभाषीत्-अभूत,
भर्तिषति त, भर्ति, भृत्, pass. भ्रियते, desid.
विभर्तिषति ते or भृषयति-ने) 1 To fill;
जडर को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 To fill,
pervade, fill with; अभाषीद् ध्वनिना
लोकात् Bk. 15. 24. -3 To bear, sup-
port, uphold, bear up; धुरं धरिष्य
विभर्तचभूव R. 18. 45; कुर्मा विभर्ति ध-
रणी खलु वृद्धकेन Ch. P. 50; Bk. 17
16. -4 To maintain, foster, cherish,
protect, take care of, nourish, दुरिद्वान्
भर कैतिय मा प्रवच्छेधरे धनं H. 1. 15.
-5 To bear, have, possess; सिधेदेभार
सलिलं जयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57, पिबुन-
जने खलु विभर्ति सिधेदेऽऽः Bv. 1. 74,
बलिद्वयं चारु वभार नाला Ku. 1. 39, इ-
दोदधं त्वद्वृत्तसर्गकृष्णकतिविभर्ति Me.
84, S. 2. 4. -6 To wear, विभ्रज्जदा-
मंडलं S. 7. 11, G. 5; विवाहकौटुकं
ललितं विभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10.
10; जडाश्च विभ्रयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6. -7
To feel, experience, suffer, endure
(joy, sorrow &c.), भावश्लाघिसहितै-
र्देव जनो नाटकेरिव वभार भोजनेः Si. 14.
50; संवासमाविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108;
S. 7. 21. -8 To confer, bestow, give,
produce; यौवने सवलंकाराः क्षोभां विभ्र-
ति सुभ्रवः Subhāsh. -9 To keep, hold,
retain (as in memory). -10 To hire;

Ms. 11. 62, V. 3. 235. -11 To bring
or carry. -12 To take away, trans-
port. -13 Ved. To acquire, gain,
(गर्भे भृ to become pregnant, conceive;
क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth; जडां भृ to
wear matted hair &c.).

भृत् a. (At the end of comp.) 1
Bearing, carrying. -2 Supporting,
nourishing. -3 Possessing, having,
प्रथमे मानभृता न वृषणवः Ki. 2. 44. -4
Bringing, procuring &c.

भृत् p. p. [भृ-क] 1 Borne. -2 Sup-
ported, maintained, cherished, foster-
ed. -3 Possessed, endowed or
furnished with. -4 Full of, filled
with. -5 Hired. -सः A hired ser-
vant, hireling; mercenary, उत्सम-
स्वाधुवीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषिबलः । अथ-
मो भारवाही भ्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृत्ः Mit.

भृत्क a. [भृत् भर्त्त वेतनमुपजीवति कर्]
Hired, paid. -कः A hired servant.
-Comp. -अध्यापकः a hired teacher.
-अध्यापित a. taught by a paid
teacher. (-सः) a student who pays,
his teacher for his labour (= ' a pay-
ing student ' of the modern days),
Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः f. [भृ-क्ति] 1 Bearing, up-
holding, supporting. -2 Cherish-
ing, maintaining. -3 Bringing, lead-
ing to. -4 Nourishment, support,
maintenance. -5 Food. -6 Wages,
hire. -7 Service for hire. -8 Capit-
al, principal. -9 Wages, hire. -Comp.
-अध्यापनं teaching (especially the
Vedas) for hire. -भृत् m. a hired
servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward
in place of the wages due, but not
to be paid.

भृत्वा a. [भृ-क्वात् कृ व] To be nourish-
ed or maintained &c. -त्यः 1 Any
one requiring to be supported. -2 A
servant, dependent, slave. -3 A king's
servant, minister of state; H. 2.
142. -4 A subject. -त्या 1 Rearing,
fostering, nourishing, taking care of,
as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. -2 Maintenance,
support. -3 A means of sustenance,
food. -4 Wages. -5 Service. -Comp.
-अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire.
-जनः 1. a servant, dependent. -2.
servants taken collectively. -भर्तु
m. the master of a family. -वर्गः the
body of servants. -वासत्यं kindness
to servants. -वृत्तिः j. maintenance
of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्वात्-त्वं, भृत्वाभावः Service, depen-
dence.

भृत्वायते Den. A. To behave like a
servant.

भृत्वात् 1 P. To become a servant,
accept service.

भृत्विन a. Supported, nourished.

भृकुंजः (सः) A male actor in
female attire.

भृकुटिः-टी See भृ (भृ) कुटि.

भृम् ind. An onomatopoeic word
expressive of the crackling sound of
fire -f. A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as
the ancestor of the family of the
Bhrigus, and described in Ms. 1. 35.
as one of the ten patriarchs created
by the first Manu; (said to be so
called because he was produced along
with flames; सह ज्वालामिहत्पयो भृगुस्तमाद्-
भृगु स्मृतः) [On one occasion when the
sages could not agree as to which of
the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and
Siva, was best entitled to the worship
of Brahmanas, the sage Bhrigu was
sent to test the character of the three
gods. He first went to the abode of
Brahman, and, on approaching him,
purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon
this the god reprehended him severely,
but was pacified by apologies. Next
he entered the abode of Siva in
Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all
tokens of adoration. The vindic-
tive deity was enraged and would
have destroyed him, had he
not conciliated him by mild words.
(According to another account,
Bhrigu was coldly received by Bra-
hman, and he, therefore, cursed him
that he would receive no worship or
adoration; and condemned Siva to
take the form of a Linga, as he got
no access to the deity who was
engaged in private with his wife).
Lastly he went to Vishnu, and
finding him asleep, he boldly gave
the god a kick on his breast which
at once awoke him. Instead of
showing anger, however, the god
arose, and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired
tenderly whether his foot was hurt,
and then began to rub it gently.
' This ', said Bhrigu, ' is the might-
est god. He overtops all by the
most potent of all weapons-kindness
and generosity '. Vishnu was, there-
fore, declared to be the god who
was best entitled to the worship of
all]. -2 N. of the sage Jamadagni.
-3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 The
planet Venus. -5 A cliff, precipice;
भृगुपतनकरणमपृच्छं Dk. -6 Table-land,
the level summit of a mountain. -7
N. of Krishna. -8 An epithet of
Siva. -9 Friday. -Comp. -उद्भृः an
epithet of Parasurāma. -जः, -जनः 1.
an epithet of Sukra. -2. the planet
Venus. -नंदनः 1. an epithet of Pa-
rasurāma; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगु-
नंदनोपि U. 5. 34. -2. of Sukra. -पतिः

an epithet of Parasurāma; शृङ्गाति-
यशोवर्धने यत्कौचरं Me. 57; so शृङ्गाति-
पतिः -वंशः N. of a family descended
from Parasurāma. -वारः, -वासरः
Friday. -शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सत्तमः epi-
thets of Parasurāma. -सुतः, -सुतः 1. an
epithet of Parasurāma, -2. of Venar
or Sukra.

शृंगः [शृङ्गं कित् तुद् च Un. 1. 122]
1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5, R.
8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A
kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dis-
solute or lecherous man; cf. अमर.
-5 A golden vase or jar. -6 The fork-
tailed shrike. -जं Talc. -जी 1 The
female of the large black bee; शृङ्गीत्र
पुष्पं पुरुषं स्त्री वाञ्छति नवं नवम्. -2 A
poisonous plant (अतिविष). -Comp.
-अधिपः the queen of bees. -अमोघः
the mango tree. -आनंदा the Yūdhikā
creeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -ज
1. aloe-wood. -2. talc. (-जा) the
plant शर्जी. -पर्णिका small cardamoms.
-मिया the Mādhavi creeper. -राज् m.
1. a kind of large bee. -2. N. of
of a shrub. -रिदिः, -रीदिः N. of
one of the attendants of Siva
(said to be very deformed). -रोलः
a kind of wasp. -वल्गुमः a species
of Kadamba.

शृङ्गकः 1 (At the end of comp.) A
bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

शृङ्गारः -रं 1 A golden vase or pit-
cher. -2 A pitcher of a particular
shape (Mar. झारी), शिशिरद्वारभिसलिल-
पुष्पायं शृङ्गारः Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at
the coronation of a king. -रं 1 Gold
-2 Cloves.

शृङ्गालिका, शृङ्गारी A cricket.
शृङ्गार m. 1 The fig tree. -2 N. of an
attendant of Siva. -Comp. -ईशः N.
of Siva.

शृङ्गिरि (री) दिः See शृङ्गिरिदि.
शृङ्गेरिदिः N. of an attendant of Siva.
शृङ्ग 1 A. (भजते) To roast, fry,
cf. अस्त्र.

शृङ्गजं Ved. A frying-pan.

शृङ्गिका A species of plant.

शृङ्गिः f. A wave.

श्रमः Ved. A mistake, an error.

श्रमिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2
Whirlwind. -f. Ved. Quickness.

श्रुत् 4 P. (श्रुयति) To fall down;
see श्रु.

श्रुत् a. (compar. श्रुत्तियम् superl.
श्रुत्तिष्ठ) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty,
intense, excessive, very much. -2
Frequent. -इ and. 1 Much, very
much, exceedingly, intensely, vio-
lently, excessively in a high degree,

greatly; तस्यैव श्रुत्तियम् भा. सुग. 4.
26; श्रुत्तियम् तस्मिन् तेषां श्रुत्तियः R. 3. 61;
श्रुत्तियं तस्मै रा. सुग. 3. 66; Ms. 7. 170,
Is. 1. 11. -3 Often, repeatedly. -3
In a better or superior manner.
-Comp. -श्रुत्तिय a. highly choleric or
irascible. -श्रुत्तिय, -श्रुत्तिय a. exceed-
ingly afflicted. -सह a. very much
delighted.

श्रुत्तिये Dev. A. To become power-
ful or strong.

श्रुत्तिय p. p. [अस्त्र क] Fried, roasted,
parched. Comp. -अन्नं rice boiled
and fried. -यवाः (pl) parched rice.

श्रुत्तिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roast-
ing. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

श्रुत् 9 P. (श्रुयति) 1 To bear, nour-
ish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3
To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be
crooked.

भेकः [भी कर् कस्य नेव , Un. 3. 43]
1 A frog; दंज निमग्न कारिणि भेको भवति
सूयः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud.
-की 1 A small frog. -2 A female
frog. -Comp. -श्रुत्तिय m. a serpent. -रवः
-शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेडः [भी उ तस्य नेवम्] 1 A ram,
sheep. -2 A raft, float. -ही A ewe.

भेडः A ram.

भेद a. [भिद् भृत्] 1 Breaking, split-
ting. -2 One who interrupts, an in-
terrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer
(of secrets). -4 A factious or sedi-
tious man.

भेदः [भिद् भृत्] 1 Breaking, split-
ting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark).
-2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, se-
parating. -4 Piercing through, perfora-
tion -5 (a) Breach, rupture. (b)
Breaking open, bursting; V. 2. 7.
-6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Divi-
sion, separation. -8 A chasm, gap,
fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury,
wound. -10 Difference, distinction;
तयोर्भेदप्रतिपादित इति मे Bh. 3. 99;
अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12; Bg. 18. 19,
29: रस°, काल° &c. -11 A change,
modification; इन्द्रिभेद Bg. 3. 26 -12
Dissension, disunion. -13 Disclosure,
betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treach-
ery, treason. -15 A kind, variety;
भेदाः पञ्चसंज्ञादयो निधेः Ak.; शिरीषपुष्प-
भेदः &c. -16 Dualism. -17 (In
politics) Sowing dissensions in an
enemy's party and thus winning him
over to one's side, one of the four
Upāyas or means of success against
an enemy; see उपाय and उपायवस्तुत्रय.
-18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacu-
ation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदौ
(dual) 1. distinction and union, dis-

agreement and agreement. -2. differ-
ence and sameness; भेदाभेदज्ञानं. -उ-
न्मुख a. on the point of bursting forth
or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृत् sow-
ing dissensions. -दक्षिण, दृष्टि, दृष्टि a.
considering the universe as distinct
from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः
belief in dualism. -वादि m. one who
maintains the doctrine of dualism.
-विधिः the faculty of discriminat-
ing -सह a. 1 capable of being divid-
ed or separated. -2. corruptible,
seducible.

भेदक a. (दिका f.) (भिद्-भृत्) 1
Breaking, splitting, dividing, separ-
ating. -2 Breaking through, pierc-
ing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer. -4
Distinguishing, discriminating. -5
Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels,
purgative. -कः An adjective or
differentiating attribute.

भेदन a. [भिद्-भृत् ल्यङ्भृत्वा] 1 Break-
ing, dividing &c. -2 Loosening (as
the feces), purgative. -नं 1 Splitting,
breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, se-
parating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sow-
ing dissensions, creating discord. -5
Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing,
betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8
Asa Foetida. -9 (In astr.) Passing
through a constellation. -नः A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित a. Split, broken, divided.

भेदित्व a. (भिद्-भृत्) Breaking, divid-
ing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुरं A thunderbolt.

भेद्यं A substantive. -Comp. -रोगः
a disease treated by incision -लिंग
a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः-री f. A kettle-drum; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुड a. Terrible, frightful, awful,
fearful. -डः A species of bird. -डं
Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुडकः A jakal.

भेल a. [भी र स्य लः] 1 Timid,
cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3
Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5
Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः -कं A boat, raft.

भेष 1 U. (भेषति-ते) To fear, dread,
be afraid.

भेषज a. [भेष रोगमर्थं जयति जि-ड Tv.]
Making well or healthy, curative.
-जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or
drug; नरानेव त्रातुं स्वमिह परम भेषजमस्मि
G. L. 15; अतिव्यायवतीव भेषजे वहुरलपी-
यासि हृष्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy
or cure in general. -3 A kind of
fennel. -4 Any spell against diseases.
-5 Water (Ved.). -Comp. -अ (आ) -

गारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. —अंशं anything taken after medicine.

भेषज्य *a.* Curative, having healing properties.

भिक्षा *a.* (स्त्री /) [भिक्षेव तत्समो व, अण्] Living on alms. —अं 1 Begging, mendicancy; Bb 6 55; Y. 3. 42. —2 Anything got by begging, alms charity. —भिक्षणं भक्षेणिवं Mā. 2. 188; 4. 5. —Comp. —अन्नं alms, food obtained by begging. —आशिनः *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (—*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. —आहारः a beggar. —दण्डः the time for begging. —चरणं, —चयं, —चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, —वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy —हुक् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षवं, भिक्षुक [भिक्षुणां समूहः अत्र] A number of beggars.

भिक्षं [भिक्षा यञ्] Food got by begging, alms, charity, see भिक्ष.

भैमा *a.* (स्त्री /) [भैमस्य नृपस्येदं अण्] Relating to Bhīma. —नी 1 'The daughter of Bhīma,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. —2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः-स्यः A son of Bhīmasena.

भैरव *a.* (स्त्री /) [भैरविर्दं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; U. 5. 6. —2 Miserable. —3 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). —2 The sentiment of terror (भयानकः). —3 Fear, terror. —4 N. of a musical mode (रागः) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. —2 N. of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. —3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. —वः Terror, horror. —Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishnu (or Siva ?), so भैरवतर्जकः. —यातना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भेषजं [भेषजमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भेषज्यं [भेषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थे वा यञ्] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. —2 A medical treatment, medicine, drug. —3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैष्मकी A patronymic of Rukmini, daughter of Bhīsmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तु *a.* [भुज्-वृत्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. —3 Possessing. —3 Enjoying or making use of. —4 Flouting, enduring, experiencing. —5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, owner. —2 A husband. —3 A king, ruler. —4 A lover. —5 An epithet of Vishnu.

भोक्तृत्वं 1 Being a possessor. —2 Enjoyment, possession. —3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-वृत्] 1 Eating, consuming. —2 Enjoyment, fruition. —3 Possession. —4 Utility, advantage. —5 Ruling, governing, government. —6 Use, application (as of a deposit). —7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. —8 Feeling, perception. —9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. —10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगमयं Bb 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. —11 A repast, feast, banquet. —12 Food. —13 Food offered to an idol. —14 Profit, gain. —15 Income, revenue. —16 Wealth. —17 The wages of prostitutes. —18 A cover, coil, winding. —19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; अन्तर्दक्षिण-सुखं भोगांगद्वयं *c.* Mā. 5. 23; R. 10. 7, 11. 59. —20 A snake. —21 The body. —22 An army in column. —23 The passing (of an asterism). —24 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. —Comp. —अर्हं *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (—ई) property, wealth. —अहो corn, grain —आपिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नमः रतुनिवृत्तस्तस्य ग्रंथो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —गृहं wages paid to prostitutes. —गृहं the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —तृष्णा desire of worldly enjoyments, तदुपस्थितमग्रही-द्वजः पितुरातेति न भोगतृष्णया R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment, Mā. 2. —देहः 'the body of suffering,' the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —परः a serpent. —पतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. —पालः a groom. —विश्रा-चिकर hunger. —भूमिः *f.* 'the land of enjoyment,' heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —भुक्तः a servant

who works only for livelihood. —हस्तः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. —2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. —संज्ञक *n.* = भोगावली *v.* —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. —2 women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. —2 A mountain. —3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. —*f.* (स्त्री) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पतालीया). —2 A female snake-demon. —3 N. of the city of the snake demons in the lower world. —4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोगः वृत्] A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [भोग-इति] 1 Eating. —2 Enjoying. —3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. —4 Using possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses). —5 Having curves. —6 Having hoods. —7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). —8 Rich, opulent —*m.* 1 A snake; गजाजिनालं विपिनं भोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. —2 A king. —3 A voluptuary. —4 A barber. —5 The headman of a village. —6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. —Comp. —इन्द्रः, —ईशः Sesa or Vāsuki. —कांतः wind, air. —सुख *m.* 1. an ichneumon. —2. a peacock. —वल्गुं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज्-वृत् कुल] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. —2 To be suffered or endured, Me. 1. —3 Profitable —स्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. —2 Wealth, property, possessions. —3 Corn, grain. —स्य *A* harlot, courtesan.

भोजः [भुज्-वृत्] 1 N. of a celebrated king of Mālvā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकण्ठमरण &c.). —2 N. of a country. —3 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas; भोजेन हृदो र-चये विस्तृतः R. 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35. —जाः (*m* pl.) N. of a people. —Comp. —अधिपः an epithet of 1. Kamha. —2. Karna. —इन्द्रः a king of the Bhajas. —कटं N. of a town founded by

Rukmin. —देवः, —राजः king Bhoja; see (1) above. —पतिः 1. king Bhoja. —2. an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजक *a.* [भृज्णिच् पृष्ठ] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing; देवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235. —2 An eater.

भोजन *a.* [भृज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Feeding, nourishing, giving to eat. —नः 1 N. of Vishnu. —2 Of Siva. —नं 1 Eating, eating food; taking one's meals, अजीर्णे भोजनं विभं. —2 Food. —3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. —4 Using, enjoying. —5 Any object of enjoyment. —6 That which is enjoyed. —7 Property, wealth, possessions. —Comp. —अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. —आच्छादनं food and raiment. —कालः, वेला, समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time. —त्यागः abstaining from food, fasting. —भांडं a dish of meat. —भूतिः *f.* a dining-hall. —विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. —वृत्तिः *f.* a meal, food. —व्यय *a.* 1. engaged in eating. —2. straitened for want of food. —व्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय *a.* [भृज् अनीयर्] Eatable; edible. —यं Food.

भोजयितु *a.* [भृज्णिच्-युच्] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोजिव *a.* [भृज्णि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Eating, enjoying; using, possessing &c. —2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य *pot. p.* [भृज्-ण्यत्] 1 To be eaten. —2 To be enjoyed or possessed. —3 To be suffered or experienced. —4 To be enjoyed carnally. —उयं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2, Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240. —2 A store of provisions, eatables. —3 A dainty. —4 Enjoyment. —5 Advantage, profit. —6 Food given to the Manes. —Comp. —कालः meal-time. —संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet). —Comp. —अंगः the country called Bhootāna.

भोटिय *a.* Tibetan.

भोमीरा Coral.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ah;' (it drops its final *visarga* before vowels and soft consonants); कः कोऽयं भोः S. 2; अयं भो महर्षिभ्यः S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरयुद्धाधिवसिनो जानपदाः Mā. 3. भोस् is said to have,

in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भोजंग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भृजंग-अण्] Serpentine. —न The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भोट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत *a.* (तो *f.*) [भूतानि प्राणिनां विकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to living beings —2 Elemental, material. —3 Demoniacal. —4 Mad, crazy. —तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. —2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). —3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder (also called भुतयज्ञ, q. v.). —त A collection of evil spirits. —नी Night.

भौतक *a.* Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [भूत टक्] 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74. —2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिष्टेष्टवनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. —3 Relating to evil spirits. —4 Possessed by evil spirits. —कः N. of Siva. —कं 1 A pearl. —2 Anything elemental. —Comp. —मट्ट a monastery. —विद्या sorcery, witch craft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम *a.* (मी *f.*) [भूमिरपत्य तस्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Belonging to the earth. —2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial भौमी भुवेः स्थानपरिग्रहेय R. 13. 36; 15. 59. —3 Earthy, made of earth. —4 Relating to Mars. —मः 1 The planet Mars. —2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. —3 Water. —4 Light. —5 Sky, atmosphere. —6 N. of Atri. —Comp. —दिनं, —वारः, —वासरः Tuesday; Si. 15. 17. —रत्नं coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक *a.* (की *f.*), भौम्य *a.* भूमि-टक् यट्-वा] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [भूरि सुवर्णमविकरोति टक्] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury officer, at treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with *भू*, *भ*, *व*, to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A., (भ्यसते) To fear. —Caus. To frighten.

भ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशने, भ्रंशति. भ्रष्ट; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्तोद्भ्रंशनिवृत्तिः

विसाभरणं S. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 130; Si. 18. 21. —2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; यथाश्च ब्रह्म H. 4. R. 14 16. —3 To be deprived of, lose; वभ्रंशोऽसौ धृतेरततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4 37. —4 To escape from, सदाभ्यात् वभ्रंशुः केचित् Bk. 14. 105, 15. 59. —5 To decline, decay, decrease. —6 To disappear, vanish, depart, Mā. 8 12. —Caus. (भ्रंशति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down. —2 To deprive of. —3 To ruin, overturn. —4 To cause to disappear or vanish. —5 To expel

भ्रंशः-सः [भ्रंश-भवे वञ्] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down, सेहेऽस्य न भ्रंशमसौ न लोभात् R. 16. 74, कनकवल्लभभ्रंश-रिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2. —2 Decline, decrease, decay. —3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. —4 Running away. —5 Disappearance. —6 Losing, loss, deprivation, 'स्वतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः' Bg. 2. 63, so जातिभ्रंश, स्वार्थभ्रंश. —7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from. —8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशयुः See भ्रंशयु.

भ्रंश(स)न *a.* (नी *f.*) [भ्रंश ल्युट् वा] Throwing down. —नं 1 The act of dropping down. —2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित *a.* Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशित् *a.* [भ्रंशणि] 1 Falling off or down, falling from. —2 Decaying. —3 Straying away from. —4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रंस् = भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रंकुशः An actor in female dress,

भ्रंकुटिः = भ्रंकुटि q. v.

भ्रंक्ष 1 U. (भ्रंशति ते) To eat, devour.

भ्रंजनं [भ्रंश् ल्युट्] The act of frying, roasting, or parching

भ्रं 1 P. (भ्रंति) To sound.

भ्रंभगः = भ्रंभगः q. v.

भ्रंस् 1, 4 P. (भ्रंमति, भ्रंमति, भ्रंमति, ब्राम, अभ्रामत्, अभ्रमीत्, अभ्रम्यति, अभ्रिं, भ्रंति) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); भ्रमति भ्रुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा Mā. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्य भ्रमति च किमप्यालि-खति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; भ्रुव ब्राम Dk.; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; so निष्ठा भ्रं 'to go about begging.' —2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सूर्यो भ्राम्यति नित्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95; भ्रमता भ्रमरेण Gt. 3. —3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. —4 To spread prevail, be current or afloat; भ्रमन्त्यच पौरजानपदे विवर्तते Dk.

-5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver ; Māl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; अमरणस्तु तालय दति ब्राम. 7 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily ; चक्षुष्यति Pl. 4. 78. -8 To surround. —Caus. (अगति-ते or अगति-ते) 1 To cause to revolve or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round ; अमय अलदानभोर्यात् Māl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger, विकारश्चेत्यमयति च संनीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, bluish, vibrate, लीलारविदं अमयांचकार R. 6. 13.

अमः [अम-यच्] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. -2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion ; लुक् रजतमिति ज्ञानं अमः. -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. -7 An eddy, a whirlpool. -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, water-course. —Comp. —आकुल a. confused. —आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

अमर्ण [अम-लुट्] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion. -8 The orbit of a planet. —णि 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

अमत् a. Wandering, roving &c. —Comp. —कुटी a kind of umbrella.

अमरः [अम-कर्] 1 A bee, large black bee, मलिनेऽपि रागधूर्णी विकसितवदनमनस्यजल्पेति । त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां अमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. —रि 1 A bee. -2 Lac. —रि Giddiness, vertigo. —Comp. —अतिथिः the Champaka tree. —अभिलोस a. with bees clung or attached to ; R. 3. 8. —अलकः a curl on the forehead. —आनन्दः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Atimukta creeper. —इष्टः the tree called श्येनाक —उत्सवा the Mādhaba creeper. —करंडकः a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). —कीटः a species of wasp. —मियः a kind of Kadamba tree. —चाया molestation by a bee ; S. 1. —मंडलं a swarm of bees. —विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

अमरकः [अमर-कार्थक] 1 A bee. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy. —कः —चो 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming top.

अमरिकः Moving in all directions.

अमरायते Don. A 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, i. e. to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

अमिः f. [अम-इ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement, moving about or round, revolution, U. 3. 19 ; 6. 3 ; Māl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops -7 An error, a mistake.

अमिन् a [अम-णिनि] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling, &c.

अमृ See अमृ

अशिमन् " Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

अमृ 6 U. [अमृजति, मृत्, caus भजयति-ते, अमृजयति ते. desid. भिष्यति विभ्रजति, विभ्रजयति, विभ्रजेजति] To fry, roast, parch, broil ; (fig. also) ; वमृज्य निहत तस्मिन् शोको रावणमशिवत् Bk. 14. 86.

आज् 1 A (आजते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter ; वरुणभोजिरे के. खर्वहुपा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78, 15. 24. —Caus. To illuminate, irradiate. —With चि to shine brilliantly or intensely ; विभ्राजति मकरकतममर्चयेनी Bān. 1. 21.

आजः N. of one of the seven suns. —जं N. of a Sāman.

आजक a. (जिजा f.) [आज-कृत्] Illuminating, irradiating. —जं Bile, gall.

आजयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

आजन [आज-लुट्] Illuminating.

आजिन् a. Shining, glittering.

आजिष्णु a. [आज-इष्णु] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. —ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

आतु m [आज् वृच् पूर्वो ; cf. Un. 2. 96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend) ; आतः कष्टमदो Bh. 3. 37 ; 2. 34 ; तत्त्वं चित्तय तद्विद् आतः Moha M. 3. —Dual. A brother and sister. [cf. L. frater ; Zend bratar, Eng. brother]. —Comp. —मयि, —मयिकः a. having only the name of brother, a brother in mere name. —जः a brother's son. —जाया (also आतुजाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law ;

Me. 10. —दत्त property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārttika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in turn give them presents, the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day ; cf. यम-द्वितीया). —पुत्रः (also आतुपुत्रः) a brother's son. (—त्री) a niece. —वधूः a brother's wife. —भगिन्यौ a brother and sister. —इवशुरः elder brother of the husband. —हत्या fratricide.

आतुक a. Relating to a brother.

आतुष्यः [आतुः पुत्र-यत्] 1 A brother's son, nephew -2 An enemy, adversary.

आतुस्त्वं Brotherhood, fraternity.

आतुष्यल v. Having a brother or brothers.

आतीय, आत्रेय a. Fraternal. —यः A brother's son, nephew.

आत्र्य Fraternity, brotherhood.

अति p. p. [अमृ-क] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. —तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn apple. —तं 1 Roaming, moving about, वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु अतं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error.

अतिः [अमृ-क्ति] f. 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement, चक्रातिररातरेषु वितनीत्यन्याभिवाचार्थी V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression ; अतिासि चंदनप्रोत्था दुर्विपाक विषदुर्म U. 1. 47. -5 Confusion, perplexity. -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. —Comp. —कर a. confounding, causing delusion. —नाशनः an epithet of Siva. —हर a. removing doubt or error. (—रः) a counsellor, minister.

अतिमत् a. 1 Revolving, turning round ; अतिवह्निरियं M 2. 13. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —m. A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two ; अतिमानस्यसंविचयुष्यदर्शने K. P. 10, e. g. कपाले मार्जारः पय इति कपान् लेदि शशिन् &c. ; see V. 3. 2 ; Māl. 1. 2 also.

ग्रामः [अम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. -2 Delusion, error, mistake.

ग्रामक a. (मिका f.) [ग्रामयाने-अण् निच् ण्वल्] 1 Causing to move or whirl. -2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. -3 Deceptive, false. -कः 1 A son-flower. -2 A kind of load stone. -3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. -4 A jackal.

ग्रामणे [अम् निच् ल्यट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

ग्रामर a (री f.) [ग्रामेण समृत ग्रामरस्येद् वा अण्] Relating to a bee. -रः -रः 1 A kind of loadstone. -रः 1 Whirling round. -2 Giddiness. -3 Epilepsy. -4 Honey. -5 A kind of cortex or mode of sexual enjoyment. -6 A village. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Going round, walking round from left to right (= वदक्षिण q. v.); as in दीपता ग्रामर्यः Karpūr. 4, Vb. 2.

ग्रामरिन् a. 1 Revolving. -2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. -3 Made of honey. -4 Giddy, dizzy.

ग्रामिन् a. Confused, perplexed.

ग्रा (भ्ला)श्च 1, 4 A. (आशते, आशते, आशते, आशते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

ग्राहः-हृन् A frying-pan. -हृः 1 Light. -2 Ether.

ग्राहक-वाः A frying pan; Pt. 1. 132.

ग्राहमिन् a. One who flies or roams.

ग्रा (भ्ला)स् (भ्ला)श्च 1. ग्रा (भ्ला)स् (भ्ला)श्च 1. ग्रा (भ्ला)स् (भ्ला)श्च 1.

ग्रा (भ्ला)श्च (सः) A male actor; female attire.

ग्राहतिः -री See ग्राहति.

ग्रा 9 P. (ग्रामने) To fear.

ग्राह 6 P. (ग्रहति) 1 To collect, gather. -2 To cover.

ग्र 6. [ग्र-अण् Un. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow, कान्तिर्भूयोरादयल्लग्नोर्गः Ku 1. 47, विवर्तितभूयोरादयल्लग्नोर्गः S 1. 23. -Comp. -कृतिः -री f contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown.

ग्रन्थः, रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows, मुखे a frowning face.

ग्रहति च्च or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' -क्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows, भ्रुवेयमात्रावुत्तमप्रवेशा Ku. 3. 60. -जाह् the root of the eyebrow. -भंगः-भेदः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown, तरंगभङ्गा लुभितविह्वलभ्रुविराशना V. 4. 28, सभ्रुभङ्गं लुभिविह्वलं Me. 24, सभ्रुभङ्गं 'with a frown'. -भेदित्व a. frowning. -मङ्गलं the arch of the eyebrow. -मध्यं the space between the eyebrows. -लता a creeper-like eye-

brow, an arched or curving eyebrow.

-रिक्ताः, -विक्रिया, -विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows. -विवेहितं, -वि-

भ्रुतः, -विलम्बः graceful or playful movement of the eye brows, emotional play of the brows, समुविलासमय सोऽयमिति रचित्वा Māl. 1. 25, Me. 1b.

ग्र 10 A. (ग्रणने) 1 To hope.

-2 To trust, confide. -3 To wish, desire. -4 To fear.

ग्रवः [ग्र-अण्] 1 An embryo, foetus. -2 A child, boy. -Comp. -ग्र-

-हृत् a. one who procures or causes abortion. -हृति, -हृत्वा killing an embryo, causing abortion, भ्रूणहृत्वा वा एते व्रति, Y. 1. 64.

ग्र 1 A (ग्रने) To shine.

ग्र (भले)श्च 1 U. (ग्रति-ते, भ्रष्टति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. -3 To fear. -4 To be angry.

ग्रवः 1 Moving, motion. -2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. -3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. -4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. -5 Loss, deprivation.

ग्रोणहृत्वा the killing of an embryo.

ग्रहः See ग्रह.

ग्रहः See ग्रह.

4.

मः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishnu. -7 Of Siva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (मृ) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music.

मन् 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare

मह 1 A. (महते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To give, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

महनीय a. Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Great, valuable.

महिष्ठ a. Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [मे विषे किरति कृ-अच् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; द्रव्याणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31, मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is re-

garded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comp. below). -2 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. -4 An earring in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth arc of thirty degrees in any circle. -Comp. -अंकः an epithet of 1. the god of love. -2 the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuna. -आकरः, -आवासः the ocean. -आलयः 1. the ocean. -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four.' -कुण्डलं an ear-ring in the shape of Makara. -केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुम् m. epithets of the god of love. -हृजः 1. an epithet of the god of love, संवातं मकरहृजेन मथन स्वत्तो मर्दये पुरा Rātū. 1. 3;

सत्येनवारि मकरहृजतापारि Ch. P. 41. -2 a particular array of troops. -राशिः f. the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign Capricornus. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरिन् 'm. [मकरः संलघ्न इति] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile.

-Comp. -पद्मं, -लेखा the mark of a Makara on the face of Lakshmi. -प्रस्थः N. of a town.

मकरन्दः [मकरमणि द्युति कामजनकत्वाद् दो अवलङ्घन क पुषोः सुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower juice; मकरन्दद्वि-

लानामरादिनामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6, S. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 The cuckoo. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. -दं A filament.

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. -ती The *Pa'tala* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown : cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः A government order addressed to the Sudras (शूद्रशासन).

मकरः [मकरचक्रं पृथोः] 1 A mirror. -2 The *Bakula* tree. -3 A bud. -4 The Arabian jasmine. -5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. -2 A bud.

मकुटः, मकुटकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुड *a.* Slow. -ष्टः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. -2 The tree called इती.

मक्क 1 *A.* (मक्के) To go, move.

मक्कलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying in women).

मकुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मक्कोलः Chalk.

मक्क 1 *P.* (मक्कते) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. -2 To be angry.

मक्कः 1 Wrath. -2 Hypocrisy. -3 A multitude, collection. -Comp. -वीर्यः the tree पिवाल.

मक्षिकाः -मक्षि (क्षी) का A fly, bee ; भी उपस्थितं नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. -Comp. -मलं wax.

मक्ख or मक्ख 1 *P.* (मक्खति, मक्खति) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मक्खं सजायं च] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. -2 Lively, active, cheerful.

मखः A sacrificial rite ; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16, Ms. 4. 24 ; R. 3. 39. -Comp. -अंशभाज् *m.* a god.

-अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire. -असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

-क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -चातु *m.* an epithet of Rāma. -द्विष *m.* a demon, a Rākshasa ; R. 11. 27 ; 3. 45 ; U. 5. 4. -द्वेषिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

-हृत् *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. -2. of Siva.

मखस्तु *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. -2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. -2 A priest of the sun.

मगधः 1 *N.* of a country, the southern part of Behar ; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1 ; अगधसत्त्वं मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. -2 A bard, minstrel. -वाः (pl.) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. -ध 1 The town of the Magadhas. -2 Long

pepper. -Comp -हृत्परः 1. a king of the Magadhas. -2. *N.* of Pañtapa. R. 5. 20. -3. *N.* of Jarasandha. -उज्ज्वलं lung pepper. -पुरी the city of Magadhas -लिपिः *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगधति Den. *P.* 1 To surround. -2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c).

मग्न See मक्ख.

मय. 1 *N.* of one of the *Dvapas* or divisions of the universe. -2 *N.* of a country. -3 A kind of drug or medicine. -4 Pleasure. -5 *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion, see मय. -व 1 A kind of flower. -2 A gift, present. -3 Wealth, riches (Ved.).

मयवः, मयवत् *m.* *N.* of India.

मयवत् *a.* [मयवृज्या कनिष्ठं निरुद्धं पः शुभमस्य Un. 1. 156] Liberal, munificent. -म. (Nom. sing. मयवा, cf. pl. मयवः) 1 *N.* of Indra ; दुदोहं म. स पञ्चाय सखाय मयवा विव R. 1. 26, 3 &c ; K. 3. 52 An. 3. 1. -2 An owl (पक्षः). -3 *N.* of Vyāsa.

मय *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -Comp -वयो-वृष्टिः the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. -मयः, -युः the planet Venus

मंक्क 1 *A.* (मंक्के) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn.

मंक्किलः A forest conflagration.

मंक्कुरः A mirror.

मंक्षणं An armour for the legs, greave.

मंक्षु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly, soon, मंक्षुपाते परितः पटहरलीना St. 5. 37. -2 Exceedingly, very much. -3 Truly, really.

मंखः 1 A royal bard. -2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंक् 1 *U.* (मंक्तिते) To go, move.

मग 1 The head of a boat -2 The side of a ship.

मंगल *a.* [मङ्ग-अलङ्कः Un. 5. 70] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate ; as in मंगलविधयः, मंगलवृद्धयः &c. -2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. -3 Bravo. -लं 1 (*a*) Auspiciousness, propitiousness, जनकानां रघुणां च यत्कृत्स्नं मंगलं U. 6. 42 ; R. 6. 9 ; 10. 67 (*b*) Happiness, good luck, or fortune, bliss, felicity ; मङ्गं भद्रं वितरं भगवत् भूयते मंगलाय Mā. 1. 3 ; U. 3. 48. (*c*) Well-being welfare, good, संगः समां किमु न मंगलमात्मनोति Bv. 1. 122 ; (also *m.* in these senses). -2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. -3 A bless-

ing, benediction. -4 An auspicious or lucky object. -5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. -6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). -7 Any ancient custom. -8 Turmeric. -लः 1 The planet Mars. -2 *N.* of Agni. -ल-ली 1 A faithful wife. -2 Dūrvā grass. -3 *N.* of Durgā. -Comp. -अक्षताः (*m.* pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmaṇas when pronouncing blessings. -अयुक् *n.* a variety of sandal. -अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. -अलंकृत *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments ; Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14 -अष्टकं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -अष्टिकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आचरणं 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking, or of any work of composition. -2. pronouncing a blessing. -आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. -2. a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -अर्तुं a drum beaten on festive occasions. -आदृशपुत्तिः a fortune teller. -अर्तुः an epithet of Ganesa. -आल-मनं touching anything auspicious. -आलयः, -आवासः a temple. -इच्छु *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कारकः, -कारिन् *a.* auspicious. -कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -कालः an auspicious occasion ; S. 4. -क्षौर्म a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity ; R. 12. 8 -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -वटः, -वाटं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -छायः the *plaksha* tree. -तुर्यं, -वायं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c, played on festive or auspicious occasions ; R. 3. 19. -देवतः an auspicious or tutelary deity. -पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist ; आः दुरात्मन् दुराभंगलपाठकं शैलुपापसद्वं Ve. 1. -पुष्पं an auspicious flower -पुजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. -प्रतिसरः, -सूत्रं 1. an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives, अत्रैः श्लिष्यते मंगलप्रतिसराः (अंशनीः) Mā. 5. 18. -2. the cord of an amulet. -प्रयु *a.* auspicious. (-ह्य) turmeric. -प्रस्थः *N.* of a mountain. -मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious

ornaments only, such as the anaspicious thread, saffron-mark &c. : सितांशुका मंगलमात्रभूषणा V. 3. 12. -वचस् n.; -वाद्: a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वादिच् a. expressing blessings or congratulations, wishing joy. -वाद्ये see मंगलतूर्य. -वारः, -वासरः Tuesday. -विधिः 1. a festive or auspicious rite. -2. preparations for a festival. -शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्रं see मंगलनितर. -स्नानं a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलावतः An epithet of Siva (devoted to Umā).

मंगलीय A auspicious; fortunate.

मंगल्य a. [मंगलय हितं यत्] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure, pious; त्रिलोकीमंगल्यं U. 4. 10. -ल्यं 1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The cocoa-nut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The Bilva tree. -ल्य 1 A species of fragrant sandal. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A kind of aloe-wood. -4 A particular perfume. -5 A particular yellow pigment. -ल्ये 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). -2 Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Red lead. -5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यकः A kind of pulse (मसूर).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मङ्ग I. 1 P. (मङ्गति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मङ्गते) 1 To cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To go, move, move quickly. -5 To start, set out.

मङ्ग 1 A. (मङ्गते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be vain or proud. -4 To pound, ground.

मङ्गचिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमङ्गचिका 'an excellent cow or bull'; cf. उद्भ.

मङ्गुः A fish (corrupted from मस्य).

मज्जन् m. [मज्जन्-कनिन् Un. 1. 156] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -कृत् n. a bone. -समुद्भवः semen virile.

मज्जन [मज्जन्-मवि ल्युट्] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. -2 Inundating, deluging. -3 Bathing, ablution; प्रत्यग्रमज्जन-विशेषविधिकान्तिः Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (= मज्जन्).

मज्जा [मज्जन्-अद् टा] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -3 The

pith of plants. -Comp. -ज 1. semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium (धुमिजगुग्गुल). -रजस् n. 1. a particular hell. -2. bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जिका The female of the Indian crane.

मज्जुषा See मञ्जुषा.

मञ्च 1 A. (मञ्चते) 1 To hold. -2 To grow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore -6 = मञ्च q. v.

मञ्चः [मञ्च-वञ्] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, dais, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne, स तत्र मञ्चेषु मनोज्ञेषात् R. 6. 1, 3. 10. -3 An elevated sited in a field (for a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A stage, platform. -Comp. -मंडपः 1. a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. -2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मञ्चकं [मञ्च-स्वार्थक] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp. -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

मञ्चिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough, tray.

मञ्ज 10 U. (मञ्जयति) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मञ्जरं 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A pearl. -3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मञ्जरी -री f. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निचयेः सहकारमञ्जरीः Ku. 4. 38; सद्दृशकान्तिरलक्ष्यत मञ्जरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so रङ्गरतु कुचकुम्भोत्पत्तिर मञ्जरी Gīt. 10; कुचं कुचाकचो यत्ते वसीः भः कणमञ्जरीः Kāv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A (parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl. -6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8 The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. -चामरं a *chowrie* in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नयः the plant called वेतस.

मञ्जरित a. [मञ्जरीः संज्ञाता अस्य इतच्] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मञ्जा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मञ्जि -जी f. 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -फला the plantain tree.

मञ्जिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मञ्जिमन m. Beauty, loveliness.

मञ्जिष्ठ a. Bright red.

मञ्जिष्ठा [अतिशयेन मञ्जिमती इव मृगो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder.

-Comp. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रगः 1. the colour of the Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder, i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मञ्जीरः -रं [मञ्जु ध्वनी ईत्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (चूड), मिजानमञ्जुमञ्जीरं प्रविशेश निकेतने Git. 11; 01 सुवरमपीरं त्यज मञ्जीरं रिपुमिष केहिषु लोलं 5; Māl. 1. -र A post round which the string of the churning stick passes.

मञ्जीलः A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मञ्जु a. [मञ्जु-उत्] Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive, रखलदसमञ्जस-मञ्जुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अपि दलदरपिदं स्वदमानं मरदं तव किमपि लि-हंतो मञ्जु गुञ्जतु धुंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तन्मञ्जु मंदहसितं श्रुतितानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. -केशिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -गतिः, -गमन a. having a lovely gait. (-ना) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo. -गर्तः N. of the country called Nepal. -गिरि a. sweet-voiced; एते मञ्जु गिरः शुक्ताः Kāv. 2. 9. -गुञ्जः a charming hum. -दोष a. uttering a sweet sound. -नाशी 1. a handsome woman. (?) -2. an epithet of Durgā. -3. of Sachī, wife of Indra. -पाठकः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of Brahmā. -भाषित्, -वाच्, -वादिन् a. sweet-speaking; (गिरि) अशुचदति शुक्लस्ते मञ्जुवाक् पञ्जरस्थः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. -स्वन, -स्वर a. sweet-sounding.

मञ्जुल a. [मञ्जु-सिष्मा° छच्, मञ्जु-उलच् वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice &c.); संप्रति मञ्जुलवञ्जुलसीमनि केलि-शयनमनुयातं Git. 11; कूजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मदमञ्जुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -लः A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An arbour, a tower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The state of being variegated.

मञ्जुषा [मञ्जु-ऊश्] 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपरत्नानां मञ्जुषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A large basket, hamper. -3 Madder (= मज्जिष्ठा). -4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्फटिः 'Beginning of pride,' incipient pride.

मट्टकं The ridge of a roof.

मट् 1 P. (मटति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. -2 To go -3 To grind.

मठः -ठं [मठयत्र मट् वजर्थे क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. -2 A monastery, convent. -3

A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. -टी 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आयतन a monastery, college. -चिता charge of a convent; Pr. 2. 63.

मठर *a.* Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or college.

मडु; मडुक: A kind of drum.

मडुमडायित *a.* Gulped down the throat, swallowed up; उत्सवरी मडुमडायिता U. 4.

मण 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणि: [मण-इन् खीलयेष वा डोर] (Said to be *f.* also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते। यथैवारेते तथैवास्ता काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलङ्काराणां लक्षणं दृष्ट्वा न जातु मौली मणयो वसति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ वज्रसमु रक्तीणं सूत्रस्येति नित्यं गतिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris. -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy excrecence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -राजः a diamond. -कैटः the blue jay. -कैटकः a cock. -कणिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Sarasa bird. -द्वंद्व *a.* having a handle adorned with jewels. -दर्पणः a jewelled mirror. -दीपः 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. -दोषः a flaw or defect in a jewel. -हृषीकः 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः *m.*, -धनुस् *n.* a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-ई) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also मणिपूरक). -पतिः an epithet of Babhravāhan. -पवेकः a most excellent jewel. -पथः 1. the wrist; S. 7. -2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -पथनं 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set; collet; S. 6. -3. the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -मिति: *f.*

N. of the place of Sessa. -भू: *f.* a floor set with jewels. -भूमि: *f.* 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. -मंडपः N. of the residence of Sessa. -मंथं rock-salt. -माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). -4. N. of Lakshmi. -5. N. of a metre. -मेखल *a.* girdled with gems. -यष्टि: *m.* *f.* a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रागः the colour of jewels. (-रं) vermilion. -विशेषः an excellent jewel. -शिला a jewelled slab. -तारः a necklace. -तुङ्गं a string of pearls. -मोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तंभः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हस्त्यं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 = अजामलस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. -कः 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत्तं *a.* jewelled. -*m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचक्रः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone

मणीवर्कः A flower

मंद् 1 A. (मडते) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंद् 1 I P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति, ते, मंडितं) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंडयितुं बध्नुर्ननः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A (मडते) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंद्: -उं [मंद्-उ तस्य नेत्र, मंद्-उ-ता] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice, नीवारोदनमंद्मुष्णमधुरं U. 4. 1. -3 Cream (of milk). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. -दः 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor-oil tree. -दा 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblem myrobolan tree. -Comp. -उदकं 1. barn. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegated colour. -प

a. drinking soma cream. -दारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. माडे). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन *a.* [मंडयति मंडल्य ल्युट् वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fond of ornaments. -न 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; मानसं मंडनं ह्यलङ्कारः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5 -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment, सा मंडनान्मंडनं सन्वयुक्तं Ku. 7. 5, Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः (or मंडनमिश्रः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarāchārya.

मंडपः [मंडं भूषणं पाति पा-क, मंड-उप-वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमंडप -2 A tent, pavilion; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78 -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -मावेष्टा the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मंडित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a.* [मंद्-कलच्] Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. -लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular; करालकण-मंडलं R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलनिभानि ससुल्लसंति Ki. 5. 41; सुखममंडलया चक्राक्षे Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमंडल, छाया-मंडल, चापमंडल, सुखमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjuror); Mn. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रासलमंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषैर्दुर्मंडला (विमारी) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडनं भवखंडनं Gt. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; सतत-सुकृती भूषाङ्गाः प्रसादितमंडलः Ve. 6. 44; उपगतोऽपि च मंडलनाभितो &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a

king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings:—विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only—the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). —13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. —14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. —15 A division of the *Rigveda* (the whole collection being divided into 10 *Maṇḍalas* or eight *Aṣṭakas*). —16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. —17 A kind of perfume. —18 A circular bandage (in surgery). —19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. —ली 1 A circle, orb &c. —2 A group, assemblage. —3 Walking round, circular motion. —4 Bent grass (दूर्वा). —Comp. —अग्र *a.* round pointed. (—ग्र) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. —अधिप, —अधीश: —ईश: —ईश्वर: 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. —2. a king, sovereign. —आवृत्ति: *f.* circular movement; U. 3. 19. —उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. —कार्यक *a.* having a circular bow. —नृत्यं a circular dance, dance in a ring. —न्यास: describing a circle. —पुच्छक: a kind of insect —पृष्ठ: the fig-tree forming a circle. —वर्तिन् *m.* a ruler of a small province. —वर्ष: rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. —2 A disc. —3 A district, province. —4 A group, collection. —5 A circular array of troops. —6 Whiteleprosy with round spots. —7 A mirror. —क: A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. —2 To turn or whirl round; नानागतिर्मंडलयच्च जवेन Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायत *a.* Round, circular. —तं A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलित् *a.* [मंडल ३नि] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. —2 Ruling a country. —*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. —2 A snake in general. —3 A cat. —4 The pole-cat. —5 A dog. —6 The sun. —7 The fig-tree. —8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीक: A tributary king, तेजो निजं सुकुलयेति च मंडलीक: Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीक 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरणं Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. —2 Bent, curved (as a bow).

मंडलीय 1 P. 1 To become round. —2 To form a globe or circle.

मंडूक: [मंडयति वर्षासमय, मंडू ऊरुण् Un. 4. 42] A frog, निषानमिव मंडूक: सोद्योमं नरमायति विवशा: सर्वसपद: Subhāṣ. —कं A kind of tortoise or mode of sexual enjoyment. —की 1 A female frog. —2 A wanton or unchaste woman. —3 N. of several plants. —Comp. —अनुवृत्ति: —कृति: *f.* 'the leap of a frog,' skipping over or omitting at intervals, (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several *Sūtras* and supplying from a previous *Sūtra*): क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूककृत्यानुवर्तते Sk. —कुलं a collection of frogs. —योग: a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. —सरसः a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dros' (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मत्-क] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. —2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. —3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. —4 Commended, valued. —5 Conjectured, guessed. —6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. —7 Thought out. —8 Intended, aimed at. —9 Approved, sanctioned. —10 Wished or hoped for. —11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मत्) —तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view, निश्चितं मतमुच्यते Bg. 18. 6; केषांचिन्मतेन &c. —2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुवृत्तिमानवा: Bg. 3. 31. —3 Advice, instruction, counsel. —4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. —5 Approbation,

sanction, commendation. —6 Knowledge. —अग्र *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. —अंतरं 1. a different view. —2. a different creed. —अवलम्बनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मत्तंग: [मायति अनन, मत्-अग्र दृष्ट त Tv.] 1 An elephant. —2 A cloud. —3 N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

मत्तंगज: An elephant; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मत्तंगज: M. 3, Ki. 5. 47; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्ध.

मनल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मति: *f.* [मत् भवे किन्] 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसी H. 2. 86, अल्पविषया मति: R. 1. 2. —2 Mind, heart, सम तु मतिर्न मनागपेतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26, so दुर्मत, सुमति. —3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विधिरहो बलपानिति मे मति: Bh. 2. 91; Pt. 2. 19; Bg. 18. 78. —4 Intention, design, purpose, see मत्वा. —5 Resolution, determination. —6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. —7 Wish, desire, inclination; प्राचापेक्षानमतिद्विपानिर्वयुच R. 8. 94. —8 Counsel, advice. —9 Remembrance, recollection. —10 Ved. Devotion, prayer. —11 An adviser. (मतिं कृ, धा, आधा 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मत्वा is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, मत्वा सुक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छं Ms. 4. 222; 5. 19. —12 under the impression that, व्याघ्रममत्या पलायते). —Comp. —ईश्वर: an epithet of Visvakarman. —गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. —द्वयं difference of opinion. —निश्चय: a settled belief, firm conviction. —पूर्वं *a.* intentional, wilful. —पूर्व, —पूर्वकं and purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. —प्रकर्ष: superiority of intellect, cleverness. —भेद: change of views. —भ्रम: —विपर्यास: 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. —2. an error, a mistake, misapprehension. —विभ्रम: —विभ्रम: confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालिन् *a.* intelligent, clever. —हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine; संश्लुप्य कये मत्कै: भगवत्स्व बने: शुभै: Bk. 8. 16. —क: A bag.

मत्स्यः 1 A bug; मत्स्यणाविब सुरा परिवृत्ति St. 14. 68. -2 An elephant without tusks. -3 A small elephant -4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea. -जं An armour for the legs or the thighs. -णी Pudendum (of a young girl). -Comp. -अरिः hemp.

मत्त p. p. [मत्-क्त] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also), उद्यो त्त्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्वफोरागनाः Vb. 1. 11, प्रमान्तश्चंद्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10, so देवर्षिः, पनो, बलं &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant), R. 12. 93. -4 Proud, arrogant. -5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. -त्तः 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 A cuckoo -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhatura plant. -त्ता Spirituous or vinous liquor. -Comp. -आलंबः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). -हृभः an elephant in rut भगवता a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, a. e. with a louncing gait. -काशि (सि) नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. -कीशः an elephant. -गामिनी = 1. मत्तभगवता above. -2. a bewitching or wanton woman. -दंति m., -नागः an elephant in rut. -मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (-रं) a kind of metre. -वरणः an elephant in rut. (-णः) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. -2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavilion. (-ण) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक a. Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

मत्त्ये [मत्ते समीकरणं साधु यत् Tv.] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowledge. -4 Harrowing, making even or level (as a field.)

मत्सः 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर a. [मद्-सरत्; Up. 3. 73] 1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiable, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4 Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested. -6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). -रः 1 Envy, jealousy, अदृष्टावकाशो मत्सरश्च K. 45; परवृद्धिषु वज्रमत्सरानां Ki. 13. 7, St. 9. 63, Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity, R. 3. 60. -3 Pride; St. 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma. -रः -रा A gnat.

मत्सरिन् a. [मत्सर-इनि] 1 Envious, jealous; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मा-

निना St. 15. 1, 2. 115, दुष्टास्मा परवृद्धि-मत्सरी मत्स्यः Mk. 9. 37, R. 18. 19. -2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.) -4 Wicked. -5 Ved. Intoxicating. -6 Satisfying.

मत्स्यः [मद्-स्य, Un. 4. 2] 1 A fish, जूले मत्स्यानिनापदयन् दुर्वलान्मल वत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A particular variety of fish. -3 A king of the Matsyas. -स्वरा (dual) The sign Paces of the zodiac. -स्वराः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virāṭa q. v., Ms. 2. 19. -Comp. -अक्षका, -अक्षि N. of a kind of Soma plant. -अद्, -अदन, -आद् a. feeding on fish, a fish-eater. -अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu, (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish), cf. Jayadeva's description of this अवतार, प्रलयपरीवर्जले प्रवृत्तानसि पेदे विहितवह्निचरित्रम-खंदे । केशव वृत्तभीमशरीर जय जगदीशहरे । Git. 1. -अशनः 1. a king-fisher. -2. one who eats fish. -अक्षुरः N. of a demon. -आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used by fisher-men). -उद्वरिन् m. an epithet of Virāṭa. -उद्वरी an epithet of Satyavata. -उद्वरीचः an epithet of Vyāsa. -उपजीविन् m., आजिवः a fisherman. -करडिका a fish-basket. -गंध a. having the smell of fish. (-घर) N. of Satyavata. -घटः a kind of fish-sauce. -घातः 1. the occupation of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. -घातिन्, -जीवत्, जीविन् m. a fisherman. -जाले a fishing-net. -देशः the country of the Matsyas. -द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -नारी 'half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavata. -नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -वेधः, -वेधिन m. a fisherman. -वेधनं a fish-hook, an angle. -वेध (धि) नी a fish-basket. -रंक, -रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyon, king fisher. -राजः 1. the Rohita fish. -2. N. of Virāṭa -वेधन, -वेधनी an angle. -वेपली a cormorant. -संघातः a shoal of fish.

मत्स्यंदि का, मत्स्यंदि Coarse of unrefined sugar, हीही द्वयं सीधुपानोद्दे-जितस्य मत्स्यंदिफोपनता M. 3.

मथ See मथ्.

मथ = मथ q. v.

मथन a. (नी. f.) [मथ् लुट् लुट् वा] 1 Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a

destroyer; सुगंधे मथुमथनमलुगतमलुसर राधिके Git. 2. -4 Rubbing -नः N. of a tree (गणिकारिफ, used in producing fire by attrition) -नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurting, destruction. -Comp. -अचलः, -पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

मथिः [मथ्-इ] A churning stick.

मथित p. p. [मथ्-क्त] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. -2 Crushed, ground, pinched. -3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. -4 Killed, destroyed. -5 Dislocated; (see मथ्). -सं Pure butter-milk (without water).

मथिन् m. [मथ्-इनि] (Nom. sing. मथा, acc. pl. मथ.) 1 A churning stick, सुहृदः प्रयुज्येण मथां विवर्तते नन्दस्तु कुम्भेषु सुद्वेगसंघरे Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. -2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The penis.

मथु (थू) रा [मथ्-उ-ऊरत्] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Kṛishna and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrugṇha; निर्ममे निर्ममोर्ध्वेषु मथुरां मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28, कलिं वक्तव्या मथुरां गतापि भंगोर्मिसंस्त-जलेव भाति 6. 48. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः epithets of Kṛishna.

मद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comp. : as मद्मे 'for me', 'for my sake', मच्चिन् 'thinking of me'; मच्चनं, मत्सं-देवाः, मत्स्वियं &c. &c.

मद् I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मद्य) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated; विद्विष मद्यमितरा तु समाद् St. 10. 27. -2 To be mad. -3 To revel or delight in. -4 To be glad or rejoiced. -5 Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden. -6 To enjoy supreme felicity. -Caus. (माद्यति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. -2 (मद्यति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight, माद्युरी मद्यति मार्जना मनोसि M. 1. 21; प्रकृतिमथुराः संतपेवान्ये मनो मद्यन्ति ये Māl. 1. 36, St. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. -3 To inflame with passion; Māl. 3. 6. -4 (Atm.) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. -II. 10 A. (माद्यते) To please, gratify. -III. 1 P. (मद्यति) 1 To be proud. -2 To be poor.

मदः [मद्-अच्] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety, मदेनास्पृश्ये Dk.; मदविकाराणां दर्शकः K. 45; see comp. below. -2 Madness, insanity.

-3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust ; इति मदमदनाभ्यां राशिणः स्पष्टरागात् St. 10. 91. -4 Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन मदीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45 ; so मदकलः मदीनमत्, Me 20, R. 2. 7, 12. 102. -5 Love, desire, ardour. -6 Pride, arrogance, conceit ; Pt. 1. 240. -7 Rapture, excessive delight -8 Spirituous liquor. -9 Honey. -10 Musk. -11 Semen virile. -12 Soma. -13 Any beautiful object. -14 A river (नदी). -दी 1 A drinking cup. -2 Any agricultural implement (such as a plough &c.) -Comp. -अवयः, -आतकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अंध a. 1. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion ; अंधरमिव मदीया पातुमेवा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. -2. blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. -अपनानं removal of intoxication. -अंबरः 1. an elephant in rut. -2. N. of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1. a state of drunkenness. -2. wantonness, lustfulness. -3. rut, being in rut ; R. 2. 7. -आकुल a. 1. furious with rut. -2 full of lust, overpowered by passion. -आह्वय a. drunk, intoxicated. (-ह्वयः) the palm tree. -आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आलापि m. a cuckoo. -आहः musk. -उत्कट a. 1. intoxicated, excited by drink. -2. furious with passion, lustful. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty. -4. rutting, under the influence of rut ; R. 6. 7. (-टः) 1. an elephant in rut. -2. a dove. (-टा) spirituous liquor. -उद्धम, उन्मत्त a. 1. drunk, intoxicated. -2. furious, drunk with passion ; मदोदमाः ककुभतः सरितां कुलसुद्धजाः R. 4. 22. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty ; Pt. 1. 161. -उद्धत a. 1. drunk with passion, Ku. 3. 31 -2. inflated with pride. -उद्धापि m. the cuckoo. -अजित a. swollen with pride. -कटः a eunuch. -कर a. intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिच m. an elephant in rut. -कल a. 1. speaking softly or in articulately, speaking indistinctly ; R. 9. 37. -2. uttering low sounds of love. -3. drunk with passion ; U. 1. 31 ; Māl. 9. 14. -4. indistinct yet sweet ; मदकलं कुजितं सारसानां Me. 31. -5. rutting, furious, under the influence of rut ; V. 4. 24. -6. furious, mad. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -कल a. stately or sportive through passion ; V. 4. 18. -कषा 1. an intoxi-

cating drunk. -2. heamp. -गमनः a buffalo. -रुतु a. 1. distilling rut (as an elephant). -2. lustful, wanton, drunk. -3. gladdening, exhilarating (-म.) an epithet of Indra. (-m. dual) an epithet of the Asvina. -जल, -वारि n. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a rutting elephant. -ज्वरः fever of pride or passion, Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रसेकः, -प्रसवः, -झावः, -सृतिः f. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. -धुच् a. ' dropping down ichor ', furious, intoxicated ; U. 3. 15. -रक्त a. affected with passion. -रामः 1. Cupid. -2. a cock. -3. a drunkard. -रेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples. -विक्षिप्त a. 1. in rut, furious. -2. agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल a. 1. maddened by lust or pride. -2. stupefied with intoxication. -वीर्य 1. strength produced by passion. -2. the heroism of love. -वृद्धः an elephant. -शौडिकं nutmeg. -सारः a cotton shrub. -स्थलं, -स्थानं an Ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन a. (नी f.) [मायति अनेन मदकरणे ल्युट्] 1 Intoxicating maddening. ; -2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The god of love, Cupid, व्यापारोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं S. 1. 27 ; इतमपि निहृत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust, विनयवारितद्वितिरतस्तथा न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11 ; सतीव्रगीतं मदनस्य दीपकं Rs. 1. 3. R. 5. 63 ; so मदनानुर, मदनपीडित &c -3 The spring season. -4 A bee. -5 Bees' wax. -6 A kind of embrace. -7 The Dhātūa plant. -8 The Khadira tree. -9 The Bakula tree. -ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 Musk. -3 The *atimukta* creeper. (नी only in these two senses). -नं 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अग्रकः a species of grain (कोद्रव). -अंकुशः 1. the penis. -2. a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by tit in cohabitation. -अंतक, -अरिः, -द्वमनः, -द्वहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Siva. -अवस्थ a. in love, enamoured. -आतुर, -आर्त, -क्षिप्त, -पीडित a. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick ; R. 12. 32. S. 3. 10. -आयुधं 1. pudendum muliebre. -2. ' Cupid's missile ', said of a very lovely woman. -आलयः -यं 1. pudendum muliebre. -2. a lotus. -3. a king. -इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक a. pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं ' a pleasure-garden, ' N. of a garden.

-कटकः 1. erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. -2. N. of a tree. -कलहः ' love's quarrel ', sexual union, ' उद्धुल्लभं Māl. 2. 12. -काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. -गृहं pudendum muliebre. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -नालिका a faithless wife. -वक्षि म. the Khanjana bird. -पाटकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, -वाधा pangs or torments of love. -महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. -मोहन, an epithet of Krishna. -ललितं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेखः a love-letter. -वक्षः a. influenced by love, enamoured -शलाका 1. the female of the cuckoo. -2. an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमनक). मदीयलिका, मदीयली A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मदीयलिका a. [मदीयलिका इत्युच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. -ल्लुः 1 The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (n. also in this sense). मदामद a. Being always drunk or excited.

मदारः [मद् आत्स्, Up. 3. 134] 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhātūa. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A chest or rogue (?).

मदिः f. A kind of roller or harrow. मदिर a. [मायति अनेन, मद् करणे किरच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) ; as in सद्यः पाण्मसिकानां मम मदिरादृशा दत्तचंद्रोदयश्रीः Vb. 1. 17 ; see Comps. below. -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -ईक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचना A woman with fascinating, or bewitching eyes, मधुकर मदिराक्ष्याः संसतस्याः प्रवृत्ति V. 4. 22 ; R. 8. 68 ; S. 3. 19. -आयतनयन a. having long and fascinating eyes ; S. 3. 4. -आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor ; काक्षत्यन्थो वदुनमदिरां दोहदच्छन्नतस्याः Me. 78 ; Si. 11, 49. -2 A kind of wag-tail. -3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उत्कट, -उन्मत्त a intoxicated with spirituous, liquor. -गृहं, शाला an ale-house, dram house, a tavern. -सलः the mango tree.

मदिष्टा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्गुः [मद्-उच् न्यका०; cf. Up. 1. 7.] 1 A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; को-पि मद्गुः मय्यावत् Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmana by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An outcast.

मद्गुरः [मद्-उच् न्यका०; cf. Un. 1. 41.] 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद् (5)

मद्य *a.* [माद्यत्वेन करणे यत्] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -अ Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः क्षो-णितमद्यकुल्य R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -0comp. -आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (मादवृक्ष). -पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पकः mash. -पानं 1. drinking, intoxicating liquor. -2. any intoxicating drink. -पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पुष्पा the plant called Dhātaki. -वी (वी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनं a wine-glass, so मद्यभाजं. -मदः barm, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called वातकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्-उच् Up. 2. 13.] 1 N. of a country. -2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -द्रं Joy, happiness. (मद्राकृ = मद्राकृ 'to shave or shear'). -0omp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight. -सुता N. of Mādrā, second wife of Pāṇḍu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. -कः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्रन् *a.* [cf. Up. 4. 112] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicating. -m. An epithet of Siva.

मद्रव्यः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or हवी *f.*) [मय्यत इति मधु, मद्-उच् न्य यः Up. 1. 18] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -n. (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्चेत्येति सविवास्वावे U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वाये हृदये तु हलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 8. 36; देहि दुष्कमलमधुपानं Git. 10. -3 A sweet innoxious drink,

wine, spirituous liquor; विनश्यते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्चमं R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or any thing produced from (Ved.) -m. (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season मधुरया मधुवोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20, क-लु ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकारुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30 -2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधु माधवावि R. 11. 7; मासे मधौ मधुर-कोकिलधुंगनादे रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. -4 N. of another demon, father of Ravana and killed by Satrugna. -5 The Asoka tree. -6 N. of king Kartavyarya. -0omp. -अष्टीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste, Ms. 11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आलु *n.*, -आलुकं sweet potato. -आवासः the mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उच्चकं 'honey-water,' water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यान a spring-garden. -उपवनं 'the abode of Madhu,' an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -कूटः the cuckoo. -करः 1. a large black bee; कुडजे खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरणे कथ Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Ms. 35, 47. -2. a lover, libertine. -3. sweet lime. (-री) a female bee. -मणः, -अणिः *f.* a swarm of bees. -कर्मदी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. -2. a kind of date. -काननं, -वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारः, -कारिन् *m.* a bee. -कुक्कुविका, -कुक्कुटी a sort of citron tree. -कुल्या a stream of honey. -कृत् *m.* a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशः, -पः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey comb. -कमः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, -क्षीरकः a Kharjūra tree. -गंधिः, -गंधिक *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधेषु U. 2. 18. -गायनः the cuckoo. -ग्रहः a libation of honey. -घोषः the cuckoo. -च्युत्, -च्युत, श्रयुत् *a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey; U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. -जं bees' wax. -जा 1. sugar-candy. -2. the earth. -जवीरः a kind of citron. -जित्, -दिष्ट, -निष्पदनः, -निर्द्वि *m.* मयः, -मयनः, -रिपुः, -राहुः, -सदनः epithets of Vishnu इति मधुरिपुणा सखी निष्पदा Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -तृणः -जं sugar-

cane. -त्रयं the three sweet things; *i. e.* sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -द्वीपः the god of love. -द्रुतः the mango tree. -द्रोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्रः 1. a bee. -2. a libertine. -द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धारा a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धूलिः *f.* a molasses. -नाडी a cell in a honey-comb. -नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoanut. -नेतृ *m.* a bee. -पः a bee or drunkard; राजपियाः कैरविषयो र-मते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). -प-दलं a bee-hive. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna. -पर्कः 1. 'a mixture of honey,' a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; (its usual ingredients are five: -द्वि सर्पजलं क्षौद्रं सिता चैतश्च प-चमिः । प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः) ; समंसी मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वद्वयन्मधुपर्कमपितं स तद् व्य-वाचकं सुदर्कदर्शनाम् । यदेष पाश्यन्मधु भीम जाधरं मिषेण पुण्याहविधि तदा कृत N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* -2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. -पर्व *a.* worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. -प्राणि-का, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पायिन् *m.* a bee. -पूरं -री an epithet of Mathurā, संप्रत्युज्जितवासनं मधुपुरीमधे हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2. the *Bekula* tree. -3. the *Dantz* tree. -4. the *Sirisha* tree. -प्र-पयः addiction to wine. -प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -प्राज्ञं one of the sixteen purificatory *Namaskāras* (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new born male child). -प्रियः an epithet of Balarāma. -फलः a kind of cocoanut. -फलिका a kind of date. -बहु-ला the *Mādhava* creeper. -वी (वी)जः a pomegranate tree. -वी (वी)ज-पूरः a kind of citron. -धूमिकः an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. -मक्षः, -क्षा, -मक्षिका a bee. -मञ्जनः the tree called *माखेट*. -मत्त *a.* 1. drunk with wine. -2. excited by the spring. -मदः the intoxication of liquor. -मयः a kind of drink mixed with honey. -मालिः, -क्षी *f.* the *Mālati* creeper. -मस्तकं a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil and ghee. -माधवं -वी the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). -माधवी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. -2. any spring-flower. -माधवीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a bee. -मेहः = मधुमेह q. v. -मणिः -ष्टी *f.* sugar-cane. -यष्टिका, -वष्टी liquor-ice. -रस *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (-सः) 1. the wine palm. -2. sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. (-सा) 1. a bunch of grapes. -2. vine. -लघः

N. of a tree. —लिङ्ग, —लेह, —लेहिव् *m.*,
—लेहपः a bee; so मधुनोलेहः. —वन 1.
N. of the forest inhabited by the demon
Madhu where Satrugna founded
Mathurā. —2. N. of the forest of
Sugrīva. (—नः) the cuckoo. —वाराः
(*m. pl.*) drinking often and often,
tippling, carousing; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः
प्रमदानामोष्ठपावकमुदो मधुवाराः Ki. 9.
59; क्षालितं ह्यु शमितं ह्य वधूना द्रावितं ह्य
हृदयं मधुवारेः Si. 10. 14, sometimes
in the sing. also; see Ki. 9. 57.—व्रतः
a bee; मामिकः को मरदानामंतरेण मधु-
व्रतं Bv. 1. 117, तस्मिन्मय मधुव्रते विधि-
वशान्माधवीकमाकांक्षति 46. —शर्करा ho-
ney-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree.
—शिष्टः, —शेषं wax. —सखः, —सहायः. सा-
राधिः, —सहृद् *m.* the god of love. —सि-
क्धकः a kind of poison. —सुदूनः 1. a
bee. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —स्व-
नं a bee-hive. —त्रव *a.* dropping ho-
ney or sweetness. (—वा) 1. liquorice.
—2. N. of the third day in the bright
half of Śrāvāṇa. —स्वरः the cuckoo.
—ह्व *m.* 1. a destroyer or collector
of honey. —2. kind of bird of prey.
—3. a seeth-sayer. —4. an epithet of
Vishnu.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Sweet-speak-
ing, melodious. —3 Of the colour of
honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree (—मधुक
q. v.). —2 The Asoka tree. —3 A kind
of bird. —4 The liquorice root. —कं
1 Tin. —2 Liquorice.

मधुतम *a.* Very intoxicating, sweet-
est.

मधुमत् *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Pleasant,
agreeable. —3 Mixed with honey,
honeyed. —4 Rich in honey (as a
flower).

मधुर *a.* [मधु-माधुर्यं यति रा-क, मधु-अस्त्य
धैर वा] 1 Sweet. —2 Honeyed, melli-
fluous. —3 Pleasant, charming, at-
tractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासां दृ-
क्षन् S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Māl. 2. 11,
किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकुलीनां S. 1.
20. —4 Melodious (as a sound). —रः
1 The red sugar-cane. —2 Rice. —3 A
kind of sugar, molasses (युद्ध). —4 A
kind of mango —5 Cumin-seed. —र
1 Liquorice. —2 Sour rice-water. —3
N. of the city Mathurā. —रि A kind
of musical instrument. —रं 1 Sweet-
ness. —2 A sweet drink, syrup. —3
Poison. —4 Tin. —रं *ind.* Sweetly,
pleasantly, agreeably. —Comp. —अक्षर
a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet
sounds, melodious. —अम्लकः the hog-
plum. —आलाप *a.* uttering sweet
sounds. (—यः) sweet or melodious
notes; मधुरालापनितं गण्डितां Ku. 4. 16.
(—यः) a kind of thrush. —कंडकः a
kind of fish. —जंजीरं a species of
lime. —ज्वरं = मधुज्वर q. v. —फलः a sort
of jujube tree (राजवदर). —भाषिच,

—वाच *a.* sweet-speaking. —सवा a
kind of date tree. —स्वर, —स्वन *a.*
warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agree-
able.

मधुरता-त्त्व Sweetness, pleasantness,
agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, to en-
der sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet.
मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeable-
ness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv.
1. 113.

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c., see मधुर. —लं
1 An intoxicating drink, spirituous
liquor.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुस्पति Den. P. To wish or long
for honey.

मधुकः 1 A bee. —2 N. of a tree.
—कं 1 A flower of the Madhūka
tree; पूर्ववत् पांडुमधुकदाशा Ku. 7.
14; स्निग्धो मधुकच्छाविर्गदः Gat. 10;
R. 6. 25. —2 Liquorice.

मधुलः [मधु लालि ला-क पृषो.] A kind
of tree. —ली 1 The mango tree. —2
Liquorice. —3 A kind of citron.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य *a.* [मध्-यत् नस्य य. Tv.] 1
Middle, central, being in the middle
or centre, Me. 46, Ms. 2. 21. —2
Intervening, intermediate. —3 Mid-
dling; moderate, of a middling size
or quality, mediocre, प्रारम्भविज्ञाविहता
विरमति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. —4 Neutral,
impartial. —5 Just, right. —6 Mean
(in astr.). —यः, —यं 1 The middle,
centre, middle or central part; अह्नः
मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीपितरलं करोति
मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the
meridian' or 'right over-head';
सरति सहसा बाहोर्मध्ये गताप्यबला सती
M. 4. 11; च्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. —2 The
middle of the body, the waist, मध्ये
क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1.
39; विशालवशास्तनुवृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32.
—3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...वलि-
त्रयं चारु चभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. —4
The inside or interior of anything.
—5 A middle state or condition.
—6 The flank of a horse. —7 Mean-
time in music. —8 The middle term
of a progression. —9 Cessation, pause,
interval. —यः 1 The middle finger.
—2 A young woman, one arrived at
puberty. —यः Ten thousand billions.
[The acc., instr., abl. and loc.
singulars of मध्य are used adverbially.
(*a.*) मध्ये into the midst of, into. (*b.*)
मध्येन through or between. (*c.*) मध्या-
त् out of, from among, from the
midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः
प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (*d.*) मध्ये 1. in the
middle, between, among, in the

midst; R. 12. 29. —2. in, into, with-
in, inside, off. as the first member
of adverbial compounds; *e. g.* मध्ये-
न into the Ganges; मध्येनदरं in the
belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the
city. मध्येनदि in the middle of the
river, मध्येपृष्ठं on the back; मध्येभक्तं
a medicine taken in the middle of
one's meals; मध्येरणं in the battle;
Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसमं in or before an
assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रं in the
midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33]. —Comp.
—अंगुलिः, —ली *f.* the middle finger.
—अह्नः (for अहर्) midday, noon.
—कृत्यं, —क्रिया a midday rite or obser-
vance. —कालः, —वेला, —समयः noontime,
midday. —स्नानं midday ablution.
—कर्णः a radius. —य *a.* being or
going in the middle or among. —यत
a. central, middle, being in the mid-
dle. —यथः the mango tree. —ग्रहणं
the middle of an eclipse. —छाया mean
or middle shadow. —दिनं (also मध्य-
दिन) 1. midday, noon. —2. a midday
offering. —दीपकं a variety of the
figure called Dipaka, in which the
common attribute that throws light
on the whole description is placed in
the middle: *e. g.* Bk. 10. 24. —देशः
1. the middle region or space, the
middle part of anything. —2. the
waist. —3. the belly. —4. the meridian.
—5 the central region, the country
lying between the Himālaya and
Vindhya mountains, हिमवद्विध्वयो-
र्मध्यं यत्प्राग्निवशनादपि । प्रत्यगेव प्रयागाच्च
मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः ॥ Ms. 2. 21. —देहः
the trunk of the body, the belly.
—पदं the middle word. —लेपिच see
मध्यमपदलोपिच. —पातः 1. communion,
intercourse. —2. (in astr.) the mean
occurrence of the aspect. —भागः 1.
the middle part. —2. the waist.
—भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity.
—2. a middling or moderate dis-
tance. —यवः a weight of six white
mustard-seeds. —योगिन् *a.* being in
the midloof of a conjunction, com-
pletely obscured. —रात्रिः, —रात्रिः *f.*
midnight. —रेखा the central or first
meridian. —लङ्गं the point of the
ecliptic situated on the meridian.
—लोकः the middle of the three
worlds, *i. e.* the earth or world of
mortals. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः a king. —वयस
a. middle-aged. —वर्तिन् *a.* 1. middle,
central. —2. being among or in the
middle. (—*m.*) an arbitrator, a medi-
ator. —वृत्त the navel. —सूत्रं = मध्यरेखा
q. v. —स्थ *a.* 1. being or standing in
the middle, central. —2. intermediate,
intervening. —3. middling. —4. medi-
ating, acting as umpire between two
parties. —5. impartial, neutral. —6.
indifferent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थोः
देशवंधुषु Pt. 4. 60; वयस्र मध्यस्थाः S.

joined with the Imperative, मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41, also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; पापे रति मा कृथाः Bb 2 77, मा मुखहृत् खलु भवं-तमन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारयना मातिर्भूत् Māl. 1. 32, the अ is sometimes retained, मा निषाद् प्रतिष्ठा त्वमगमः शास्वतीः समाः Rām. (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैनमभिभा-षथाः Rām. (c) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not'; लघु एनां परित्रा-यस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विना हस्ते पतिष्य-ति S. 2, मा कश्चिन्ममाद्यनयो भवेत् Pt. 5, मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टसुखं भवेत् K. 307; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potent-ial, त्वरतामर्थपुत्र एता समाश्वासयितुं मास्या विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (d) the Present participle when a cause is implied, मा जीवन्त्यः परावज्ञादुःखदुग्धा-पि जीवति Si. 2 45, or (e) with potential passive participles, मैव प्रायश्चम् । मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh' do not (say or do) so'; मा मैव; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 30 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood; कृदयं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17, मास्म सीमन्तिनी काञ्चिज्जनयेत्पुत्रसी-दृशत्. -Comp. -चिरं, -विलम्बं, -विलम्बितं ind. without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, तमाखुपर्वं राजेद्भज माज्ञान-दायकं Subhāsh. -2 A mother. -3 A measure. -Comp. -पः, -यतिः epithets of Vishnu.

3. मा 2 P., 3, 4 A (माति, मिराति or मीरते, मिति) 1 To measure; स्थित मिमान इवावर्ति पदानि Si. 7. 13; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in, तयो मनुस्त्र न कैदमद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यामम-संभवा हृदः Si. 1. 23, वृद्धि गतेऽप्यात्मनि नैव मातिः 3. 73; 10. 50; 14. 75, 13 2, 5. 44; मातिः मातुमशक्योऽपि यशोराशि यद्वत् ते K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar; sound. -Caus. (मापयति) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तियु कर्ममार्ग Mk. 3. 16. -Desid. (मिराति-ते) To wish to measure &c.

मांस n. Flesh (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual).

मांस [मन्-स श्रिञ्च Un, 3 61] 1 Flesh, meat, समामो मधुपर्कः U. 4 (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55. -मा स मशयिताऽयुज यस्य मांसमिदं तदहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवर्तति मनीषिणः ॥). -2 The flesh of fish -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. -सः 1 A worm -2 N. of a mixed tribe selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time. -Comp. -अद्, -अद, -आदिव् -अपक a. flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal), Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. -अर्गलः, -लं a piece of flesh hang- ing down from the mouth. -अर्बुदः, -दं a kind of disease of the membrum virile. -अज्ञानं 1. flesh-meat. -2. flesh eating -अष्टका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Mīgha. -आहारः animal food. -इष्टा a kind of bird (बन्धुला). -उपजतिवन् m. a dealer in flesh. -ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh -2. rice boiled with flesh. -कच्छप, a fleshy abscess on the palate. -कंक्षी a swelling of the flesh. -कारिन् n. blood. -ग्रंथिः a gland. -जं, -ते जस् n. fat, adeps. -तानः a polypus in the throat. -द्वारिन् m. a kind of sorrel. -निर्यासः the hair of the body. -पः a Pisācha or demon -पचनं a vessel for cooking meat -पिटकः, -कं 1. a basket of flesh -2. a large quantity of flesh -पित्तं a bone. -पेशी 1. a muscle -2. a piece of flesh -3. an epithet of the foetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -फल the egg-plant. -भेष्ट, -भेदिन् a. cutting the flesh. -येतिः a creature of flesh and blood. -रसः soup. -लता a wrinkle. -विक्रयः sale of meat. -सारः, -स्नेहः fat. -हासा skin.

मांसल a. [मांस-लच्; cf. शंसल] 1 Fleishy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny, U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful, शास्त्राः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep (as sound), ध्वनिश्च गंगलयसुदुर्गमांसलः U. 6. 25; भतिभिन्नपुष्करायतंकस्तनिह-मांसलो वाङ्मयिणीः Mv. 2. -5' Increas- ed in bulk or quantity; Māl. 9 13. -6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense, thick.

मांसिकः [मांस पण्यमास्य डक्] A butcher. माकद्. The mango tree, Bv. 1. 29. -द्वी 1 The myrobalan tree -2 Yellow sandal. -3. N. of a city on the Ganges. माकर a. (री f.) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. -री N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

माकरंद a. (द्वी f.) Derived from or relating to the juice of flowers;

full of or mixed with honey; Māl. 8 1, 9. 13.

माकलि. 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षि (क्षी क a. (क्षी f.) Com- ing or derived from a bee. -अं [मक्षिकामि समुत्प कृतं अण्] 1 Honey, Bv. 4. 43 -2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -Comp. -आश्रयं 1 bees' wax. -2. honey-comb. -जं bees' wax. -फलः A kind of cocoa-nut. -शर्करा candied sugar.

मास्र a. (क्षी f.) Sacrificial.

मागध a. (धी f.) [मगधदेशे मग् अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -यः 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of profes- sional bards), Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -याः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -या 1 A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. -धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prākṛita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of cardamoms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river (शोणा).

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघानक्षत्रमुक्ता पौर्णिमासी माघी साऽत्र मघे अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-Febru- ary). -2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupālavadhā or Māgha kāvya; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20 80 84 and thus con- cludes. -श्रीशब्दरम्यकृतसर्गसमातिरुद्धम लक्ष्मी-पदेऽश्रितकीर्तिमन्त्रा माघः । तस्यामजः सुकवि-क्रीर्तिरुत्तमादः कार्यं व्यपत्त शिशुपालवधाभि-वानम् ॥); उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं। द्विद्वयः पदलालित्यं माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः ॥, तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udh. -धी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत a. (ती f.) Belonging to Indra. -ती The east. -Comp. -चापं the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

माधवन a. (क्षी f.) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; ककुभं समस्तुक्त माधवर्षी Si. 9. 25; अवनीतलमेव साधु सन्ये न वनी माधवनी विलोसहेतुः Jāg.

माध्य The flower of the *lounda* creeper.

माक्ष 1 P. (माक्षति) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक a. (की f.) [मंगल उच्.] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; सुदुमस्य मांगलिकतुर्व्यक्ततां चतयः प्रवेत्तुवद्वयमपि Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35, Bv. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य a. [मंगलाय हितं अण्] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 4. -ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -4 An auspicious thing, amulet. -Comp. -सुदंगः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions, U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

माजलः A kind of bird, the blue roller.

माजिष्ठ a. (की f.) [मजिष्ठया रक्तं अण्] 1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder; माजिष्ठेषु व्यज्यते न स्म सैन्यैः Si. 18. 34. -ष्ठं Red colour.

माजिष्ठिक a. (की f.) Dyed or tinged with madder; मोक्ष्या मेखलया नियन्त्रित-मधोवासश्च माजिष्ठिकं U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

माठः A road.

माठरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A distiller (शौद्रिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

माडः 1 A species of tree. -2 Weight, measure.

माडिः A palace.

माडुकः -किः A drummer.

मादिः f. 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

माणवः [मनोरथस्य अण् अल्पार्थे गत्वम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2 A little man, mankin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-neckless of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brāhmaṇa.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). -2 A little man, dwarf; manikin; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhāg. -3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, reli-

gious student. -5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणविया A young girl, damsel.

माणवीन a. [माणवस्येदे खञ्] Boyish, childish.

माणव्ये [माणवानां समूहः यत्] A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्य A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिव्यं, **माणिव्यं** Rock-salt.

मांडलिक a. (की f.) Relating to or ruling a province. -कः The ruler of a province.

मातंगः [मनंगस्य पुनेर्यं अण्] 1 An elephant; मातंगः किमु वलितः K. P. 7; Si. 1. 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Chāndāla. -3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything the best of its kind; a. g. चलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. -द्विपारकः N. of a poet. -नक्रः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मातरिषुकः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother,' a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वन् m. [मातरि अंतरिक्षे श्वसति वर्धत चिकित्स्वि डिच् अनुस्वः U. 1. 156] Wind; पुनरुषसि विविक्तमातरिश्वारचूर्ण्य उज्जयति मदनपतिं मालतीना रजोभिः Si. 11. 17; Ki. 5. 36; मातरिश्वा वायुमतिर्यतरिक्षे श्वसति मातर्यामु अनिति वा Nir.

मातालिः N. of the charioteer of Indra. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामहः A maternal grand father. -हौ (dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. -हौ The maternal grand-mother.

मातिः f. 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुलः [मातुलानां मातृ डुलच्] 1 A maternal uncle, Bg. 1. 25, Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhātūra plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -Comp. -पुत्रकः 1. the son of a maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the Dhātūra plant.

मातुलकः 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thorn-apple.

मातुला, **मातुलानी**, **मातुली** 1 The wife of a maternal uncle, Ms. 2. 131; Y. 3. 232. -2. Hemp.

मातुलयः (की f.) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुलिंगः, **मातुलुङ्गः** A kind of citron tree; (भुवो) भागः मेखितमातुलुङ्गवृक्षतयः

प्रेयो पिधास्यति वां Mal. 6. 19. -नं The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातृ f. [मातृ पञ्चायां वृह् नलोः Un. 2. 94] 1 A mother, मातृवत्परदारपु यः पश्यति स पश्यते, सहसं तु पितृव माता नोरेपणातिरिच्यते Subhāsh -2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment; मानल्लिम्भ मजरव कंचिद्वारं Bh. 3. 64, S7; अयि मातर्देव्यजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lakshmi. -5 An epithet of Durgā. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother, मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 -9 An epithet of Revati. -10 N. of several plants आरुक्णी, उद्वारुणी and जटामाडी &c. -pl. 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on Siva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8 -ब्राह्मी महि-श्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा। कोमारी चैव चा-शुसा चर्चिकेत्यष्ट मातरः ॥ or, according to some, only seven, ब्राह्मी महि-श्वरी चैव कोमारी वैष्णवी तथा। माहेश्वरी चैव वाराही चाशु-डा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase the number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes. -m. 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [cf. L. Mater]. -Comp. -केशटः a maternal uncle. -गणः the collection of the divine mothers. -गंधिनी an unnatural mother. -गामिन् m. one who has committed incest with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's family. -ग्रामः the female sex, womankind. -वातः, -वातकः, -वातिन् m. -घ्नः a matricide. -वतुकः 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. -चक्रं the group of divine mothers. -देव a, having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. -न्दनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पक्ष a. belonging to the mother's side or line. (-क्षः) maternal kinsmen. -पितृ m. (dual) (forming मातापितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ) a mother and son. -पूजनं worship of the divine mothers. -बंधुः, -बंधवः a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12. (-pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified: -मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातुः मातुः स्वसुः पुत्राः। मातुमातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृ-बंधवः ॥ -भोगिण a. fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. -मंडल the collection of the divine mothers. -मातृ f. an epithet of Pārvatī. -मुखः, -शासितः a foolish fellow, simpleton. -यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. -वस्तुलः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -स्वसु f. (मातृ-स्वसु or मातुःस्वसु) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. -स्वसेयः (मातृपुत्रसेयः)

a mother's sister's son. (-यी) the daughter of a maternal aunt: मातुल्य-पुत्रपुत्रीयः -या.

मातृक *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; मातृक च धनुर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 61, 90. -2 Maternal. -कः A maternal uncle; -का 1 A mother. -2 A grand-mother. -3 A nurse. -4 A source, origin. -5 A divine mother. -6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. -7 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

मात्र *a.* (वात्री, f.). [मा-वृत्] 'An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', 'reaching as far as'; as in उरुमात्रं भित्तिः; पञ्चदशयोजन-मात्रमध्वानमतिचक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below) —त्र 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e.* अंगुलि-मात्रं 'finger's breadth'; किञ्चिन्मात्रं गत्वा 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रे 'at the distance of a Krosa', रेखा-मात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्र 'the space of instant'; शतमात्रं 'hundred in number'; so गज-मात्रं 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्रं, यवमात्र &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रे मर्त्ये. 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्र-पक्षकोऽनुपसहारी (हनुः) Tarka K.; माधु-मात्रदुष्कर कमानुष्ठितं Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translatable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जाति-मात्रेण H. 1. 58 'by mere caste'; विद्विभ-मात्रेण सहुद्रो व्याकुलाकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail'; वाच्यमात्रेण जाप्यसे S. 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थमात्रं, समानमात्र Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्र may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; विद्धमात्राः R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced 'when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; पविष्टमात्र एतत्तत्रभवति S. 3. &c. मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. -2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. -3 The correct measure. -4 A unit of measure, a foot. -5 A moment. -6 A particle, an atom. -7 A part, portion; सुरेन्द्रमात्राश्रितगौरवत्वात् R. 3. 11. -8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्रं (3). -9 Account, consideration; राजति : कियंती मात्रा

Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king,' *v. e.* I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लब्धो मात्रा Mu. 1. -10 Money, wealth, property; शृण्वमठिकायां मात्राः समवतार्य Dk.; न-कात्वे कश्चांतरास्ता मात्रां न भुञ्जति Pt. 1, कथमस्यायमावा इति चर्या *ibid.* -11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce, a short vowel. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter. -14 The upper part of the Nāgarī characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament, a jewel -17 A measure of time (in music) -18 Function of the organs (इन्द्रियवृत्ति). -Comp —अर्ध half of a prosodial instant. —च्युतक a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mātrā; *e. g.* मूलस्थितिमथ क्वर्त्तु पावर्त्तु यतासरे । विट-स्य कुलीनस्य तिष्ठतः पथिकस्य सः ॥ (where the omission of the Mātrā in विट makes the sense applicable to a वट). —छन्दस्, -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *e. g.* the Aryā. —भन्ना a money-bag. —वास्तिः an oily clyster. —सगः attachment to or regard for household possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. —समकः N. of a class of metres, see App 1. —स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above).

मात्सर्य *a.* (री f.), मात्सरिक *a.* (की f.) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्य 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहं वस्तुनि मात्सर्यं Ks. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. -2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman.

माथः [मथ्-वृत्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री f.) मथुरायाम्बो मथुरायाम्बो अण् 1 Coming from Mathurā. -2 Produced in Mathurā. -3 Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः [मद्-वृत्] 1 Intoxication, Drunkenness. -2 Joy, delight. -3 Pride.

मादक *a.* (दिका f.) [मद्-णिच्-ण्डल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. -2 Gladdening. -कः A gal-linule.

मादन *a.* (नी f.) [मद्-णिच्-ल्युट् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. —नः 1 The god of love. -2 The thorn-apple. —नं 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी f.), मादृश *a.*, मादृश *a.* (क्षी f.) Like me, resembling me;

प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु सादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2, उपचारी नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृशाः R. C.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्रवती N. of the second wife of Pāndu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pāndu. —Comp —नदनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. —पातः an epithet of Pāndu.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी f.) [मध्-अण्] 1 Honey-like, sweet. -2 Made of honey. -3 Vernal, relating to the spring; सावज्ञेय सुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी पोषि-तां M. 3. 5. -4 Relating to the descend-ants of Madhu. —वः [माया लक्ष्य-वः] 1 N. of Krishna; राधासाधवयो-जयति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gt. 1; मा-धवे मा कुच मानिनि मानमये 9. -2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिमतं सखया (अनुगतः) 3. 23. -3 The month called Vaisākha; मास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7. -4 N. of Indra. -5 N. of Parsurāma. -6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Si. 16. 52. -7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Māyana and brother of Sāyana and Bhoganātha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the Rīgveda; श्रुतिस्मृतिसंवाचारपालके माधवो ब्रूयः । स्मरति व्याख्याय सचरिं द्विजार्थं श्रुति उच्यतः । J. N. V. -Comp. —उच्चितं a kind of perfume (कङ्कल). —वल्ली = माधवी q. v. —श्री vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधवि-कापरिमललिते Gt. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. -2 A kind of drink made from honey. -3 The spring-creeper (वासंती) with white fragrant flowers; पद्मनाभिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. -4 The sacred basil. -5 A procuress, bawd. -6 Affluence in cattle. -Comp. —लता the spring-creeper. —वने a grove of Mādhavi creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर *a.* (री f.) [माधुकर-अण्] Relating to or resembling a bee; as in माधुकरो वृत्तिः. —रि 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. -2 Alms obtained from five different places.

साधुपार्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माधुर [मधुर-अण्] The flower of the Malika creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or sa-voury taste; चन्दने तव यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामालभरवामाग्रमाधुरामधुरयन् वाचां विपाको मम 4. 42. 37, 43; बाह्यमाधुरीनिरसीकृतकलकंठः Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor -3 Mead.

माधुर्य [माधुर्य-माधुः धातुः] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness, माधुर्यमीडे हरिणा च ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वार्यं तनोमाधुर्यमुच्यते. -3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammata) chief Gunas in poetic compositions; चित्तद्वीरभावमयी ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

माधुक *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

माध्य *a.* [मध्य अण्] Central, middle.

माध्यदिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. -नः N. of a branch of Vajasaneyins. -नः A branch of the शुक्ल or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mādhyandinas).

माध्यम *a.* (नी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*), माध्यमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Middle, central. -काः (*m.* pl) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

माध्यस्थ *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थः, माध्यस्थः 1 Impartiality. -2 Indifference, unconcern, अस्य-नभंगमयेन साधुमाध्यस्थमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबतेर्थः; Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

माधव *a.* (धवी *f.*) Sweet. -धवः A follower of Madhva. -धवी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called Mādhavi.

माधवक An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

माधविक A person who collects honey.

माधवीक [माधुना मधुकपुष्पेण निश्चित ईकृत्] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called Madhūka; चचाम मधु माधवीक Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; साधवी माधवीक चित्तान् भवति भवतः Git. 12 (= मधो Comp.). -3 A

grape -Comp. -मदले a kind of cocoa-nut.

मान् 1 A. (धीमान्ते = desid. of मन् १. v.). -II. 1 P., 10 U. -2 Cause of मन् १. v.

मानः [मन् धातुः] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मुक्तिश्च मानश्चिणालपता Pt. 2 159; Bg. 6. 7; 80 मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जानमना मानहानस्य दुष्णस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general; सुच माये मानमानदान Git 10, माधवे मा कुह मानानि मानमये 9; न्यजत मानमले बत विग्रहः R. 9 47; Si 9. 84; Bv 2 56. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved Object, purpose. -न [मा-स्युट्] 1 Measuring. -2 A measure, standard. -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure-measuring rod, rule. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; यदमी माधुर्येजःप्रसादा रसमात्र-धर्मयोक्तस्तथा रसधर्मत्वं तं मान R. G.; मानाभावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* given to pride, haughtv, proud. -उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. -उत्साहः *f.* great respect or honour. Bh. 2. 23. -उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः, -कालः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. -क्षतिः *f.*, -भंगः, -हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. -ग्रथिः injury to honour or pride. -द *a.* 1. showing respect. -2. proud. -3. destroying pride. -4. a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (-दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (-दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. -दंडः a measuring-rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या दंडव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. -धन *a.* rich in honour; महौजसा मानधना धनाक्षिताः Ki. 1. 19. -धानिका a cucumber. -परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation. -भंग see मानक्षति. -भुत्, पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमे मानभुतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. -महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं दुष्णमिव मानमहतामयेसरः केसरो Be. 2. 29. -योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing, Ms. 9. 330. -रथ्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. -वर्जित *a.* 1. disgraced, dishonoured. -2. hum-

ble, lowly. -3. slanderous, libellous. -सूत्र 1. a measuring-cord. -2. a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानयितु *m.* One who honours, honours.

मानने-ना 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing, Si. 16. 2.

माननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); नेनां सुनीनामये माननीयां Ku. 1. 18; R. 1 11.

मानवत् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited -तो A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride.

मानित *p.* [मन्-गुण् क] Honoured, respected, esteemed. -द Showing honour or respect.

मानित्व *a.* [मान-इति, मन्-णिनि वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.); as in पद्धि-मानित्व. -2 Honouring, respecting, (at the end of comp.). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect, पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41; परद्विजिपस्सारी मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 94. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. -म. A lion -नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense); चतुर्वि-गोशानवमस्य मानिनो Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. -2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधवं मा कुह मानिनि मानमये Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता-स्त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिक *a.* Consisting of red arsenic (मन्-शिला).

मानव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मनोरपत्यं अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from Ma. nu; मानवस्य राजर्षिवंशस्य प्रसवितारं स-वितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. -2 Human. -वः 1 A man, human being; मनो-वंशो मानवानां ततोयं प्रथितोभवत् । ब्रह्म-क्षत्रादयस्तस्मान्मनोर्जातास्तु मानवाः ॥ Mb. Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.). -वी A woman. -वं A particular fine. -Comp. -इंद्रः, -देवः, -पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. -धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend in the form of a man; तस्मै मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निश्चिंतये Bb. 2. 74.

मानवीय *a.* Descended or derived from Manu. -वं A particular fine.

मानस्य A number of boys or youths (माणस्य).

मानस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण्] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शरीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; ब्रह्मणो मानसपुत्राः, किं मानसी हृदि: S. 4; Ku. 1. 18, Bg. 10. 6. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied -5 Dwelling on the lake Mānasa. —नः A form of Vishnu. —न 1 The mind, heart, soul; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मन मानस Gt. 10; आप च मानसमनुनेधि Bv. 1. 113; मानस विषयैर्वना (भाते) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailāsa; (केलासशिखरं राम मनसा निमित्तं सरः । ब्रह्मणा प्रापेद् यस्माच्चन्द्रमा-नस सरः ॥ Rām. (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघस्याना दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसा । कृजित राजहंसानां नदं नृपराजो जत V. 4. 14, 15, यस्यास्तेषु क्रतवस्तया मानसं सन्निहृष्टं नाध्यास्यति स्वपयनशुचस्त्वामपि प्रश्य हसा Me. 11; Ghat. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62, Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt. —Comp. —आलयः a swan, goose. —उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11. —ओकस, —चारिन् *m.* a swan. —जन्मन् *m.* 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

मानसिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Mental, spiritual. —कः An epithet of Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मायुष *a.* (सी. *f.*) [मनोरव अण् सुहृ च] 1 Human; मायुषी तनुः, मायुषी वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. —यः 1 A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —नी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering durgas and herbs. —न 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

मायुषक *a.* (की. *f.*) Human, mortal.

मायुषतर-त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature; मायुषतामुलभो लविम K. -3 Manhood.

मायुष्य, मायुष्यक 1 Human nature, humanity; किं पुनर्मायुष्यं विद्वंस्यते V. 2; यावन्मायुष्यके शक्यदुपपादयितुं तावत्सर्वदुपपाद्यतां K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; यत्प्यापि मायुष्यक-सर्गकसाधारणीभव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञक Beauty, loveliness.

मांत्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, forcerer.

मायं 1 P. (मायति) To hurt, injure.

मायर्थे 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मायं [मद् व्यञ्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble; stas; अग्निमायं. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, in disposition.

मांधातु *m.* N. of a kind of the solar race, son of Yuvanāśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'क एष यास्यति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मा यास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātī.

मानस्य *a.* (शी. *f.*) [मन्मथ अण्] Relating to or caused by love, आचार्य-कं विजयि मानस्यमशिरासि Māl. 1. 16; 2. 4.

मान्य *pot p.* [मान अर्चायां कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव मान्या हेतुभिस्तेच तैश्च Māl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 44; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं-ना 1 Measuring. -2 Forming, making. —नः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 My, mine -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मासक *a.* (सिका. *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मासकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. —कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मासकीन *a.* My, mine; यो मासकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वचन Māl. 2; स मासकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

माय *a.* Possessing magical power. —यः 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया [मायः वा० नेत्यम्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice, Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वमी तु माया तु मतिभ्रमी तु S. 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62; विकृतिः किञ्च भवेदियं तु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; *a. g.* मायावचनं false words; मायागुण &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5

(In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -6 (In Sān. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. -7 Wick- edness. -8 Pity, compassion -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (ज्ञा). -11 (With Sāivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayā. -13 N. of Lakshmi. —Comp —आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. —आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. —उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud, Pt. 1. 238. —कारः, —कृत्, —जी- विन् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. —वण *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2 deceptive. —दः a crocodile. —देवा N. of the mother of Buddha. —दुतः Buddha. —धर *a.* deceitful, illusive. —पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. —प्रयोगः 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud, Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. —फलं a gall-nut. —मृगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. —यंत्रं an enchantment. —योगः employment of magic. —योधिन् *a.* fighting deceit- fully. —वचनं false or deceitful words. —वादः the doctrine of illu- sion, (a term applied to Buddhism). —विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. —वुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Illusive, il- lusive, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employ- ing magical powers. —*m.* an epi- thet of Kamsa. —नी N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a.* [माया-अस्त्वर्थे विने] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; व्रजेति ते मूढधियः परामर्शं भवन्ति मयाविषु येन मायिनः Ki. 1. 30, R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. —*m.* 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. —*n.* A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* [माया-उत्] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent -2 Illusory, unreal. —कः A juggler. —कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् [माया-इनि] See मायाविन्. —*m.* 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person; Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kāma. -6 Of Agni. -7 Siva. —*n.* Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour, (*n.* also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री. *f.*) [मयूर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock, मायूरी मयूराणि मार्जना मयूराणि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock. (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. -रं A flock of peacocks. री N. of a plant (अजमोदा)

मायूरकः, **मायूरिकः** A peacock-catcher.

मारः [मृ-अण्] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying, अशेषप्रणिनामासीदमारी उवाच सत्सरात् Rāj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hinderance, opposition. -3 The god of love; इयामासा कुडिलः करोतु कवरीभारोपि मारोद्यमं Gīt. 3, where मार primarily means 'killing'; Nāg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn apple (धञ्जूर) -6 An evil one, a destroyer; (according to Buddhists). -7 Death. -Comp. -अंक *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारके रतिकालसं कुलरगारंने Gīt. 12. -अभिचूः (-चुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -आरेः-रिपुः Siva. -आत्मक *a.* murderous; कथं माराम्भके स्वयं विवासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva -2 of a Buddha.

मारक *a.* [मृ-णिच्-ण्वल्] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. -कः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

मारणं [मृ-णिच्-लुट्] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारण-कर्मधारणः S. 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

मारिः *f.* [मृ-णिच्-इनि] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence.

मारित *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined

मारिच *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. -2 Pestilence personified, (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारकत *a.* (री. *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः काचवत्संसारं दिते मारकरीं हति H. Pr. 41.

मारव *a.* (वी. *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

मारिच *a.* (ची. *f.*) Made of pepper
मारिचिक *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

मारिषः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in

the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Śaṅkadhāra to one of the principal actors, see U. 1. M. 1. 1)

मारिच *a.* (वी. *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Marichi. -चः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tādakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sātā, so that Rāvana found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa; S. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. -ची N. of the mother of Śākyamuni. -चं A collection of pepper shrubs.

मारुहः 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cow-dung.

मारुत *a.* (ती. *f.*) [मरुत इह अण्] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, arial, windy. -तः 1 Wind, R. 2. 12, 31; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. -ती The north-west quarter. -त The lunar mansion called Svātī. -Comp. -अशनः a snake. -आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सुहृः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -व्रत 'penetrating everywhere,' one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate every where by means of spies), cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः । तथा चरे प्रवेष्टव्यं तत्र भवेत्तद्धि मारुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [मरुतोऽप्यर्थ इह] 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhīma.

मार्कंडः, **मार्कण्डेयः** [सूक्तोऽप्यर्थ अण् दक्] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed by this sage).

मार्ग I. 1. P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षे न मागत परेषां परिनिदया । स्वगुणैरेव मार्गेत विकर्षे वृथज्जनात् Subhāsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरंयेन तुपतेरमार्गति Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. -II. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [मृज्जु ह्रस्वो, मार्ग-अन्वेषणे षञ्च् वा] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also) अग्नि-क्षणमार्गमादेशय S. 5, 80 विचारमार्गं प्रतदितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72, U.

3. 37. -2 A course passage, the tract passed over; वाचोविमं परिवहस्य वदति मार्ग S. 7. 6 -3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.), R. 1. 48; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course; ज्ञाति R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction; इति वेदमार्गैरयं प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृतः Kāv. 1. 41; वाचां विचित्रमार्गानां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice; कुलं, शास्त्रं, धर्मं &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anus. -19 Musk. -20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मृगशीर्ष. -Comp. -आगतः a traveller. -उपदेशकः a guide, leader. -तोरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -दर्शकः a guide -द्वयः a city or town on the road. -धेनुः, -धेनुः a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. -बंधनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -रक्षी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers -शोधकः a pioneer. -स्थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. -दृश्यं a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मृगशीर्ष.

मार्गण *a.* (मार्ग-ल्युट् वा) 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for -2 Inquiring. -3 Asking, begging. -णः, -णार 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. -3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. -2 An arrow; दुर्वारः स्मरमार्गणः K. P. 10; अभेदि तत्तादृगन्तमार्गणयंदस्व पोषेरपि धैर्यकचुकं N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17 65. -3 The number 'five.'

मार्गणकः A beggar, supplicant.

मार्गशिरः, **मार्गशिरस्** *m.*, **मार्गशीर्ष** N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्

मार्गशीरी, **मार्गशीर्षी** The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

मार्गित *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिच *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.

मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जयतिने) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe, cf. मृज्. -2 To sound.

मार्जः [मृज् मार्ज वा वृज्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्जक a. (जिका f.) [मृज्-कृत्] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) [मृज्-ल्युट् वा] Cleansing, purifying. -1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. -नः the tree called *Lodhra*. -ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायुरी मयति मार्जना मनासि M. 1. 2. -नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (लः) [मृज्-आरत् वा रस्य लः] 1 A cat; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करं लिङ्गि शशिनः K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -Comp. -कंठः a peacock. -करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of *Chlamunda*.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock. मार्जरी 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जरीयः 1 A cat. -2 *Sūdra*. -3 One who cleanses his body (काय-शोधन).

मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तण्डः [मृताद्वयज्जायते अण् शकं] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तण्डः किं म खलु सुरगैः सन्निवृत्तः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog. -4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तण्ड).

मार्तिक a. (की f.) [मृत्कया निर्मित अण्] Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth; मृत्मध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिककाले निर्मितुकां म Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य a. Mortal. -त्यं Mortality.

मार्दङ्गः A drummer. -नं A city, town.

मार्दङ्गिकः drummer.

मार्दवं [मृदोर्भावः अण्] 1 Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितसमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा हरीरिपु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वहरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness,

indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक a. (की f.) Made of grapes. -नं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक a. [मर्म जानति वृज्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c. (= मर्मज्ञ वृ. व.), मार्मिकः का मर्मज्ञानमन्तरं मधुवत् Bv. 1. 171, परिणतमकारं दुर्गमार्मिकस्ते जयति भवतु शिरायुषो मिलिदा 18, 4. 40.

मार्पि See मारिष.

मार्पि f. [मृज्-कृत्] Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Vishnu. -लं 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुच्यते मालः), क्षेत्र-मारुह्य मालं Mo. 16. (शेलायुधुनतस्थलं Malli.) -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit. -Comp. -चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocca-nut shell. -का, -कं A garland.

मालकौशः N. of a Rāga or musical mode.

मालति-ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); नन्मये कञ्चिद्वनं भृगुतर्जुनेनास्वादितं मालती G. M., जालकमालतीना Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बहुलमालां मालतीभिः मनेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. -क्षारकः, -तीरजः borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -फलं a nutmeg. -माधव N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. -माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय a. (की f.) [मलये भवः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountain. -यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālvā in central India. -2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode -वाः (pl.) The people of Mālvā. -Comp. -अधीशः, -इन्द्रः, -रूपतिः a king of Mālvā.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mālvā.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [मल्ल संज्ञाय कर्तारि वृज्] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनविगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दुःखं मालसीमाला Vās. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गंडोड्डीनालिमाला Māl. 1. 1; आबद्धमाला M. 9. -3 A group, cluster, col-

lection. -4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain, as in अणुमाला. -6 A streak, as in तटि-माला, विद्युन्माला. -7 A series of epithets. -8 (In diamond) The offering of several things to obtain a wish.

-Gomph. -उपमा a variety of *Upamā* or simile, in which one *Upamā* is compared to several *Upamānas*; e.g. अनयेनेन राज्यप्रीतिर्नयेनेन मनसिता । ममलोपाय विषादेन पश्चिनीव हिमांशसा K. P. 10. -कंदः N. of a plant (अणामर्ग). -करः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardenor; कुली मालाकारो यकु-तनपि कुवापि निवृद्धे Bv. 1. 54; Pl. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners. -कुणः a necklace. -कुणं a kind of fragrant grass. -क्षीपकं a variety ofक्षीपक, *Mammata* thus defines it:—मालाक्षीपकनायं चैव श्येत (कुणवद् K. P. 10 : see the example given *ad loc.* -धर a wearing a garland.

मालिकः [माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पकश्च वृज्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [मालिक् कन् अत इवम्] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 Lin-seed. -6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित a. 1 Garlanded, crowned. -2 Surrounded by.

मालिन् a. [माला अस्वस्य इति] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; सहस्रमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. -म. 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. -नी 1 A female florist, the wife of garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champā. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. I. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhishapa. -8 N. assumed by Drupad while residing at the Court of Virāṭa. -9 N. of a river; S. 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

मालय a. [मलये द्वितं वृज्] Proper for or relating to a garland. -ल्यं 1 A garland, wreath; मालयेन तं निर्वचनं जयान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. -आपणः a flower maker. -जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. -पुष्पः a kind of hemp. -वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् a. Wreathed, crowned. -म. 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He

was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahma by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालिन्य [मलिन्य भावः पृथक्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -**Comp.** —यानः a kind of snake.

मालूरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. -2 The *Kapitha* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

मालुः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

मालुवी A wrestling or boxing match.

माषः [मष् संज्ञायां कर्तरि पठ्] 1 A bean ; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed) ; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषात् Sk सुद्धाभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्थेति J. N. V. -2 A particular weight of gold ; माषो विंशतितमो भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुंजाभिरष्टभिर्माषः. -3 A food, blockhead. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -**Comp.** —अदः, —आदः a tortoise. —आज्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. —आशः a horse. —ऊन *a.* less by a Masha. —वर्धकः a goldsmith.

माषकः 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Masha.

माषीण *a.* [माषाणां भवन क्षेत्र खड्] Sown with beans. —ण A field of beans.

माष्य *a.* [माष-यत्] 1 Fit for beans. -2 Worth a particular number of Mashas. —त्यं A field of beans.

मास *m.* 1 = मास *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.). -2 The moon.

मासः, —सं [मा पथ अण्] 1 A month ; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or वाईषण्व्य) ; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मसासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. -2 The moon (Ved.). -3 The number ' twelve '. -**Comp.** —अष्टमासिक *a.* monthly. —श्रेतः the day of new moon. —अच-

धिक *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. —आहार *a.* eating only once a month. —उपवासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically) —कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. —जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago —ज्ञः a kind of gallinule. —देय *a.* to be paid in a month. —प्रमितः the new-moon. —प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. —मानः a year.

मासकः A month.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मासे भवः ठञ्] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. —कं A funeral rite or *Śraddha* performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death) ; पितृणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः.

मासीन *a.* [मास-खड्] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

मास्य *a.* [मास-यत्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

मासरः 1 The scum of loiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

मासलः A year.

मासुरी A bread.

मासुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

माह 1 U. (माहतिन्ते) To measure.

माहनः A Brāhmana.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल *a.* (ली *f.*), माहाकुलीन *a.* (ली *f.*) Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*), माहाजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. -2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं [महात्मना भावः पृथक्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness ; U. 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine ; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines ; as देवमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c

माहानस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

माहाप्राण *a.* (जी *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यं Great prosperity, good luck.

माहाराजिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिन *a.* Ved. 1 Joyous, joyfui. -2 Great, exalted. -3 (Having delight. —नं Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (री *f.*) [महिष्या इद् अण्] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow, as माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman, (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारिणी । तं दृष्ट्वा कामयति यः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife, माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी मयोनोपाजित वर्णः । उपजीवात यस्तस्या स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Śrīdhara on V. P.).

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings ; R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra ; Ku. 7. 84 ; R. 12 86. -2 Eastern. —द्री 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 N. of Indrānti.

माहिय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. —यः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

माहियी A cow.

माहेश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. —रः A worshipper of Siva. —री N. of Pārvatī or Durgā.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मितुते ; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मित *f.* Ved. A column, post.

मित *p.* *p.* [मि मा-वा-क्] 1 Measured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.) ; पृष्ठः सत्यं मितं ब्रूते स भृत्योर्हो महीशुजां Pt. 1. 87 ; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of ; (at the end of comp.), as in ; ग्रहचक्रकविचंद्रान्ति वर्षे १. ६. in 1889. -5 Investigated, ex-

mined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -8 Established, founded. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* 1. brief, measured, short, concise, Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-र) *N.* of a celebrated commentary by Vijnānesvara on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. -अर्थक: a cautious envoy. -आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (-र:) moderation in eating. -सु: the sea. -भाषित्-वाच् *a.* speaking little or measured words, महीयास: प्रकृत्वा मित-भाषिण: Si. 2. 13. -शुक्ल *a.* moderate in diet. -व्ययिन् *a.* frugal, economical. मित्रं *a.* Going slowly. -न: An elephant.

मितं *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मिति: *f.* [मा-मि-क्ति] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्र: [मयि सिद्धति, मित्रं, मित्रं वा] 1 The sun. -2 *N.* of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuṇa. -3 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापादि सुखे च समक्रियं च Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king, cf. मेल. -Comp. -आचार: conduct towards a friend. -उदय: 1. sun rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -कर्मन्, -कार्य, -कृत्य the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. -द्वन् *a.* treacherous. -दुह, -द्रोहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -भावा: friendship. -भेद: breach of friendship. -युद्धं a contest between friends. -लाभ: 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. *N.* of the first book of the Hitopadeśa. -वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. -विद्व: an epithet of Agni. -विषय: friendship. -सप्तमी *N.* of the seventh day in the bright half of Āṣāḍha. -सह *a.* kind or indulgent to friends -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रतात्वं Friendship, friendliness.

मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. -यु: A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रीकृ 8 U. To make a friend of.

मित्रीय 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रीयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuṇa.

मित्रिय *a.* Friendly, relating to a friend.

मित्र 1 U. (मैत्रि-ते) 1 To associate with. -2 To unite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मित्रिन् *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other, Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp. मित्र:पस्यात्वे S. 2, मित्र:समयात् S. 5. -2 In secret or private, secretly, privately, भर्तु: प्रमादं प्रतिनयं मूर्ध्ना रक्त मित्र: प्राक्रमतैपमेन Ku. 2. 2, 6. 1; K. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिल: *N.* of a king. -ला: (pl.) *N.* of a people. -ला [नथेतस सिव इति मिथिला Up. 1. 57] *N.* of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु *ind.* Ved. Falsely, wrongly.

मिथुन *a.* [मिथु-उन्-किच् Up. 3. 55] Paired, forming a pair or couple. -न: Ved. A pair, couple. -नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकार: कलिनी च नन्दिमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18, U. 2. 5. -2 Twins. -3 Union, junction. -4 Sexual union, copulation. -5 Cohabitation. -6 The third sign of the zodiac, Gemini. -7 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भाव: 1. forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. -व्रतिन् *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (sexually).

मिथुनीकृ 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes.)

मिथुनीय 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभाव: Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचर: The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); cf. ध्रुवचर.

मिथ्या *ind.* [मिथ् क्यप्] 1 False-ly deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly, out with the force of an adjective, नगौ महानोऽति इति प्रमादद्वयनमापि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18 42, यदुवाच न तन्मथ्या 17 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं यदति मृगयामी-दुग्धिनोव: कुत: S. 2. 5. -2 Inventedly, contrarily -3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly, मिथ्या कारयते चरैर्विषया राक्षसाधिप: Bk. 8 44; Bg. 18 59. (मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या च् to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या गृह् to misunderstand, mistake). At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c. -Comp. -अश्वयसिति: *f.* a figure of speech, an expression

of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency - किञ्चिन्मिथ्यमितिद्वयार्थं मिथ्यार्थतरकल्पनम् । मिथ्याच्चमितिर्बदया वशयेत् खल्वने वदन् ॥ Kuval -अपवाद: a false charge. -प्रमिथानं a false assertion. -प्रमिथान: a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानेन calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञाप: 1. a false prediction. -2. a false or unjust claim. -आचार: *a.* 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical. (-र:) 1. wrong treatment (in medic.) -2. wrong or improper conduct. -आहार: wrong dict. -उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. -उपचार: 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady. -कर्मन् *n.* a false act. -कार-जिक *a.* pretending to be kind, Pt. 5. 14. -कोप: -कोच: feigned anger. -मय: a false peace. -ग्रह: useless obstinacy or persistence. -ग्रह: ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. -चर्या hypocrisy. -जल्पनं a false report or speech. -ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. -दर्शनं here-esy. -दृष्टि: *f.* heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -निरसनं denial by oath. -पुरुष: a man only in appearance. -प्रतिज्ञा *a.* false to one's promise, perfidious. -फलं an imaginary advantage. -मति: *f.* delusion, mistake, error. -योग: wrong use or application. -वचनं, -वाक्यं, -वाद: an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. -वाक्, -वादित् *a.* lying, false, untruthful -वार्ता a false report. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिथ्यार्थ 1 Falsity, unreality -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिथ् I. 1 A., 4, 10 U. (मैद्वे, मैयति-ते, मैद्वयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat. -4 To love, feel affection -II. 1 U. (मद्वि ते) see मिथ्.

मित्र *p. p.* 1 *a.* -2 U unctuous, greasy -3 lit. unctuously & related towards (one)

मिद्ध 1 cloth, in evidence -2 for-
por sleepiness, calmness (o. sports
also).

मिद् 1, 10 U. (मिद्वि, मिद्वयति ते) S e
मिद् II.

मिन् 1 P. (मिन्वति) 1 To sprin-
kle, moisten. -2 To honour, wor-
ship.

मिषेध: A sacrificial offering.

मिषेध *a.* Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिळ 6 U. (मिलति-ते, generally
मिळति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united

with, accompany, सम्पन्नो मिलितः Ratn. 1. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble, ये चान्ये सुतुदः समुद्भवस्ये इव्याभिलाषाकुलस्ये सर्वत्र मिलेति II 1. 210, याताः किं न मिलेति Amaru 10, मिलितशिलीमुख &c. (II. 1, स पानितमनोऽयं योजनाभिलिखे न यः Trik -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोयेर्धूमदः G. 1. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find fall in with. —Comp. (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convey.

मिलने [मिल-लृट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming, in contact with; म्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरे Git. 4.

मिलित p. p. [मिल-क] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिंदः A bee; परिणतमकरंदसामि-कान्ते जगति भवतु चिरादुषो मिलिंदः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिंदकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलित् m. An epithet of Siva.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रति) 1 To make a sound or noise -2 To be angry.

मिश्रिः (भिः-सिः) f 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र 10 U. (मिश्रयति ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोभिः S. 1. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र a. [मिश्र-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गद्य पद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिवेध व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31. 32; R. 16. 32 -2 Associated, connected. -3 Manifest, diverse. -4 Tangled, intertwined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —अः 1 A respectable or worthy person : usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; वसिष्ठ-मिश्राः, मंडनमिश्राः &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कुक्षिका and विशाखा. —अं 1 A mixture. -2 A kind of radish. —Comp. —जः a mule. —जाति a. of mixed breed. —धान्यं mixed grain. —वर्णं a. of a mixed colour.

(-र्ण) a kind of black aloe wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule

मिश्रक a. [मिश्र-कृत्] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A comp. pounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —क 1 Salt produced from salt soil. -2 The garden of India.

मिश्रण [मिश्र-लृट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित p. p. [मिश्र-क] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिष् I. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातेधोदुःखान्मायौ मिषता-मादिखन्ति न Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. —II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क] Emulation, rivalry. —धं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेयानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an उपदेश), न रोमकुपौमिषाजगत्कुता कुतश्च किं दूषणसूत्यविद्वः N. 1. 21, वदने चिन्तवशिता सुजगो पिष्टुनाना रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111, अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट a. [मिष्-क] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमलं खरसूकराणां cf. 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —ष्ट 1 A sweet-meat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —ष्टः Sweetness. —Comp. —अलं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह 1 P. (मिहति, मीढ) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीढ p. p. [मिह-क] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —ढं Ved. A batle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह-कृत् Up. 1. 51] 1 The sun; मयि तावन्मिहिरोऽपि निर्दयोऽभूत् Bv. 2. 34; यातं मय्यचिराद्विद्वान्मिहिरश्वाला-शतेः शुष्कतां 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The Arka plant.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी I. 9 U. (मीनाति, मीनिते, seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disappear, be lost. -6 To stray; go astray. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, मा-

यति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, understand (गतमयति). —III. 4 A. (मयिते) To die, perish.

मीहुडमः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

मीदृक् v. 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

मीनः [मीन-क] 1 A fish, सुप्तमीन इव मूढः R. 1. 73, मीनो ह हत कत्सा गतिरुत्प्रेतु Bv. 1. 17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (Pisces). -3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यावतार. —Comp. —अंडे 10c, fish-spawn. —डी) moist sugar. —आचातिन्, वानिन् m. 1. a fisherman. -2. a crane. —आलयः the sea. —केतनः the god of love. —गंधः an epithet of Satyavati. —गंधिका a pond, pool of water. —रकः, रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनाम्रिणः 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

मीनरः The sea-monster called Makara q. v.

मीम् 1 P. (मीमान) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मात्-विचारं स्वार्थं सत् पृथक्] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. -2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry. —नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मात्-विचारे स्वार्थं सत् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation, रसगंगाधरनाम्नी करोति कुतुकेन काव्यमीमांसा R. G., सेना आनन्दस्य मीमांसा भवति Tait. Up.; so दत्तक, अलङ्कार &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief darsanas or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana, but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the Mīmāṃsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसा-कृतसूत्रमनाथ सर्वसा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33. —Comp. —कारः कृत् m. N. of Jaimini.

मीरः 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित्) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; पत्रे विन्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकमात् Gat. 10. -2 To close, be closed or sbnt (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11 2; तस्यामिमोलुने Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or be collected (for मिल). -Caus (मीलयति) To cause to sbnt, close, sbnt (eyes, flowers &c.); न लोचने मीलयितुं विषेहि Ki. 3. 36; इषाम्नामामस्य चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. मीलन [मील लृट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile; see मीलित below.

मीलित p. p [मील-कृ] 1 Shnt, closed. -2 Twinkled. -3 Half-opened, unblown. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -5 Assembled, gathered (for मिलित). -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यद्विमुच्यते निजेनागतुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्मृतं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीव 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat

मीवर a. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectable, venerable. -रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटरत्नमसीचिभिरस्युत् R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुदः [मुकु दाति दा-कृ पृषो० मुम्] 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum.

मुकुदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुधान्य). -2 An onion.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; मुणिनामपि निजस्यप्रतिपत्तिः परम एव संभवति । स्वमाहमदनमशोर्मुकुरतले जायते वस्मात् Vās : Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud; see मुकुल. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel -4 The Bakula tree -5 The Mallikā creeper

मुकुलः -लं 1 A bud; आनेभूतप्रथममुकुलः कंदलीश्चादुकच्छे Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15 99. -2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् (तनयान्) S 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Den P. To cause to close or sbnt, close; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा मुचु खदः Māl. 3. 8.

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-sbnt; द्रमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gat 2, Ku. 3. 76; Māl. 1. 27. -3 Closed, sbnt.

मुकुष्ठः, मुकुष्ठकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. [मुच्-कृ] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तेरवयवैराश्रयिणि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 Sent forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुच् also. -कः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; मुभाषितेन मीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मना न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhāsh. -कं The spirit released from worldly existence. -Comp. -अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the digambara class. -आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-म) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन a. rising from a seat. -कच्छुः a Buddhist. -कञ्जुकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठं) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -केश a. letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -चेतस् a. absolved, emancipated. -लज्ज a. shameless. -वसनः see मुक्तावर. -संग a. free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (-गः) an

ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परित्राजः).

मुक्तक 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13;

मुक्तकं श्लोकं एकैकशः स्तुतारक्षमः सनात्

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्वजर्मले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिकराः Amaru 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shell:—करीद-जीमूतवसदंशं लभस्यदिशुकमुद्रवैगुजानि । मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लेकि तेषां तु मुक्त्युद्भवमेव मूरि ॥ Malli). -2 A harlot, courtizan. -3 N. of a plant (रारसा). Comp. -अगारः, -आगारः the pearl-oyster. -आवलिः -ली f. -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -दामन् n. a string of pearls. -मुष्पः a kind of jasmine. -प्रसूः f. the pearl-oyster. -मालवः a string of pearls. -फलं 1. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3. the custard-apple. -4. camphor. -मणिः, -रत्नं a pearl. -स्रः a necklace of pearls; U. 1. 29. -मातु f. the pearl-oyster. -लता, -मञ्ज f. -हारः a pearl-necklace. -मुक्तिः, -स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः f. [मुच्-क्तिर्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis. अविगत्य जगत्स्यधिश्चरादय मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benaras. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -मुक्तः frank-in-cense.

मुक्त्वा ind. 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition).

मुखं [ख्व भ्व ड्वि धतोः पूर्व मुद् च cf. Up. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig also); प्रजापत्या यतः खातं तस्मादाहुर्मुखं युधातः; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सङ्गमं मुखमिव Me. 24; एवं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'bamy mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्ताय मुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; नियममान-मुखी धृतेकैवलिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्र &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) दृष्टि

हृदिवाहनदिक्कुलं V. 3 6. -5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow); head; दुरारिभयासुखः शिलीकुलः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird -9 A direction, quarter; as in अंतर्दिक्. -10 Opening, entrance, mouth, निकासः सुखमैको-दरभुजप्रदरस्तुणामयः S. 1. 14, नदी-हृदिनेयं सधुदमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8 -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सलीजनोद्गीक्षणकोमुदीमुखे R. 3. 1, दिनमुखानि रविर्दिमनिश्चयेविमल-यन् मलयं नगमयजत् 9 25; 5. 76; Ghat. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent (at the end of comp. in this sense); चोन्मुख्ये खलु मुखयान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशाव- Bv. 4. 21, सु हृदमुखा देवाः &c. -15 The surface of upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in सुखसुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.) -22 The side opposite to the base of a figure. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a forest-conflagration. -2. a sort of a goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brāhmaṇa. -अनिलः -उ-द्वसः breath. -अश्वः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आखवः -आवः spittle, saliva. -इन्दुः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उ-ल्का a forest-conflagration. -कमलं a lotus-like face. -कुरः a tooth. -ज-धकः an onion. -चपल a. talkative, garrulous. -चेदिहा a slap on the face -चिदिः f. the tongue. -चूर्णं scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45. -जः a Brāhmaṇa. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -दूषणः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -दोषः fault of the tongue; आत्मनो मुखदो-षेन वध्यते छुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44. -नि-रसकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -नि-वासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil; कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुखपटयोतिनैराव- तस्य Me. 62. -पाकः inflammation of the mouth. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. (-यं) cloves. -प्रेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. -प्रेषः a preface, an introduction. -प्रेषणं 1. a preface. -2. a lid, cover

-सूषणं a preparation of hotel; see नासिक. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). -मंडलं the (round) face. -मधु a. honey-mouthed, sweet lipped. -मा-रुतं washing the face -यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. -रामः the colour or complexion of the face; ददु श्रुतिस्मि- नास्वस्य मुखरामं समं जनाः R. 12. 8, 17 31; तव स्वसु मुखरामो यत्र भेद म- यातः Si. 11. 31. -रोगः a disease of the mouth or face. -लांगलः a dog. -लेपः 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); सुदंगो मुख- लेपेन करोति मुखरामं Bh. 2. 118. -2. a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -वल्गुः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind instru- ment. -2. a sound made with the mouth -वासः. -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath -विलुटिका a she-goat. -व्यादानं yawning, yawning. -अपवः a. abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः f. washing or purifying the mouth -शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोधन a. 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. cinnamon. -शोधित्रं m. the citron tree. -श्रीः f. 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -संभवः a Brāhmaṇa. -सुखं facility of pro- nunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरं the moisture of the lips. -स्रावः saliva. -हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

सुखपचः A beggar, mendicant

सुखर a. [सुख मुख्यापार कथन राति रा-क Tv. cf. P. V. 2 107 Vart. also] 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; सुखरा खल्लेष गर्भदासी Ratn. 2; सुख- रतं वमरे हि निराजते Ki. 5. 16; तद्वप- र्णनासुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54. -2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्तंभरमा सुखरशुखलकार्पणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतःकुलसुखराकुनो यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25, 20; Māl. 9 5; सुखरमधोरं त्यज मज्जरं रिपुमिव कलिपु लोलं Git. 5; Mk. 1. 35, तोयोरसगस्तमितसुखरो मास्म भूः Me. 37. -3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थानं सुखर- ककुभो झांकृतैर्निराणं U. 2. 14; मडली- सुखरशिखरे (लताकुंजं) Git. 2; गोदावरी- सुखरकदरगिरिः U. 1; R. 13. 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of. -5 Foul- mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing -रः 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्पान्मुखस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. -री The bit of a bridle.

सुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make re- sonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव सुखरा भां सुखरयति Mu. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce. सुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

सुखरित a. Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, गंडोद्गी- नातिमालासुखरितककुभस्तंडिते शुलपाणे, Māl. 1. 1.

सुखरीकु 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. -2 To cause to re- sound. -3 To cause to speak or talk; इदानीं विज्ञापनायां सुखरीकरोति Mu. 7.

सुखीय a. Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

सुख्य a [सुखे आदौ भवः यत्] 1 Re- lating to the mouth or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre- eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः; पारसुखा, योधसुखा; &c. -ख्यः A leader, guide. -ख्य 1 A principal rite or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गौण) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -द्वयः, -द्वयतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिन् m. the prime minister.

सुख्यता-रत्नं Pre eminence, first rank or position.

सुख्यज्ञः, सुख्यतः ind. Chiefly, prin- cipally, above all.

सुगृहः A kind of gallinule.

सुगृह a. [सुहृ-क] 1 Stupefied, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन सुगृहेन सुधांशुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29; अयि सुगृहे कान्था चिता मियासमागमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, art- less, innocent; U. 1. 46; Māl. 7. 1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet ac- quainted with love), child-like: (कः) अयमाचरत्यपि नयं सुधाशु तपस्वि- कन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charm- ing, pretty; हरिरिह सुगृहवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति कलिपरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. -गृह A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic com- positions). -Comp. -अक्षी a lovely- eyed woman; वियोगो सुगृहाद्याः स खलु रिपुयातावधिरयत् U. 3. 44. -आनना having a lovely face. -आलोक a. lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. -धीः -बुद्धिः, -मत्त a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भाषः simplicity, silliness.

सुधता -त्वं 1 Siliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness, charmingness.

सुच् I. 1 A (मोचने) To deceive, cheat; see सुच्.-II. 6 U. (सुचति-ते, सुमोच-सुमोच, अमुचत-अमुक, मोक्षति-ते, मोक, मुक्) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c); वजाय...वशो-धनो धेनुमुमुक्षुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20 : Ms. 8. 202; मोक्षते सुखं दीनां वेगीवीरिविभू-तिभिः Kn. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; मा भवान्-गांनि सुचतु V. 2. 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कठं सुचति बहिर्णः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' i. e. raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रि-गता मतिमतां वर सुच शय्यां R. 5. 66 : सुच मयि मानमनिदानं Gt. 10; सुनि-सुताप्रणयसुतिरापिना मम च सुकमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मानं सुचति किं च कारवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविभूते शशिनि तमसा सुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see सुक्ता. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; सुगेषु नरासुसुक्ताः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); अपसृतपांडुपत्रा सुच्यन्त्यश्रूणां लताः S. 4, 11; चिरावरहजे सुचती वाणसुष्णं Me. 12; स शरवृष्टिमुचा धनुषा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth; Māl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A.). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. -Pass. (सुचते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.); सुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. -Caus. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. -Desid. (सुचसि) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (सुचस्ते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

सुच् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

सुचकः Lac.

सुच(सु)कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got

as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep The gods also decreed that whoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kūlayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Māchukānda, and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye.] -Comp -प्रसादकः an epithet of Krishna.

सुचिर a. Liberal, generous. -रः 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

सुचिलिङ्गः A kind of flower.

सुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fist. -3 A pair of forceps.

सुच्, सुज् 1 P, 10 U. (मोजति, मुजति, मोजयति-ते, मुजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

सुजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmana should be made); Ms. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -केशिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -वपनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -मेखालिन् m. 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -वासस् m. an epithet of Siva.

सुजवत् a. Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

सुजाटः -टकः A kind of plant.

सुजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद् 1 P., 10 U. (मोदति, मोदयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill; अद्यापि ते हृदयं गतं त्वां च सममेव मोदयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke; (in this sense 6 P. also).

सुप् 6 P. (मुगति) To promise

सुद् 1 P. (सुदति) To crush, grind.

सुद् 1 A. (सुदते) To run away.

सुद् I. 1 P. (सुदति) 1 To shave, shear; आचक सुदितसुदो नक्षत्राणि वृच्छसि Mu. 5; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (सुदते) To sink.

सुद् a. [सुद् वत्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. -टः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -m. pl. N. of a people. -ङ्ग 1 N. of a plant (सुदोरिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. -ङ्ग 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -Comp. -अयसं iron. -चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). -फलः a coconut tree. -मंडली 1. a number of

shaven heads. -2 a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob; चरमल्पचले सारं न कुशोन्मुदमंडलीं H. 3. 89. -लौहं iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

सुद्वाः [सुद्-वृत्] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. -ङ्ग The head. -Comp. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुद्वां [सुद्-वृत्] Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुद्वायति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

सुदित p. p. [सुद्-क] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. -तं Iron.

सुदित् a. [सुद्-इति] 1 Shaven, bald, bald pated. -2 Hornless -m. 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Siva.

सुत्तं A pearl.

सुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित; desid. मुमुदिषते or मुमोदिषते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यद्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Pg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232, 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. -Caus. To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

सुद्, सुदा f. [सुद् क्ति वा दाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; पितृसुदे तेन तवान सोऽभकः R. 3. 25; अहं च पुरो हरितको मुदमाध्वानः Si. 5. 58; 1. 23; विवादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रसुत सुदं Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरणसुदा Gt. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

सुदित p. p. [सुद्-क] Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. -तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. -त Joy, delight.

सुदिरः [सुद्-किरच् Un. 1. 51] 1 A cloud. प्रचुरपुरंदरधसुरंजितमेदुरसुदिरसवेष्टं Gt. 2; or सुचसि नाथापि रुपं भामिनि सुदिरालिखदियाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

सुदी Moonlight.

सुद्गः [सुद्-गच् Un. 1. 133.] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -सुब्, -भोजिन् m. a horse.

सुद्गरः [सुद् विरति गृ-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet as in मोहसुद्गरः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya); B. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense).

सुद्गरकः A hammer.

सुद्गलः N. of a sage. -लं A kind of grass.

सुहृद्: A kind of bean.

मुद्रा [मुद्र] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping, especially a seal-ring, signet-ring, अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयेत् Mu. 1; नाममुद्रा-राज्यमुद्राय परपरमवलीकयतः S. 1, (fig. also), इति प्रायेण भावाः स्फुरदपथि-मुद्रासुमुद्रितः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression चतुःसमुद्रमुद्रः K. 191; निम्बसमुद्रांकितः (बाहुः) Gt. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अमुद्रित-मुद्रः कटकालिकासि Mu. 5; मुद्रितमुद्रः सलेखः पुष्पा मुद्रितः Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal. -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सेवीमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; निपत्तिमुद्रा मुद्रा मदनकलहच्छेदमुद्रा Mā. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). -अंक, -अंकित a. stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. -कारः a maker of seals. -मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्म. -यंत्र a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). -रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. -राक्षस N. of a drama by Viśakha-datta.

मुद्रण 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

मुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयन् Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवराणि मुद्रयन् द्वागूर्णा-सुरिव सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

मुद्रिक 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument. 7 = मुद्रा (10).

मुद्रित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; स्वागः सप्तसमुद्रमुद्रित-महोनिर्वाजदानावाधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरमुद्रितसुरो मधुसूदनस्य Gt. 1; स्वयं सिद्धरेण द्विपरणमुद्रा मुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

मुद्रा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यत्कि-चिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुर्वत इति मुद्रा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely; रात्रिः सेव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा मुद्रा जतवः Bh. 3. 78 v. l.

मुनिः [मन्-उच्च Up. 4. 122] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee,

an ascetic; मुनीनामयतः स्यात् Bv. 10. 37, दुःखं मुनिप्रपन्नाः सन्ति विमत-रुद्राः 1 वितरणमगमोः स्थिरपुंसुलिच्य-ते 2. 56; पुनः ज्ञेयं मुनिरेति गतः केवल राजपुत्रे S. 2. 14; R. 1 S. 3 49 -2 N. of the sage Arjuna -3 Of Vyāsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 Of Pāṇini. -6 N. of several plants (पियाळ, पराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience, (according to Kull. on Ms. 8. 91 'the supreme spirit') -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number 'seven'. -10. The seven sages. -Comp. -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -इन्द्रः 1. 'the lord of the sages', a great sage -2 an epithet of Śakyamuni. -3 of Rhatata. -4. of Śiva. -इन्द्र, -इन्द्रः 1 a great sage. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Buddha. -उग्र (the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patañjali (who are considered to be inspired saints). -सुनिश्चय समस्तस्य, or निश्चय व्याकरण Sk -द्वारकः, -कुमारः a young sage. -द्वयः the Syonika tree. -पितलं copper. -पुण्यः a great or eminent sage. -पुष्पकः 1. a wag-tail -2 the damruka tree. -मेघज 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. -प्रति a. leading an ascetic life; ज्ञेयं मुनिवृत्तानां R. 1. 8. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5 48.

मुञ्च 1 P. (मुञ्चति) To go, move. **मुमुक्षा** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

मुमुक्षु a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -मुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अन्तर्यश्च मुमुक्षुर्निर्गमितप्राणादिभिर्मुच्यते V. 1. 1; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15.

मुमुचानः A cloud.

मुमुषिषुः A thief.

मुमुर्षा Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

मुमुषु a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

सुर 6 P. (सुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

सुरः N. of a demon slain by Krishna; पार्थेनाथ द्विषसुर Si. 2. 1. -रा N. of a fragrant plant. -रं En-compassing, surrounding. -Comp. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Krishna; सुरारिमाराहुपदार्थस्यसौ Gt. 1 -2. N. of the author of Anagharāghava. -जित्, -द्विष, -भिद्, -मर्दन, रिषु, वै-रिद्, -हन् m. epithets of Krishna or Vishnu; प्रकीर्णार्थावदुर्जयति मुजद्वंजो सुरजितः Gt. 1; सुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि

वचनार्त्त 10. -दुः the discus of Vi-
shnu.

सुरगण्डः An eruption on the face.

सुरजः [सुरज नमस्तु जानने जन्म Tv.] 1 A kind of drum or tabor, सागदं नैदिहस्ताहमसुरजन &c. Mā. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रहृतसुरज Me. 61, 56; M. 1. 22, Ku. 6 4). -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called सुरजचक्र, see K. P. 9. ad loc. -Comp. -फल, the jack-fruit tree.

सुरज 1 A large drum. -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

सुरेष्टाः m. pl. A country to the north-west of India.

सुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmada.)

सुरलः 1 A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. -लः pl. N. of a country.

सुरगा N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U 3. along with अमरा); सुरलामासोत्सृज्यगन्तव्यैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

सुरली A flute, pipe. -Comp. -धरः an epithet of Krishna.

सुच्छ 1 P. (सुच्छति, सुच्छति or मने; the word is written as सुच्छे or सुच्छे) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless; पतत्सुच्छानि सुच्छस्य-ति Gt. 4; कीदृशानि जितस्वसुच्छित-जनापतिन किं पोरुष Gal. 3; Bk. 15. 55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; सुमुच्छे रात्रं तेजो हवि-षेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; सुमुच्छे सख्य रामस्य 12. 57; सुच्छस्यमी विकाराः प्रा-येण स्वयंमत्तपु S. 5. 18; Ki. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail; तमसां निशि सुच्छतां V. 3. 7. -5 (a) To take effect on; छाया न सुच्छति मलोपहतप्रमादं शब्दे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32, हर्म्येषु सुच्छति न चंदपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflected' &c. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादपोमूलन-शक्ति रं शिलोच्चये सुच्छति मासस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for -8 To be frequent. -9 To cause to sound loudly. -Caus. (सुच्छयति) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint; म्लेच्छान्मुच्छयते Gt. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instru-ment).

सुर्मिणी A small fire-place.

सुहृद्: [सुरक पुषो द्विव Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मर-

हृत्पञ्चनसुर्द्वयता दधुरिवाश्रयणस्य राजा-
कणाः Si. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3
N. of one of the horses of the sun.

सुर्वे 1 P. (सुर्वि) To bind, tie

मुल्ल 10 U. (भोल्लयतेने) To plant

मुलादी A kind of grain

मुश (साली) A small house lizard.

मुष् 1. 9 P. (मुष्मति, मुष्मि ; *devid*.

मुष्मिषति) 1 (*a*) To steal, pilch, rob,

plunder, carry off (said to govern

two acc. ; देवदेवते अस्ते सुष्मति, but very

rarely used in classical literature) ,

मुष्मण रत्नानि Si. 1. 51 ; शत्रुस्य

मुष्मन् वतु जेजनेजः Ki. 3. 11 ; Si. 3.

38 (*b*) To ravish, seduce, abduct,

carry off, Bk. 15. 16 -2 To dispel,

remove, drive off ; वनमिमिसुषि ज्यो-

तिषि Si. 4. 67, Ratn. 3. 19 -3 (*Fig*)

To ruin, undo, न वेत्ति सुषितमात्मान

K. 164, Ratn. 4. 2. -4 To eclipse,

cover, envelop, conceal, सन्यरेणुमुषि-

तार्कदीधितिः R. 11. 51. -5 To capti-

vate, enraptno, ravish. -6 To sur-

pass, excel, सुष्मन् अश्विनलोकाना रक्तेः

परिजनाचरेः । गोतेवरागरानाना च कोकिल-

अमरवर्णि Ks. 55. 113, Ratn. 1. 21 ,

Bk. 9. 92 ; Me. 47. -11. 1 P. (मोषति)

1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P.

(मुषति) 1 To steal. -2 To break,

destroy.

मुषकः A mouse.

मुषापी A crucible.

मुषिः *f*. Stealing &c.

मुषित *p. p.* [मुष्क] 1 Robbed,

stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away,

carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of,

free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

मुषितकं Stolon property.

मुष्ट *p. p.* Stolen ; S. 5. 20. -ष्ट

Stolen property.

मुष्कः [मुष्क] 1 A testicle. -2

The scrotum. -3 A muscular or ro-

bust man. -4 A mass, heap, quanti-

ty, multitudo. -5 A thief. -Comp.

-कच्छः *f*. an eruption on the

scrotum. -देशः the region of the

scrotum. --शून्यः a eunuch, a castrat-

ed person. --शोकः swelling of the

testicles.

मुष्ककः N. of a tree (the ashes of

which are used as cautery).

मुष्कर *a*. Having large testicles.

मुष्टिः *m* [मुष्क] 1 The clenched

hand, fist, कर्णतिस्य विभिदे नि-

विद्योपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 15. 21 ; Si.

10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful ; द्यामा-

कमुष्टिपरिवर्धितः S. 4. 13, R. 19.

57 ; Ku. 7. 69 ; Ms. 68. -3 A handle

or hilt. -4 A particular measure

(= *pala*). -5 A measure of capacity

equal to one handful. -6 The penis.

-7 Stealing (only *f*.). -8 A com-

pendium, abridgment. -Comp. -कर-

णं clenching the fist. -देशः the

middle of a bow, that part of it

which is grasped in the hand. -छूतं

a kind of game. -पातः boxing. -बंधः

1. clenching the fist. -2. a handful.

-नेय *a*. to be measured with the fist,

to be spanned with the fingers.

-युद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

मुष्टिक. [मुष्टिर्माण प्रयोजनस्य कम्] 1 A

goldsmith. -2 A particular position

of the hands. -3 N of a demon. -कं

A pugilistic encounter, fisticuffs

-काः (*pl.*) N. of an outcast race

(the *Dombus*). -Comp. -अतकः an

epithet of Balarāma.

मुष्टिका The fist.

मुष्टिभयः A child, baby, infant.

मुष्टीकु 5 U. To clench the fist.

मुष्टीमुष्टि *ind.* Fist-to-fist, hand-to

hand fighting ; Mv. 6. 31.

मुष्टरु. Black mustard.

मुष् 4 P. (मुष्मति) To cleave,

divide, break into pieces.

मुसलः-लं 1 A mace, club. -2 A

pestle (used for beating rice) ; मुसल-

मिदमिचं च पातकाले मुहरमुपाति कलेन

मुकुतेन Mu. 1. 4, Ms. 6. 56. -3 A

kind of surgical instrument. -Comp.

-आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma.

-उत्तुखल a pestle and mortar.

मुसलामुसलि *ind.* Club against club.

मुसलीका A common lizard.

मुसलिय *m*. [मुसल-इति] 1 An epi-

thet of Balarāma. -2 Or Siya.

मुसल्य *a*. [मुसल-यम्] To be pound-

ed or put to death with a club.

मुस्त 10 U. [मुस्तयतिने] To heap

up, gather, collect, accumulate.

मुस्तः-स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass ;

विसृज्य क्रियता वराहवतिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः प-

त्तले S. 2. 6 ; R. 9. 59, 15. 19.

-Comp. -अद्दः, -आद्दः a hog.

मुस्त्रं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

मुह 4 P. (मुहति, मुय or मुह) 1 To

faint, swoon, lose consciousness, be-

come senseless ; दृष्टादं दृष्टमादं तां स्मर-

त्वेव मुमोह ताः Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20 ; 15.

16. -2 To be perplexed or bewildered,

to be disturbed in mind, be at a

loss ; आपत्स्वपि न मुहति नराः पंडित-

बुद्धयः H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9. -3 To be

foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To

fail. -5 To err, mistake. -Caus.

(मेहयतिने) 1 To stupefy, infatuate ;

मा मुहयस्वखल भवंतमगन्धजम्मा Māl. 1.

32. -2 To confound, bewilder, per-

plex ; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -3 To throw in-

to confusion. -4 To cause to err or

mistake.

मुह *p. p.* [मुह-क] 1 Stupefied, in-

fatuated ; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed,

bewildered ; confounded, at a loss ;

किंकरतयतामुहः 'being at a loss what

to do', so ह्रीमुह Me. 68. -3 Foolish,

silly, dull, stupid, ignorant, अल्पस्य

हेतवेष्ट हातुस्मिच्छान्तिनारमुहः पतिभासि

ने त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring,

deceived, gone astray. -5 Abusive.

-6 Confounding. -हः A foul, block-

head, dolt, an ignorant person ;

मुहः पश्यत्ययनेयमुहः M. 1. 2. -हाः

(*m. pl.*) An epithet of the eleme-

ments in the Sankhya philosophy.

-Comp. -आत्मा *a*. 1. stupo-

fied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid,

silly. -गर्भः 1. a dead foetus. -2.

difficult delivery. -ग्राहः 1. a wrong

notion, misconception, misappre-

hension. -2. infatuation. -चेतन,

-चेतस् *a*. foolish, silly, ignorant ; अ-

वगच्छति मुहचेतनः भियनामं हृदि शल्य-

मपितं R. 8. 88. -धी, -बुद्धिः, -मति *a*.

foolish, stupid, silly, simple ; Ki.

1. 30. -प्रभुः, -अग्रः the greatest

block head. -सत्त्व *a*. infatuated,

insane.

मुहता-त्वं 1 Confusion, bewildere-

ment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

मुहिर *a*. [मुह-किम्] Silly, foolish,

stupid -रः 1 The god of love. -2 A

fool, block-head.

मुहुः *ind.* = मुहस्.

मुहुकं Ved. A moment.

मुहुस् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly,

repeatedly, frequently ; शीवारभंगानि-

रामं मुहरमुपतति स्वंदने दधदुष्टिः S. 1. 7,

2. 6, generally repeated in this

sense ; मुहुर्मुहुः over and over again,

often and often ; मुहुर्गो सच्चिदानिधि

कः कृजति मुहुर्मुहुः. -2 For a time or

moment, awhile ; Me. 105 ; general-

ly used with successive clauses in

the sense of ' now-now', ' at one

time -at another time' ; मुहुर्मुहपते

वाला मुहुः पतति निदला । मुहुरालीयते

भीता मुहुः क्रोशति रोदिति ॥ Subhāsh. ;

Mu. 5. 3 ; मुहुर्मुहुः ' again and again,

repeatedly. ' -Comp. -भाषा -वचस्

n. repetition tautology. -मुस् *m.* a

horse.

मुहूर्तः -ते [मुहूर्त-धातोः पूर्व मुह च

Tr.] 1 A moment, any short portion

of time, an instant ; नवांमुहूर्तकमुहूर्त-

लाघने R. 3. 53, संख्याअरेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः

Pt. 1. 194 ; Me. 19, Ku. 7. 50. -2

A period, time (auspicious or other-

wise). -3 A period of 48 minutes.

-तैः An astrologer.

मुहूर्तकः 1 An instant, a moment. -2

A period of 48 minutes.

मुहेरः A block-head, fool.

मू 1 A (मबते) To bind, fasten,

tie.

मूक *a*. [मूक-क] 1 Dumb, silent

mute, speechless ; मूके करोति वाचालः ।

मूकाब्जं (कानन) Ku. 3. 42, सखोमिथं वीक्ष्य विषादमुकां Gat. 7, मूकीभूतवन्ता-स्वरास्वतःपुरदोलासु K. 97; मूकीभूतवीणा K. 132 -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mule; मौनान्मुकः H. 2. 26. v. 1., Ms. 7. 149. -2 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -Comp. -अवा a form of Durgā -भावः silence, muteness, dumbness, (also मूकता-त्वं in this sense). -मुक्तिमन् m. Muteness, dumbness, silence.

सूत a. [सूक] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven. -तः -तं 1 A woven basket (Ved.). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

सूत्रे Urine, नापह सूत्रं सखु-सुजेत् Ms. 4. 56; सूत्रं चकार 'made water'. -Comp. -आघातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्संग see सूत्रसंग. -कुच्छ्रं painful discharge of urine, stranguary. -कोशः the scrotum. -क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. -ग्रन्थिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. -जठरः -रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -दोषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुटं the lower belly. -मार्गः -प्रसक्तः the urethra. -वर्धक a. diuretic. -वृद्धिः f. copious secretion of urine. -शङ्कुत्, n. urine and excrement. -शुक्रं a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

सूत्रयति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठन्सूत्रयति Mbb.

सूत्रल a. Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

सूत्रित a. 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

सूत्र a. Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 destroying, killing.

सूत्रे a. 1 Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -रुः A fool, block-head; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टसूत्रजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8; सूत्रे बलादपरिधिर्न मां प्रतिपादयिष्यसि V. 2. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. -वृद्धिः a learned fool, Pt. 5. 40 -बुध folly, stupidity, ignorance. -भ्रातृक a. one who has a foolish brother. -मंडलं an assembly of fools.

सूत्रता-त्वं, सूत्रिमन् m. Stupidity, folly, silliness.

सूत्रेण a. (नी f.) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an

opthet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening -नं, -न [सूत्रं युज्] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually n. in this sense). -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur; cf. सूत्रं (3) also -4 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another; modulation, melody; सूत्रदीभवद्ग्रामविशेष-सूत्रना Si. 1. 10, भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कृता सूत्रेणा विरमन्ती Me. 86, वर्णावामपि सूत्रेणांतरगतं तारं विरामे सुदु Mk. 3. 5, सत स्वराख्या ग्रामां सूत्रेणाश्रय-विशालिः Pt. 5. 54; (a सूत्रं or सूत्रेणा is thus defined : -कमास्वराणां सप्तानामारो-हश्चापरोहणम् । सा सूत्रेणुच्यते ग्रामस्था एताः मत सत च ॥ see Maili. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

सूत्रा [सूत्र-भावे अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning, R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals; सूत्रा गतो सुतो वा निदुश्चनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82 -4 The rising of sound &c.; see सूत्रेण (4) above. -5 Growth, increase. -Comp. -आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. -परीत a. unconscious, fainted away.

सूत्राल a. Fainted, insensible, senseless.

सूत्रित p. p. [सूत्रा जाता अस्य तार-इत्यत्र, सूत्रं क वा 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. -तं A kind of song or air.

सूत्र a. [सूत्रं क 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate; सूत्रो विष्णुस्त-पस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयुयः S. 1. 33, प्रसाद इव सूत्रे स्पर्शः स्नहाद्वैशीतलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42, Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Coagulated (Ved.).

सूत्रत्वं 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion; परिच्छिन्न-परिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा सूत्रवत्.

सूत्रिः f. [सूत्र-किल्] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. -3 An embodiment, incarnation, personifica-

tion, manifestation; कणस्य सूत्रिः U. 3. 4, Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. -धर, संहर a. embodied, incarnate, धर्मो ग सूत्रिसंहरः Mv. 1. 10; U. 6. 10. -एः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

सूत्रित्वं Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

सूत्रित् a. 1 Material, corporeal. -2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शकुंतला सूत्रित् च सत्क्रिया Si. 5. 15, तत्र सूत्रितानिब मद्योत्सवः करः U. 1. 18, R. 12. 64; Mā. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. -m. The body.

सूत्रं m [सुप्रत्यसिम्बहते इति सूत्रं, cf. Up. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general; मतेन सूत्रं हस्तिमदीदृशः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81, नैसर्गिका सुरभिः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा सूत्रि स्थितिर्न चरित्वादनानि U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिङ्मन्मदुर्जेद्वाणा सूत्रि देवपति-र्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c., सूत्र्या पर्वतसूत्रिनि; S. 5. 7, Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forefront; स किल संयुग-सूत्रि सहायतां सधवतः प्रविष्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base. -Comp. -अंतः the crown of the head. -अभिषिक्त a. 1. consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. -2 common, stock (as an instance), उत्कृष्टोत्कृष्ट्य कृत्ति इति बीभत्सस्य सूत्रा-भिषिक्तसुद्वाहरणम्. (-कः) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste. 3. a minister. -4 = सूत्र-वसिक (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवसिक्तः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmaṇa father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. -कर्णी -कपेरी f. an umbrella. -जः 1. the hair (of the head); पर्याकुला सूत्रजाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्ण-सूत्रजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. -2. the mane. -ज्योतिष् n. see ब्रह्मरथ or सुदामार्ग. -पिंडः a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). -गुग्गुः the Sirisha tree. -रसः the scum of boiled rice. -वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

सूत्रन्य a. [सूत्रि भवः यत्] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters ऋ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ, ए, ऋ, ए, and ए; ऋदुषाणां सूत्रा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

सूत्रवत् See सूत्रं.

सूत्रा-वी, सूत्रिका A kind of creep-er (from the fibres of which bow-

strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

मूल I. 1 U (मूलतेने) 1 To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (मूलयतिने, मूलेते) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

मूल [मूल-क] 1 A root (fig. also), तस्य मूलानि गृहीतवन्ति तेषां S. 7. 20, or शास्त्रिनो धीतमूलाः 1. 15; मूलं वैद्य to take or strike root; वज्रमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वैरतरोः स्त्रियः Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity or anything; करयाश्चिदासदिशनातदानीम-शुद्धमूलपतितसूत्रशेषा R. 7. 10, so पादो-मूले Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्योर्मूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं, &c. -4 Beginning, commencement, आमूलच्छेदोऽनुमिच्छामि S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause, सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb. रक्षोयुधे स्थितिमूलं U. 1. 6, इति केना-प्युक्तं तत्र मूलं मृगं 'the source or authority should be found out.' -6 The foot or bottom of anything, पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory; स यत्तमूलमस्यते R. 4. 26, Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner, Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिधिकृता Kull.). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion contain- ing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal in habitat. -20 A bower an arbour (निकुञ्ज). -21 N. of several roots पिप्पली, पुष्कर, सूक्ष्म &c. (In Comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal' e. g. मूलकारणं 'prime cause' &c. &c.). -Comp. -अग्रारं 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आमं a radish. -आयतनं the original abode. -आशि- न् a. living upon roots. -आहं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारः the author of an original work. -कारणं the original or prime cause, Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कुच्छः -च्छः a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केसरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -ग्रन्थः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Śākya- muni. -हेदः uprooting. -ज a. 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of

trees (as an ant-hill). -3. born under the constellation Mūla. (-जः) plant growing from a root. (-जः) a green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. -द्रव्यं, -पन् principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निकृन्तन a. destroy- ing root and branch. -धुर्यः 'the stock- man', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakriti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q v.). - (pl.) the four principal sove- reigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अरि, मध्यम, and उदासीन); see Ms. 7. 155. -फलदः the bread- fruit tree. -वर्हणं the act of uproot- ing, extermination. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. -भूयः an old or heredi- tary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वापः one who plants roots. -वित्तं capital, stock. -विभुजः a chariot -व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals, Ms. 10. 38. -व्रतिन् a. living exclusively on roots. -शकुनः (in angu) the first bud. -शाकटः, -शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. -संघः a society, sect. -स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2 the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Gauri. -स्थायिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river. -हर a. up- rooting completely.

मूलक a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on; आतिमूलक 'based on error.' -2 Born under the constella- tion Mūla. -कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam. -कः A kind of poison. -Comp. -पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). -पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant. -2 The aster- ism Mūla.

मूलिक a. 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. -कः A devotee, an ascetic. -का 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

मूलिन् m. A tree.

मूलिन a. Growing from a root. -नः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलैरः 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. -ह्यं 1 Price, worth, cost, कीर्णति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्वैशांसि Si. 18. 15, Sānti. 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5, Ori- ginal value. -6 An article purchas- ed.

मूख 1 A. (मूरति, मूर्धित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मृगः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible

मृगकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief. -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मृगणं Stealing, pilfering.

मृषा, मृषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

मृषिकः 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Śirisha tree. -4 N. of a coun- try. -Comp. -अंकः, -अञ्चनः, -रथः epithets of Ganesa. -अदः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill. -विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse', i. e. an impossibility; cf. शशविषाण, खण्डण &c.

मृषिकारः A male rat.

मृषी, मृषीकः, मृषीका A rat, mouse.

मृषीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

मृ 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Condi- tional) (म्रियते, ममार, अमृत, मरिष्यति, मर्तु, मृत) To die, perish, de- cease, de- part from life. -Caus. (मारयतिने) To kill, slay. -Desid. (मृष्यति) To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

मृच्छ See मृच्छ.

मृग 4 P., 10 A. (मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृगयते हि तत् Kv. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं कचिदपि परे- तान् मृगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्भृग्यमाणः Māl 5. 1; अंतर्ध्वंशसुखमिदं निमित्तप्राणादिभिर्भृ- ग्यते V. 1. 1 ' inwardly sought or in- vestigated '. -5 To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

मृगः [मृग-क] 1 (a) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः । विक्रमाजितराज्य- स्य स्वयमेव मृगेद्रता ; see मृगाधिप below. (b) A wild beast -2 A deer, an an- telope; विश्वासोपगमाद्भिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोयं न हेतव्यः S. 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men, मृगे तुष्टा च चित्रिणी ; वदति मधुरवाणीं दंष्ट्रिनेवोऽ- तिभीक्ष्ण्यपलमतिदुःखेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगोऽयम् Sabdak. -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरः. -13 The lunar month

called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in Sākadvīpa. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अडजा musk. -अड् m., -अदनः, -अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निद्राक्षिप्तसुगयूथो सुगाधिपः Si. 2. 53; सुगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger. -4. N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आजीवः 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. -आविध m. a hunter. -आस्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -इंद्रः 1. a lion; ततो सुगेंद्रस्य सुगेंद्रगामी R. 2. 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -आसनं a throne. -आस्यः an epithet of Siva. -चटकः a hawk. -इष्टः a variety of jasmine. -ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1. lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -उत्तमः the best antelope. -उत्तमं, -उत्तमं the constellation सुगशिरम्. -काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -चारिन् a. acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life; V. 4. -जलं mirage. -स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage, i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -तृष्, -तृषा, -तृष्णाः, -तृष्णिः, -तृष्णिका f. mirage; सुगुतृष्णांसि स्नातः; see खट्वण; जातः सुखे प्रणयवान्सुगुतृष्णिकायां S. 6. 15. -दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. -दावः a park, preserve. -दृष्टः f. a fawn-eyed woman; तदीयदृष्टिस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीन्सुगदृष्टः U. 6. 35. (-m.) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -द्युः a hunter. -द्विष्ट m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, -धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1. musk, Ku. 1. 54; Rs. 6. 13; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. -जा musk. -पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पिष्टुः the moon. -पोतः -पोतकः a fawn. -प्रसुः a lion. -मियं grass growing on mountains. -व(व)धजीवः a hunter. -बन्धिनी a net for catching deer. -भोजना bitter apple. -मदः musk; कुचतडीगो यावन्मातर्मिलति तव तोयैर्मयमदः G. L. 7; सुगमदतिलकं लिखति सडुलकं मयिव रजनीकरे Git. 7. -वासः a musk bag. -मंदः N. of a class of elephants. -मांसं venison. -मातृका a doe. -मासः the month of Mārgasīrsha. -मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -यूथं a herd of deer. -राज m. 1. a lion; Si. 9. 18. -2. a

tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -राजः 1. a lion; R. 6. 3. -2 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. -धारिन्, -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमन् m. wool. -जं a woollen cloth. -रोचना yellow pigment. -लांछनः -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon; अंकाधिरौपितसुगयूथमा सुगलांछनः Si. 2. 53. -जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon; सुगलेखासुषसीव चंदनाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-नार, -नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). -वाहनः wind. -व्याधः 1. a hunter. -2. Sirius or the dogstar. -3. an epithet of Siva. -शापिका the reclining posture of a deer. -ज्ञावः a fawn; सुगज्ञावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, -शिरस् n., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. -शीर्षे the constellation सुगशिरस्. (-र्षः) the lunar month Mārgasīrsha. -शीर्षे m. the constellation सुगशिरस्. -अष्टः a tiger. -हन् m. a hunter.

सुगणा [सुग-उच् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry.

सुगयस् m. Veda. A wild animal.

सुगया [सुगं यात्यया या वज्रं क] Hunting, chase, मिथयैव वयसं वदंति सुगयामीदृष्टिनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5, सुगयापवादिना मातृव्येन S. 2; so सुगयावेष, सुगयाविहारिन् &c. -Comp. -अरण्यं, -वनं a park. -यानं a hunting expedition.

सुगयुः [सुग-अस्थेयं युच्] 1 A hunter, fowler; इति नोपशयस्थोऽपि ज्ञावलसुगयुर्मुगान् Si. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman.

सुगय 1 The chase, hunting, Ki. 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery).

सुगित a. [सुगृ क] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited.

सुगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epilepsy. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. -दृष्टः f. -लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna.

सुगय a. [सुग-यच्] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तच्च मूलं सुगयम्.

सुज् 1. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -11. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्जि, मार्जयति-ते, समार्जं मार्जयामकार-चक्रे, अमार्जीत्-अमार्जितं, मार्जयति, मार्जयति, मार्जयिष्यति-त, मार्जितु-मार्जु, मार्जितु, सुट, मार्जितः desid. मिष्टुशति or मिमार्जिषति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also), स्वेदलवान्ममार्जं Si. 3. 79; दोषप्रवादमसुजन् 5. 28. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn. -5 To purify; wash with water, sharpen; लल्लः सुज्ज्वलमाज्जुश्च

समुज्ज्वल परवधान् Bk. 14. 92 (सुद्धा वक्तु. or शोभितवतः).

सुजः A kind of drum.

सुजा [सुज्-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity, Bk. 2. 13 (सुद्धिः). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

सुजित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c.

सुद्ध 6, 9 P. (सुद्धति, सुद्धानति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy.

सुदः An epithet of Siva.

सुदनं Favouring, showing grace.

सुदा, सुदानी, सुदी An epithet of Pārvatī, शंके सुदारे कालकूटमपिबत् सूदो सुदानपतिः Git. 12.

सुडीकः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A fish. -3 A deer.

सुण् 6 P. (सुणति) To kill, slay, destroy.

सुणालः -लं [सुण कालन] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; अने पि छि सुणालानामसुवचनंति तंतवः H. 1. 95, सूत्रं सुणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 19, V. 3. 13. -लं The root of a fragrant grass (चोरणमूल). -Comp. -भंगः a bit of a lotus-stalk. -सूत्रं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

सुणालिका, सुणाली A lotus stalk or fibre; परिसृष्टिसुणालीस्नानसंगं Māl. 1. 22; or परिसृष्टिसुणालीदुर्वेलायंगकानि U. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 29.

सुणालिच् m. A lotus.

सुणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

सुत २. २. [सु कर्तरि क] 1 Dead, deceased; ये पराधेनना यातास्ते वै जीवन्ति के सुताः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, ineffectual; सुतां दुरिदः सुषयो सुतं मेथुनमयज् । सुतमथोऽनेय आर्द्धं सुतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः ॥ 1. 2. 94. -3 Calcinated, reduced; सूच्छी गतो सुतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 82. -तं 1 Death. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अपृत (8). -Comp. -अंगं a corpse. -अहः the sun. -अशौच impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशौच. -इन्द्रवः the sea, ocean. -कल्प, -प्राय a. almost dead, insensible. -गृहं a grave. -चेलं shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chāṇḍālas). -जीवन a. reviving the dead. -द्वारः a widower. -नियतकः one who carries out dead bogies to the cemetery. -प्राः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). -मत्तः, -मत्तकः a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites

—संजीवन *a.* reviving the dead. (—नं, —नी) the revival of a dead person. (—नी) a charm for reviving the dead. —सूतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

सूतकः कं A dead person, a corpse ; भुवे ते जीवतोऽप्यहं भूतका मद्मत्तया न ये-
षामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39. —कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. —2 Death. —Comp. —अंतकः a jackal

सुतिः *f.* Death, dying.

सुतिमन् *m.* Mortality.

सुतंडः The sun.

सुतालकं A kind of clay.

सुत्तिका [सुत्त निक्त् टाप्] 1 Clay, earth, Ms. 2. 182. —2 Fresh earth. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सुत्युः [सुत्युः] 1 Death, disease ; जानम्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. —2 Y ma, the god of death. —3 An epithet of Brahman. —4 Of Vishnu. —5 Of Māyā. —6 Of Kali. —7 The god of love. —Comp. —तृषं a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —द *a.* fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. —नाशनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —पाः an epithet of Siva. —पाशः the noose of death or Yama. —पुष्पः the sugarcane. —प्रतिबद्ध *a.* liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. —फला, ली the plantain. —बीजः, बीजः a bamboo-cane. —सुत्यः sickness, disease. —राज *m.* Yama, the god of death. —लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. —2. earth, the world of mortals ; cf. मर्त्यलोक. —वंचनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 a raven. —सुतिः *f.* a female crab. सुत्युजयः An epithet of Siva.

सुत्ता, सुत्ता 1 Earth, clay. —2 Good earth or clay. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सुत्तं Powder, dust.

सुद् 9 P. (सुद्वाति, सुदित) 1 To squeeze, press, rub, मम च सुदितं क्षीम बाह्वे स्वदंगविवर्तने Ve. 5. 40. —2 To trample or tread upon; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize ; तावमवीदृखादीञ्च Bk. 15. 15 ; चलाभ्यमु-
द्वाक्षिनाभयक्चः R. 18. 5. —3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch, Si. 4. 61. —4 To overcome, surpass. —5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. —6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). —Caus. (मर्दयति) = सुद् q. v. above.

सुदित *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सुतसुदितं बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. —2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. —3 Rubbed off, removed. (See सुद्).

सुदिनी Good of soft earth.

सुद् *f.* [सुयते सुद् कर्मणि क्ति] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमादं कुसुमभवं सुदेवघते सुद्ध न हि कुसुमानि धारयति Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति सुत्विबोद्धाह मणिर्न सुदां चयः U. 2. 4. —2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. —3 A mound of earth. —4 A kind of fragrant earth. —Comp. —कणः a small clod or lump of earth. —करः a potter. —कांस्यं an earthen vessel. —किरि an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः (सुचयः) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, —मांडं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. —पुद्गिः 'clod-pated' a block-head ; मया च सुत्पिंडपुद्गिना तथैव सुदीतं S. 6. —लोष्टः a clod of earth. —झक-
टिका (सुच्छकटिका) a small ear of earth, a toy-cart, (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sūdraka).

सुन्म (ण्म) *a.* Earthen ; R. 5 2.

सुदंकरः (रुः) The green pigeon.

सुदंगः [सुद-अंग् क्ति] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. —2 A bamboo-cane. —3 Noise. —Comp. —फलः the bread-fruit tree.

सुदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. —2 Transient, evanescent.

सुदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

सुदा See सुद्. —Comp. —करः a thunder-bolt.

सुद् *a.* [सुद्क्] (दु or ह्रां *f.* ; compar. मदीयम् ; superl. मदीष्ट) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate ; सुद् तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा सुद् वस्तु हिसितं सुदुर्नयारभते प्रजानकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10, 4. 10. —2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा सुद्ः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपासुदुमनाः प्रतिमंजहार 9. 57 'with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपासुदुरवेक्ष्य भागवं 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिसुदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 'relent-ed' ; स्वातमूलमानलो नदीरयेः पातयत्यपि सुदुस्तदुमं 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. —3 Weak, feeble ; सर्वथा सुदुरसी राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते सुदुवोऽ-
श्वच गधवाः क्षरपीडिताः Mb. —4 Mode-
rate. —5 Blunt. —6 Slow. —दुः The planet Saturn. —दु *n.* Softness, gentleness. —दु *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनास सुदु कर्णी-
तिकचरः S. 1. 24 ; वादयते सुदु वेणुं (rit. 5. —Comp. —अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. (—गी) a delicate woman. —उत्पल the soft *i. e.* blue lotus. —काष्णयिसं lead. —काष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (—ना) a goose, female swan. —चर्मिन्, —छदः, —त्वचः, —त्वचः *m.* a kind of

birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, —पर्वन् *m.* a reed, cane. —पुष्पः the *Sirisha* tree. —पूर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फलं *N.* of a plant (विककत). —भाषिन् *a.* sweet-speaking. —रोमन् *m.*, —रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, —गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुराधा, मृगशिरस्, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch. —हृदय *a.* kind.

सुदुका *a.* Soft, gentle.

सुदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. —2 Mild, gentle. —लं 1 Water. —2 A variety of aloe-wood.

सुद्दी, सुद्दीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; वाच तदीयां परिपीय सुद्दीं सुद्दी-
कया तुल्यरसां सहसः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

सुदुलकं Gold.

सुद् 1 U. (मर्धति) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. —2 Ved. To hurt, kill. —3 To disregard.

सुद् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight. —2 An enemy.

सुदस् *n.* Ved. 1 War. —2 Contempt, disregard.

सुधं War, battle, fight ; मन्वविहित-
मतुलं सुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत सुधेऽधिकुप्य-
तः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13.

सुद् 6 P. (सुदाति, सुद्) 1 To touch, handle. —2 To rub, stroke. —3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

सुध I. 1 P. (मर्धति) To sprinkle. —II. 1 U. (मर्धति) 1 To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.). —2 To sprinkle. —III. 4, 10 U. (व्यपतिते, मर्धयति ते, मर्धति) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with ; तत्किमिदमकार्यमदुष्टितं देवेन-लोकान् मृष्य-
तीति U. 5 ; R. 9. 62. —2 To allow, permit. —3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear ; सुधृतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातृपादाः U. 6 ; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य दुहितृजनस्वकोऽ-
पराधो भगवता मर्धयितव्यः S. 4 ; आर्यं मर्धय मर्धय Ve. 1 ; महर्षि ब्राह्मण मर्धय Mk. 1. —4 To forget, neglect.

सुधा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, un-
truly, lyingly ; यद्वक्त्रं सुहुरिक्षसे न ध-
निनां ब्रूषे न चादौ सुधा Bh. 3. 147 ; सु-
धाभाषासिधो Bv. 2. 21. —2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. —Comp. —अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. —अर्थक *a.* 1. untrue. —2. absurd. (—कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement ; तत्किं मन्यसे राजपुत्रि सुवोद्यं तदिति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाषिन्, —वादिन् *m.* a liar. —वाच् *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वादः 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. —2. insincere speech, flat-
tery. —3. irony, satire.

सुप्रायते Den. P. To be mistaken, to err.

भुवालकः The mango tree.

सृष्ट १. १ [सृ-मृग वा-क] 1 (a) Cleansed, purified. (b) Pure, clean -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable -7 Sprinkled. -8 Pepper. -Comp. -गंधः a savoury or agreeable smell.

सृष्टिः f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. 4 sprinkling.

सृष्टेयः a 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. 3 Liberal.

सृ 9 P. (मृणाति) To hurt, kill.

मे 1 A (मयने, मित, desul. भिस्ते) To exchange or barter. -WITH नि or विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain ; (also मेखल). -2 A goat. -Comp. -अद्रि जा, -कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river Narmadā.

मेखला 1 A bolt, girdle, waist-band, zone in general (fig. also) ; anything which girds or surrounds, मही सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth', रत्नाडुविद्वान्ममेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63 ; Rs. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman ; नितंबविधेः सद्रुकूलमेखलः Rs. 1 4, 6 ; R. 8. 64 ; मेखलायुगेरुत गोव-स्खलितेषु वयन Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes ; cf. Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain (नितंब) ; आमेखलं संचरतां वनानां Ku. 1. 5, Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadā. -Comp. -पदं the hips. -बंधः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलिन m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A religious student, a Brahmachārin q. v.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेघः [मेहाति वर्षति जल, मिद-वच् कुवय] 1 A cloud ; कूर्चज्जनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Rāgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. -चं Talc. -Comp. -र-धवन् m., -पथः, -मार्गः 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः the wind. -अस्थि n. hail. -आरुचं talc. -आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season. -आटोपः a dense or thick cloud. -आडंबरः thunder. -आनंदा a kind of crane. -आनंदिन m a peacock. -आलोकः the appearance or sight of clouds ; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप-

स्थानादिति चेतः Me. 3. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -उदक rain -उदयः the rising of clouds -कफः hail -कालः the rains, rainy season. -गर्जन, -गर्जना thunder. -चितकः the Chātaka bird. -जः a large pearl -ज्वाल 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. -जीवक, -जीवनः the Chātaka bird -ज्योतिस् m n. lightning. -डरः thunder. -दीपः lightning. -द्वान N of a celebrated poem by Kālidāsa. -द्वार the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1. the road of clouds, thunder. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. -3. N of Indrajit, son of Rāvana -4. the Palāsa tree. -अडलासिक, -अडलासकः a peacock. -जित् m. an epithet of Lakshmana -नामन् m. a kind of grass. -निर्घोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः, -माला, -राजि f. a line of clouds ; प्रथमं मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विद्युद्धता V. 2. -रुष्प 1. water -2 hail -3. river-water. -प्रसवः water. -सृतिः a thunderbolt. -संडल the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन a. cloud-capt. -यानिः fog, smoke. -रवः thunder. -रावः a kind of water-bird. -रेखा, -लेखा a line of clouds. -वर्णा the Indigo plant. -वर्मन् n. the atmosphere. -वह्निः lightning. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Indra, अयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18 -2. an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जित 1 thunder, rumbling of clouds -2. N. of a metre ; see App. 1. -वेधमन् n the atmosphere -सारः a kind of camphor. -सुहृद् m. a peacock. -स्तनित thunder.

मेघंकर a. (री f.) Producing clouds. मेघयति Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेचक a. [cf. Un. 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured ; कूर्चज्जनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, U. 6. 25 ; Me. 59. -कः 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail ; Māl. 6. 5 -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. -कं 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. -Comp. -आपगा an epithet of the Yamunā.

मेद्, मेड् 1 P. (मेदति, मेडति) To be mad.

मेडुला The myrobalan tree (आमलकी).

मेडः 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेदि, मेधिः 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेदः [मिद-धृ] A ram. -दं The male organ of generation, penis ; (यस्य) मेदं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं कृत्वः स उच्यते. -Comp -चर्मन् n the prepuce. -जः an epithet of Siva. -रोग. venereal disease.

मेदकः 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेड, मेधः An elephant-keeper.

मेडः, मेदकः A ram

मेदः See मेद.

मेध 1 U (मेधति ते) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another (Atin.). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

माथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.

मेदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribe. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant (अलेखुषा). -दा A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines.). -Comp. -जं a species of bdellium. -भिद्रः N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस् n. [मेद-अमुन] 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen) ; Ms. 3. 132, Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body, मेदश्चेद्वृक्षोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोगं वयुः S. 2 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. -Comp -अर्बुदं a fatty tumour. -कृत m. n. flesh. -ग्रथिः a fatty tumour. -ज, -तेजस् n a bone. -धरा a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat. -पिंड a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः f. 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदास्विन a. 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong robust, Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth ; न मामवति सद्दीपा रत्नसूपा मेदिनी R. 1. 65, चचलं वयु नितान्तमुन्नता मेदिनीमपि हरत्यरावयः Ki. 13. 52, (मयुकेटभयोरामिन्मदसव परिपुता । तेनेय मेदिनिनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ॥). -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईशः, पतिः a king -द्रवः dust.

मेदुर a. [मिद-धृ] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense ; Māl. 8. 11 ; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.), मेवेसंदुरमवर्ं Git. 1 ; मकरंदसुंदरालम्बदाकिमिदुर (पदारविदं) 7.

मेदुरत a. 1 Thickened, made dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

मेघ a 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick.

मेध 1 U. See मेध.

मेघः 1 A sacrifice, as in वरमेघ, अश्वमेघ. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishnu.

मेघा [मेघ-अञ्] (changed to मेघस् in Bab Comp. when preceded by ह्, हुस् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); धीर्धारणावती मेघा Ak -2 Intellect; intelligence in general, Bg. 10. 34; Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatī. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power (Ved.). -Comp. -अतिथि N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -जित् m. an epithet of Kātyāyana. -रुद्रः an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेघावत् a Wise, intelligent. मेघाविन् a. [मेघा-विन्] 1 Very intelligent having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect, Pt. 1. 61. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. -नी An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

मेघि See मेघि. मेघय a [मेघ-यत्, मेघाय हिन् यत् वा] 1 Fit for a sacrifice, Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial, मेघेनाश्वेनेजः; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy, R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. -यः 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley (according to Medinī). -यरा N. of several plants (केतकी, शालग्रुष्णी, रोचना, शमी &c.).

मेनका 1 N. of an Apsaras (mother of Sakuntalā). -2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेनां कुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपपदे) Ku. 1. 18 5. 5. -2 N. of a river.

मेनाद्ः 1 A peacock -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेघिका, मेघी N. of a plant (Mar. मेदी) (from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand)

मेप् 1 A. (मेपते) To go, move. मेय a [मान-यि-यत्] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेरकः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Vishnu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are

said to revolve; and which forms the centre of the several Dvīpas; cf. द्वीप, it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विभज्य मेरुर्न यद्वि-सात् कृतः N. 1. 16, स्वात्मन्येव समाप्तहेम-महिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bo. 3. 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp -अद्विकणिका the earth. -धामन् m. an epithet of Śiva -पृष्ठ heaven, the sky -चक्रं a figure shaped like a spindle

मेरुकः Incense मेलः [मिल वच्] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse -2 A fair. -3 A company, in assembly. (Also मेलक)

मेलनं [मिल ल्युट्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter; a fight.

मेलन [मिल-विच् अच् टाप्] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंशुकः, -अंशुः, -नंदा, -नंदा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेलापकः 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलायनं Combination, junction.

मेम् 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेम् 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंशुः an epithet of Indra. -कंचलः a wool- len blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -यूथं a flock of sheep

मेष् Small cardamoms.

मेषायते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेषिका, मेषी A ewe.

मेहः [मिह-वच्] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary disease. -4 A ram. -5 A goat. -Comp. -हनी turmeric.

मेहन [मिह-ल्युट्] 1 Passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मेम् a. (मी f) [मित्र-अञ्] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind, Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhūrta); Ku. 7. 6. -जः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. -जी 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; प्रत्युपेक्षु स्फुटितकमलामोदनेत्री-कषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अश्लेषा. -चं 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement, Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to

Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अश्लेषा, (मेम् in the same sense).

मैत्रकं Friendship.

मैत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishṭha, U. 5. 28.

मैत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agas- tya -2 Of Vasishṭha. -3 Of Vālmiki.

मैत्रिन् a. Friendly, kind मैत्रेय a. (मी f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. - नः N. of a mixed tribe.

मैत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

मैत्रेयिक A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मैत्र्य Friendship, alliance.

मैथिलः [मिथिलायां भव. अञ्] A king of Mithilā, R. 11. 32, 48. -लः (pl.) The people of Mithilā q. v. -ली N. of Śitā; R. 12. 29.

मेथुन a (मी f) [मिथुनेन निर्गुत् अञ्] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage -3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union; मृतं मेथुनमयजं Pt. 2. 91. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अग्न्याधान). -Comp. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. -वर्गिन् a. copulating. -वै- राग्यं abstinence from sexual inter- course.

मेथुनिका Union by marriage, matri- monial alliance

मेथुनिन् a. Copulating, sexually united. -m. One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मेथुन्य a. Relating to copulation.

मेधावर्क Wisdom, intelligence.

मेनाकः [मेनकाया भव. अञ्] N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -रवस्तु f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मेन्दः N. of a demon killed by Krishna. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Krishna.

मेरेयः-यं, मेरेयकः-कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अधिरजनि व- धूभिः पीतमेरेयरिकं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34.

मलिदः A bee.

मोक्ष The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति ने) 1 To release, set free, liber-

ate, emancipate. -2 To loose, untie, undo. -3 To wear away. -4 To cast, hurl, fling. -5 To shed. -6 To detach, extract.

मोक्षः [मोक्ष-पृष्ठ] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom; साधुना त्वयं मोक्षेन प्रयच्छति K; Mo. 61 लक्ष्मण-मोक्षः शूनादयः R. 17. 20; मुक्तिर्वा न भूते मोक्षे 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां परस्परकोट्यपेक्षं विद्यते। अजगत्स्वतन्त्रस्यैव तस्य जगत्स्वतन्त्रस्यैव B. 5. 28. 18. 30; R. 10. 84. Ms. 6. 35. -4 Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्थलीमेमरपत्र-मोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वणिमोक्षस्तुक्तानि Mc. 99. -7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; वाष्पमोक्ष, अधुमोक्ष. -8 Shooting, casting, discharging; पाण-मोक्षः S. 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing. -10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.) -11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree (पादले) -Comp. -उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation -देवः an epithet applied to Hionen Tsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -दूरः the sun. -पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षक α. [मोक्ष-पृष्ठ] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c -कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

मोक्षण [मोक्ष-पृष्ठ] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, casting; वारं &c.

मोक्षित α. 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

मोघ α. [मोघ-अत्र वा दुर्लभं] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; याज्ञा मोघा परमपि-गुणे नाधमं लब्धकामा Mc. 6; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चिह्नि R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned. -4 Idle. -वः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -वा The trumpet flower. -वै ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् α. engaging in useless rites. -पत्न्या a barren woman.

मोघी U. To render useless, frustrate.

मोघोलिः A hedge, fence.

मोचः [मोच-अत्र] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभाजन. -च 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. -च A plantain fruit.

मोचक α. [मोच-पृष्ठ] 1 Liberating, freeing. -2 Finally emancipated, absolved -कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभाजन.

मोचन α. (नी f.) [मोच-लु ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. -न 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. -3 Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride. -6 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोचयितु α. Releasing, setting free.

मोचराः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

मोटकः -कं [मुट्-पृष्ठ] A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Srāddha (भ्रातृश-पनद्वयं).

मोटन, **मोटनकं** Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. -नः Wind, air.

मोहयितुं Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि. -कातस्मरणवार्तादो हृदि तद्भावभावतः। शक्यव्यभिचारस्य मोहयितुमर्हति; see S. D. 141 also; सद्यो मोहयितमधुरिमोह्यासभंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

मोणः 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

मोदः [मुट्-पृष्ठ] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यत्रानन्दश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आलयः the mango tree.

मोदक α. (का, -की f.) [मोदयति मुट्-पृष्ठ] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. -कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). -Comp. -कारः a confectioner.

मोदिका A sweetmeat.

मोदन [मुट्-पृष्ठ] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

मोदयंतिका, **मोदयती** A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोदित α. Glad, pleased, delighted. -ते Pleasure, delight.

मोदित्व α. [मुट्-पृष्ठ] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting -नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, मल्लिका, दूधिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोदः [मुट्-अत्र] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The mill of a cow recently calved. -र 1 The root of the sugarcane. -2 The flower of the Ankoṭa tree. -वा Hemp used for bow-strings (सूत्र).

मोषः [मुट्-पृष्ठ] 1 A thief, robber. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); न पुष्पमोषमर्हत्युद्यानलता Mk. 1; दृष्टिमोषं प्रदर्शय Gīt. 11. -4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोषकः [मुट्-पृष्ठ] A robber, thief.

मोषण [मुट्-पृष्ठ] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

मोषयितुः 1 A Brahmana. -2 The cuckoo.

मोषा Theft, robbery.

मोष्टु m. A thief, robber.

माहः [मुट्-पृष्ठ] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोहनतवरतद्विर्यं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमान V. 1. 8; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं यावत्सि पादव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; तिलीपुट्टस्तरं मोहाद्दुष्टेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. -4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment. -6 Affliction, pain. -7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -9 Illusion of attachment or love; Pt. 2. 166. -Comp. -उपमा (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded, see Kāv. 2. 25. -कलिलं the thick net or snare of delusion. -निद्रा over-weening confidence. -मंत्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोहन α. (नी f.) [मुह-पृष्ठ] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatuating. -4 Fascinating, enrapturing, U. 1. 36; Māl. 6. 8. -नः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 N. of one

of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple (धत्त) —न 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor, loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation. -6 Sexual intercourse, Mā. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. —अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय a. 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित p. p. [सुगिच्छ] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहित्वा a. [सुगिच्छि] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N of an *Asparas*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar). -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौकिक (कु)लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मौक्तिक [मुक्ते स्वार्थे ण्] A pearl; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. —आवली a string of pearls. —मुक्तिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. —दामक २. a string of pearls. —प्रसवा a pearl-muscle. —मुक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster. —सरः a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिर-मण्डणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

मौक्य [मूक्य भावः ष्यञ्] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौख्य Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौख्य [सुखरस भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. -2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौग्य [मुग्य-ष्यञ्] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

मौघ्य Uselessness.

मौचं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौज a. (जी. f.) [मुज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौजक).

मौजी The girdle of a Brāhmana made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. —निबधनं, —बधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मोह्य 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Chidishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मोह्यं 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मोयं A quantity of urine.

मौदक a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदाकिकः A confectioner.

मौदालिः A crow.

मौदीन a. [सुधाना मवन क्षेत्रं खञ्] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field)

मौनं [मुनेर्भावे अण्] Silence, taciturnity, मौनं सर्वथेसाधनं, मौनं दपज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचार 'hold your tongue'. -Comp. —मुद्रा the attitude of silence. —व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् a. (जी. f.) [मौनमस्यस्ति इति] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. —m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [सुरजवादन शिल्पमस्य ण्] A drummer.

मौख्य [मूख्य ष्यञ्] Folly, stupidity.

मौयैः [सुर-ष्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chanaragupta, मौयै नव राजाने Mu. 4. 15; मौयैरिष्ययिभिर्चोः प्रकल्पितः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौयै in this passage).

मौय a. (वी. f.) Made of Mūrvā plant; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मौवी [मूवालिता तत्तदुना निवेत्ता अण्] 1 A bow-string; मौवीकिणाका मुजः S. 1. 13; मौवी वहुवि चातता K. 1. 19, 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. -2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42. -3 (in geom.) the chord of an arc; (also मौविका).

मौल a. (ला, -ली. f.) [मूलं वेति मूल-दायतो वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. -2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary, Ms. 7. 54, R. 19. 57. —लः An old or hereditary minister, (प्रकृतयः) मौलेरनायक्यना-सुमैरत स्तमिताश्रुतिः R. 12. 12, 14. 10, 18. 38.

मौलि a. [मूलस्याध्वमः इञ्] Head, foremost, best, आखिलपरिमलाना मौलिना सौरेभ्य Bv. 1. 121. —लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौली वा रचयाजलि Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59;

Ku. 5. 79 -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 20 -3 The Asoka tree. —लिः (n. f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara, Bv. 1. 73. -2 Hair on the crown of the head, turt or lock of hair; जटालि, Ku. 2. 26 (जटालूट Maitr.). -3 Braided hair; hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. —लिः, -ली. f. The earth. -Comp. —मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. —मङ्गलं a head-ornament. —मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की. f.) 1 Radical. -2 Chief, principal, prime, संजीवनीपाय-स्तु मौलिक एव सान्मद्वयस्य संनिहितः U. 3. -3 Inferior. —लः A dealer in or dealer of roots.

मौलित्व a. Having a crown, created. मौल्य Price.

मौली Playing at fistouffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौलिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौलि a. (ली. f.) [मुल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club shaped. -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). -3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a parvan, in this parvan is narrated the death of Krishna and Balarama, and the self-destruction of Krishna's family through the curse of Brāhmanas). —लः A kind of madhuparika.

मौलितः (मूर्त-अण्) An astrologer.

मौलित्व a. (की. f.) [मूर्त-अण्] Momentary, transient. —कः An astrologer, मौलित्वः संवाचनम्.

मौ 1 P. (मन्ति, मन्त) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diligently. -3 To remember. -4 To praise (Ved.)

मौ p. p. 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

मौ 1. 1 P. (प्रकृति) 1 To rub. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To strike, hurt, kill. -11. 10 U. (प्रकृतिते) 1 To heap, accumulate. -2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 To mix, combine. -4 To speak indiscreetly.

मौः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

मौय [मूय भावे लुट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anointing, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

मौ 1 A. (मदते, caus. प्रकृतिते) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

मौमिन् m. [मूमेर्भावे इमिञ्] 1 Tenderness, softness. -2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वर्माङ्गः) दिनाश्रुमाश्रु मसतं तन्मादिभः स्फुटं फलं S. 2. 49.

ग्रन् 1 P. (ग्रीयति) To go, move.
ग्रन् 1 P. (ग्रन्ति) To go, move.
मेद (इ) 1 P. (मेद-इति) To be mad.

म्लक्ष 10 U. (म्लक्षयति) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट α. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. -2 Barbarous. -3 Withered, faded. -इ An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्. म्लुच् See म्लुच्.

म्लेच्छ, or म्लेच्छ 1 P., 10 U (म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति, म्लिष्ट, म्लिच्छति) To speak confusedly indistinctly or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः [म्लेच्छ-वच्] 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छ-प्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्हने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मृच्छयते, or म्लेच्छनिवहानिधने कलपसि कर्वाणं Gt. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man; (Bandhāyana thus defines the word. -गोमंसखादको यस्तु निरुद्धं बहु मायते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ-इत्यभिधीयते ॥). -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. -कृष् Copper. -Comp. -आरुच्य

copper. -आरुच्य wheat. -आरुच्य, -सुच्य copper. -कंदः garlic. -जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. -देशः, -मंडलं a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country, Ms. 2. 23. -भाषा a foreign language. -गोजनः wheat. (-नं) barley. -वाच् α. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छने 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. -ने 1 A foreign tongue. -2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितव्यं Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेच्छ, म्लेच्छ (म्लेच्छ-इति) To be mad.

म्लेच् 1 A. (म्लेचते) To worship, serve.

म्ले 1 P. (म्लयति, मल्लो, अमलासीत्, म्लयति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां मृच्छयतां Bv. 1. 36, Si. 5. 43. -2 To grow weary or languid, to be fatigued or exhausted, पथि...मल्लुर्न मणिकु-द्विमोचिती R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6, वनविह-रणखेदम्लानं Si. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dis-

pirited, मल्लौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10, म्लायने मे मना ह्रीद् Mb. -4 To become thin or emaciated. -5 To disappear vanish. 6 To decline, become less, Si. 7. 75 -Caus (म्लयति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लत p. p. 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning

म्लान p. p. [म्ले-न तस्य न] 1 Faded, withered. -2 Wearied, weary, languid. -3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint -4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty -नं Withering, fading. -Comp. -अंगः a. weak-bodied. (-गति) a woman during her menses. -मनस् a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened

म्लानिः f. [म्ले-क्तिन्] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassitude, weariness -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness.

म्लायत्, म्लायिन् α. 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less, Bh 3. 33

म्लायु α. 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage. -3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. -य 1 Going. -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmi. -7 Pudentum muliebre.

यकृन् n. The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृत् after acc. dual).

यकृत् n. [य संयमं करोति कृ किप् हृच् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. -आत्मिकार a kind of cockroach. -वृद्धं enlargement of the liver.

-कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष I. 10 A. (यक्षते) To honor, worship, adore. -II. 1 P. (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्षः [यक्षते, यक्ष-कर्मणि वच्] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं धनेन रक्षति वै प्रासगदादिहस्ताः Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra. -4 N. of a Kubera. -5 Worship. -क्ष 1 A ghost. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. -क्षी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -Comp. -अधिपः, अधिपतिः, -वृद्धः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आमलकं the fruit of the पिंडसर्ज्य tree.

-आवासः the fig-tree. -कर्मणः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallosam, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions, (कर्पूरयक्षस्तुरीककोलेयक्षकर्मणः Ak. ; कर्पूरमा-श्रुकस्तुरी कर्पूर चंदन तथा । महासंगं वनिषुक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्मणः ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तृक्षः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज् m. 1. N. of Kubera. -2 a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. -राजः n. of Kubera. -रात्रिः f. the festival called Dipālī q. v. -विशः one who is like a Yaksha, s. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिन् α. Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.*, [यक्ष्मन्ति]
 Pulmonary disease in general Comp.
 —ग्रहः an attack of consumption.
 —ग्रस्त *a* consumptive. —झी grapes.

यदिम् *a.* One who is affected by
or suffers from consumption ; Ms.
3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative. -Comp. -अंतं a term for the Atm. frequentative, e.g. बोद्धव्यते from बु-**लुक्** the omission of यङ्, e. the Paras,frequentative, e. g. बोधवतीति from बु.

यज् 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे; अ-यासिन्-अयष्ट, यद्यति-ते, यष्टे, इष्ट; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यियिष्यति-ने) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा ऋतुभिः Ms. 7. 79, 5. 53. 6. 36, 11. 40, Bk. 14. 90, so अश्वमेधेन यजेत, पाकज्ञेनैव &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with ace of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation), पशुना वद्धं यजेत Sk.; यस्मिन्नेयजेत पितृन् Mb., Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. —*Caus.* (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.
यजत १. 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. -तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

यजति: A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; (see जुहोति for further information). -**Comp.** -देशः, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रः [यज्-अत्र] A Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire (आग्नेयन्त्रं).
—त्रं Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [यज्-ल्युट् । 1 The act of sa-
crificing. -2 A sacrifice, देवयजनसंभवे
देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान *a.* [यज्-शानच्] Sacrificing, worshipping —*n.* 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses ; R. 18. 12. —2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. —3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. —4 The head of a family. —5 The head of a tribe. —*Comp.* —शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificer.

ing Brāhmana (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान
यजस् n Vol. 1 W ship -2 A
sacchile.

पञ्चम अ. १ Liberal. -2 Worship-
ping.

यजिः [यज्ञ-इन्] । A sac.ificer. -2 The
act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice ;
दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10 79.

-2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [यज-उत्ति] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred *mantras* in prose intuetted at sacrifices, यजुर्गीतवित्तितयेन प्राञ्जल्यदिति तन्मंत्रा यजुर्गि Sâyana, cf मंत्र. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved Worship, oblation. -Comp. -उद्गः Ved, an epithet of Brahman. -वर्तिः N. of Vishnu. -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulae. -विद् the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices, it has two chief branches or recensions, —the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वज्रसमेति य अथर्वयजुर्वेद.

[illegible][illegible]

an epithet of Vishnu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. —सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. —स्वाधुः a sacrificial post. —हन् *m.*, —हनः epithets of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palāsa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices —*m.* N. of Vishnu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः य] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. —2 Sacred, holy, divine. —3 Adorable, worthy of worship —4 Devout, pious. —यः 1 A god, deity. —2 The third or Dvāpara age. —Comp. —देशः the land of sacrifices, कुण्डसाररु चरति मुने यत्र स्वभावनतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms 2 23. —शाला 1. a sacrificial hall. —2. a temple.

यज्ञीय *a.* [यज्ञ-उ] Sacrificial. —यः The Udumbara tree. —Comp. —जम्बपादपः the tree called विककत

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —य्यार, —य्य 1 Worshipping —2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. —2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. —3 Sacrificing —ज्युः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (यज्वरी *f.*) [यज्ञ कर्त्तृ] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices, नीपान्वयः पाथिव एष यज्वर R. 6. 46, 1. 44. 3. 39, 11. 12, Ku. 2. 46. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A. (यत्ने, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.), सर्वः कल्पे नयति यतते लङ्गुमर्थान् कुटुम्बी V. 3. 1. —2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; या न ययां त्रियमन्यवधुः सरतरामना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. —3 To exert oneself, preserve, labour. —4 To observe caution, be watchful, Bg. 2. 60. —5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. —6 To join, associate with. —7 To go, proceed. —Caus. (यातयति-ते) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. —2 To despise, censure. —3 To encourage, animate. —4 To torture, distress, annoy. —5 To prepare, elaborate. —6 Ved. To join, unite. —7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यत्नं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त *a.* [यत्-क] 1 Exerting, watching. —2 Taking pains or care. —3 Prepared, ready. —4 Resolved. —5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भवि नङ्] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial, यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः R. Pr. 31, Bh. 2. 5 —2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. —3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance, महा-यत्नः यत्नस्तत्र देवदत्तौ R. 2. 56, प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. —4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty, ज्ञेयान् निर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लवण्यं जत्पाद्य इवासा यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66, R. 7. 11. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously, Bh 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. —2. Diligently, vigorously, zealously. —3 in spite of every effort. —4. necessarily). —Comp. —आश्लेषः (in Rhet) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it

यत्त *p. p.* 1 [यत्-क] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. —2 Limited, moderate, see यम्. —तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses, (तस्मै) यत्तात्मने रोचयितुं यत्स्व Ku 3 16, 1. 51. —आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. —इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. —चित्त, —मनस्, —मानस *a.* subdued in mind. —वाक् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वायत. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. —2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम *a.* (—मत्त *n.*) [यद्-उत्तमम्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (—रत्त *n.*) [यद्-उत्तरम्] who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [यद्-तसिङ्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter, यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः=यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाश्रित्यार्च्यं तं कल्पयेद्विंशं Ms. 7. 189. —2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. —3 As, since, for, because, उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरे न वेत्ति नूनं यत् एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75, R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. —4 From which time forward, ever since. —5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. —2. from any person whatever. —3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place, —2. from whomsoever, from

any person whatever. —3 wherever, in whatever direction, यतो ततः यद् चरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1 23; Bg. 6. 26. यतः प्रभृति from which time forward). —Comp. —अन *a.* arising from which. —मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from which

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेति] (declined only in pl., noun. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम्-क्तिर्] 1 Restraint, check, control. —2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. —3 Guidance —4 A pause in music. —5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिर्जिह्वेष्टविश्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते । सा विच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्यं निजच्छेद्यं ॥ Chand. M. 1, अनेयानां त्रयेण विदुर्नियति-युता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्. —6 A widow. —तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यद्-इत्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions, यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic

यतिनी A widow.

यत्त, यत्न See under यत्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-यत्] 1 Where, in which place, whither, सेव सा (योः) चलति यत्र हि चिन्तं N. 5. 57, Ku. 1. 7, 10. —2 When; as in यत्र काले. —3 Whereas, because, since, as (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, every-where, यत्र कुत्र or यत्र-कचन-कापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. —2. whensoever, at whatever time. —3. whenever, as often as. —4. hither and thither).

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद्-प्रकारे शाल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses.—(a) as, in the manner mentioned, यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; (b) namely, as follows, तद्यथाश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4, (c) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity), आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावमभवं कारतं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न सुचति) K. P. 10. (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निर्यथा महानते T. S., Pt. 1. 288, (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end), अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36, (f) so that, in order that, दृश्यं तं चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापाव्यानि Pt. 1. —2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the follow-

ing. enses:— (a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वा often take the place of तथा), यथा वृक्षस्तथा कलं or यथा बीजं तथा कुरः Bg 11. 29; in this case एवं is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking, वधूचतुष्टयेऽपि यथैव ज्ञाता प्रिया तद्वृक्षास्य तथैव सीता U 4. 16, न तथा बाधत स्फंधा (or शीत) यथा बाधति बाधने (as much as, as-as), Ku 6. 70, U. 2 4. V 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case तथा has sense (c) in 1 above (b) so that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा वधूजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निवाहय S. 3: तथा प्रयतेया यथा नोपहस्यसे जने: K 109; तस्मान्मन्त्रे यथा तान् सर्वधात् तथा-हसि R 1. 72, 3 66, 14 66, 15, 68 (c) since-therefore, as (because)—so, यथा इतोऽनुस्वारगतेरपि कलकलः श्रुत-स्तथा तर्कयामि &c Mā. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted, मद् मद् नुदति एवमथातुक्लं यथा त्वां मेवप्यत भवतं बलात्: Me 9 (d) if- then, as surely as—so surely (a strong form of assertion or adimation). वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यो व्यभिचारां यथा न मे । तथा विश्वभरे देवि मां तथैव तन्महसि R 15 81; यथा यथा तथा तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथा यथा भाषमि धर्मसमितं तथा तथा मे त्वयि भक्तिरुत्तम Mb, Si. 17 43, यथा यथा यावन्मतिचक्राम तथा तथावर्षतास्य सनापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73, यथा-तथा in any manner, in whatever way; Ms 4 17; यथैव just as; यथाकथा as much as, यथातथा भवत whatever may be the case; यथा कथंचित any how, somehow or other. N. B. As the first member of Avyayibhāva comp यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding', see compounds below. -Comp. -अज्ञ, -अज्ञात् ind in due proportions, proportionately—अधिकारं ind. according to authority. —अघात a. as read or studied, conformable to the text. (-तं) ind. according to the text. —अनुपूर्वं, -अनुपूर्व्य, -अनुपूर्व्या ind in regular order or succession, successively. —अनुभूतं ind. 1. according to experience. —2. by previous experience. —अनुरूपं ind in exact conformity, properly. —अभिप्रेत, -अभिमत, -अभिलषित, -अभेष्ट a. as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (-तं &c.) ind. according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire. —अभिरुचित a. pleasant, agreeable. —अर्थ a. 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सोम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी

R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c —2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant, करिष्यन्निव नामास्य (a. 8 शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमरिनिग्रहात् R 15 6, (करिष्यते) युधि सद्यःशिख्यालता यथार्थः Si 16. 85, Ki. 8 48, Ku 2 16. —3. fit, suitable (-र्थ, -अर्थतः) ind. truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly. अक्षर a. significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. 'नामन् a. one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name) ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4, परंतपो नाम यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. 'वर्णः a spy (for यथावर्ण) (यथार्थता 1. suitability, fitness. —2 propriety —3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness) —अर्थ a. 1. according to merit, as deserving. —2 appropriate, suitable, just. 'वर्णः a spy, an emissary. —अर्थ, -अर्थतः ind according to merit or worth, R 16 40. —अर्थेण ind. 1. according to propriety —2. according to worth or merit —अवकाशं ind. 1 according to room or space —2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. —3 in the proper place; मातृवमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14 —अवस्थं ind according to the condition or circumstances. —आख्यात a. as mentioned before, before-mentioned. —आख्यानं ind. as before stated. —आगत a. foolish, stupid. (-तं) ind. as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्यो R. 3. 67. —आगमं ind. according to tradition, as handed down from generation. —आचारं ind. as customary or usual. —आम्नातं, -आम्नायं ind. as laid down in the Vedas. —आरंभ ind. according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. —आवास ind. according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. —आज्ञायं ind. 1. according to wish or intention. —2. according to the agreement. —आश्रमं ind. according to the Āśrama or period in one's religious life. —इच्छ, -इष्ट, -इष्टित a. according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for (-च्छ, -ष्ट, -इष्ट) ind. 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. —2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं बुद्धे मांसं; U. P. 3. —ईक्षितं ind. as personally seen, as actually perceived. —उक्त, -उदित a. as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1; यथाकथ्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70. —उचित a. suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं)

ind. duly, suitably, properly. —उत्तरं ind in regular order or succession, one after another; संबंधोच्च यथोत्तरं S D 729 —उत्साहं ind. 1. according to one's power or might. —2. with all one's might —उद्दिष्ट a. as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or —उद्देशं ind in the manner indicated. —उपजीव ind. according to pleasure or desire. —उपदेश ind. as advised or instructed. —उपयोगं ind according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. —उपपत्तिं ind 1. as may be fit. —2. as may happen. —औचित्य propriety, suitability, fitness. —ऋतु ind. according to the right season. —कर्तव्य what is right to be done. —कर्म ind according to one's duties or circumstances. —कल्पनं ind according to rule. —काम a. conformable to desire. (-तं) ind. agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content, यथा कामाचित्तायिनां R. 1 6, 4. 51 —कामिन a. free, unrestrained —कालः the right or due time, proper time, R. 1 6. (-लं) ind. at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपतर्पणे जागर कथाकालं स्वपन्नि R. 17. 51. —कृत a. as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. (-तं) ind. according to the usual practice. —क्रमं, क्रमेण ind. in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. —क्षमं ind. according to one's power, as much as possible. —क्षेमेण ind. safely, comfortably. —जात a. 1. foolish, senseless, stupid. —2. barbarous, outcast. —ज्ञानं ind. to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. —ज्येष्ठं ind. according to rank, by seniority. —तत्त्वं ind. according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. —तथ a. 1. true, right. —2. accurate, exact. (-थं) narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) ind. 1. exactly, precisely. —2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be. —तुति ind. to the heart's content. —दर्शनं ind. according to observation. —दिक्, -दिशं ind in all directions. —निदिष्ट a. 1. as mentioned before, as specified above, यथानिदिष्टव्यापारा सखी. —2. as prescribed or laid down; यथानिदिष्टं संपादितं व्रतं V. 3. —न्याय ind. justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. —पुरं ind. as before, as on previous occasions. —पूर्वं a. —पूर्वक a. being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (-वं) —पूर्वकं ind. 1. as before; Ms. 11. 188. —2. in due order or succession, one after another; एते मान्या यथापूर्वं

यदि *ind.* 1. lf. in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense ; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, त्व or अत्र) ; प्रणेश्वाभिरथवाभिमत मदीयः कृत्यं घेतेत सुद्धो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् ॥ Mā. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि वृत्तराचिकौशुदी हरति वृत्तिभिरमतिपरं Gt. 10; यत्ने

कृते यदि न विज्ञयति कोत्र (= कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if, नद प्रदोषे सुदृष्ट चेद्वतारका विभागेरी यद्यन्याय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 -3 Provided that, when -4 If perchance, perhaps, यदि तावदेवं क्रियते 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्व स्पष्टं यदि मिल भवेदेवमभिसंवति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though', although, St. 16. 82, Pg. 1. 38; S. 31; यद्विचर or, यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Deva, 1st and ancestor of the Yādavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurā -Comp. -कुलोद्भवः, -नन्दनः, -श्रेष्ठः epithets of Krishna.

यदृच्छा [यद् कृच्छ्र-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action) -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance'; किन्नरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽऽसीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c., धसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽऽसता धृतमभावा दृष्ट्वाथ नन्दिनी R. 3. 40; V. 1. 10. Ku. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. -Gov. -अभिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. -शब्दः a proper name, a word like इत्य, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c.; असंपादयतः कंचिदर्थं जातिक्रियायुगे। यदृच्छाशब्दस्तुतः संज्ञायां जन्म केवलं St. 2. 47. -संवादः 1. accidental conversation. -3. spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातस् ind. Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यत् १. [यत्-यत्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. -m. 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer; यत्ता गजस्याभ्यपत्तद्वजस्य R. 7. 37; अथ यत्तारमादिष्ट धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यत् 1, 10 U. (यत्ति-ने, यत्ति-ने) 1 To restrain, curb, check; ज्ञापयत्ति-पौलस्त्यबलात्कारकचयद्वेः R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यत् [यत्-अच] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in यद्वयं (see the quotation under this word). -2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong.

-3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general, कृषयश्च Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well', so तैल°, जल° &c. -5 A bolt, lock -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. -आलयः a printing-press. -उपलः a mill, mill-stone -परिक्रिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्मकृत् m an artist artisan -युहं 1 an oil-mill -2 a manufactory. -गोलः a kind of pea -चेष्टित any magical work, an enchantment. -तक्षक m 1. a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. -तोरण a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it). -दृढ a. secured by a bolt (as a door). -नालः a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -पेषणी a hand-mill. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यत्कः [यत्-यत्] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. -कं 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यत्पण-या [यत्-यत् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयत्पण-देतुरांतरे च्यालिचक्षुषुदेन पक्ष्मी N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction, check; द्वियत्रयां तत्त्वमन्वभूवकन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; शुरु-जनयत्पण K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बंध); निविद्धपीनकुचद्वययत्पणा तमपराधमधात् प्रतिबध्नी N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलक्षुपचारयत्पणया M 1. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यत्पणी, यत्पिणी A wife's younger sister.

यत्ति p. p. [यत्-क] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -Comp. -कय, -वाच् a. 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यत्तिव a. or s. 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यत् 1 P. (यत्ति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यमन Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसीत्, ययति, यंतु, यत; desid. विवेसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress, यच्छेद्वा-इमनसी प्रज्ञः Kath; यतचित्तामन् bg. 4. 21, see यत. -2 To offer, give, bestow -3 Ved. To support, sustain. -4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. -Caus. (यमयति-ने) To restrain, check &c.

यम a. [यम् वञ्ज] 1 Twin, twin-born -2 Coupled -मः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तस यमेन नियमेन तपोऽस्तुतैव N. 13. 16. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished. -इरीर-साधनपेक्ष नित्य यश्चर्म तयमः। नियमस्तु स यश्चर्म नित्यमागतुतावन ॥ Ak, see Malli. on St. 13. 23. and Ki. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमक्रूरता। अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुशंस्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिर्दाम्। प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश ॥; sometimes only five yamas are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यकर्मलकता। अस्तेयमिति पचेति यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥). -5 The first of the eight angas or means of attaining Yoga: the eight angas are — यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणा ध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावंगानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्तामये त्वयि यमादपि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (i. e. नकुलसहदेवौ) कथेव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 2. 126. -8 One of a pair of couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crow. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. -मं 1 A pair or couple -2 (In gram.) The twin letter of any consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. -मी N. of the river Yamunā. -Comp. -अनुचरः, -अनुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. -अरिः, -शत्रुः &c. N. of Vishnu. -ईश the Nakshatra Bharani. -किंकरः a messenger of death. -कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth worm. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -कोटिः, -टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankā. -ज a. twin-born, twin; भ्रातरौ आचौ यमजौ U. 6; 4. -द्वेष्टा

'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (—*ग्र.* pl) the last eight days of the month *Āśvina* and the whole of *Kārttika* (regarded as a period of general sickness). —*दूतः*—*दूतकः* 1 a messenger of death. —2. a crow. —*दूतिका* tamarind. —*देवता* the asterism *Bharani*. —*द्वितीया* the second day in the bright half of *Kārttika* when sisters entertain their brothers (*Mar भाऊबीज*), cf. *भातृद्वितीया*. —*धानी* the abode of Yama; *नरः* संसारं विज्ञाति यमधानीजवानिकां *Bh* 3. 112. —*दारः* a kind of double-edged weapon. —*पाशः* the noose of Yama. —*पुरुषः* Yama's servant or minister. —*प्रियः* the fig-tree. —*भगिनी* N. of the river *Yamunā*. —*यातना* the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain') —*राज्* *m* Yama, the god of Death. —*वाहनः*, —*वधः* a buffalo. —*सभ्रा* the tribunal of Yama. —*सूर्य* a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —*स्वयं* *f.* 1. N. of the river *Yamunā*. —2. N. of *Durgā*.

यमक *a.* [*यम* स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. —2 Two-fold, double. —*कः* 1 A restraint, check. —2 A twin, one of a pair, a fellow. —3 A great moral or religious duty; see *यम* (4). —*कं* 1 A double bandage. —2 (*In Rhet.*) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated; see *Kāv.* 3. 2-52); *आवृत्तिं वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः* *Kāv.* 1. 61, 3. 1; *S. D.* 640.

यमन *a.* (*नी. f.*) [*यम* ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —*नं* 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. —2 Stopping, ceasing. —3 Cessation, rest. —4 Governing, managing. —*नः* The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen, cf. *जवानिका*.

यमल *a.* Twin, one of a couple. —*लः* The number 'two'. —*ली* (*dual*) A pair. —*लं*, —*ली* A pair, couple. —*ली* A dress consisting of two pieces. —*Comp.* —*पत्रः* N. of two trees (*कोविदार* and *अश्मेतक*).

यमवत् *a.* 1 One who has restrained his passions, self controlled; *यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः* *R.* 9. 1. —2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् *ind.* In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; *यमसात् कु* 'to hand over to death'.

यमित *a.* [*यम-णिच्-क्त*] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. —2 Tied, held together, *S.* 1. 30.

यमिन् *a.* [*यम* णिनि, *यम-ञिच्* वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —*m.* One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama) —2 N. of *Durgā*. —*Comp* —*पतिः* N. of *Vishnu*. —*भिद्* *m* N. of *Balarāma* —*भ्रातृ* *m.* Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः [*यय* वायोरिव याति. सर्वत्र स्थगतिरस्य *Tv*] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of *Na husha*, *ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तृवृद्धमता भव* *S.* 4. 6. [He married *Devayani*, daughter of *Sukra*, and *Sarmishtha* daughter of the king of *Asuras*, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion, (see *Devayani*). But *Yayati* fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this *Devayani* went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *Sukra* inflicted premature infirmity and old age. *Yayati*, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except *Puru*, the youngest. *Yayati* accordingly transferred his infirmity to *Puru*, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to *Puru*, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरः = *यायावर* *q. v*

ययिः—*यी* *m* [cf. *Up.* 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the *Asvamedha* (or any) sacrifice. —2 A horse in general. —3 A road. —4 N. of *Siva*. —5 A cloud.

ययिन् *m.* N. of *Siva*

ययुः [*Up.* 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice, *S.* 15. 69 —2 A horse (in general).

यहिं *ind.* [*यद्-हिं*, cf. *P. V* 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. —2 'Because, as, since'; (its proper correlative is *तर्हि* or *वर्हि*, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [*यु-ञच्*] 1 Barley, *यवाः* *प.* कीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः *Mk.* 4. 17. —2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. —3 A measure of length

equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *can angula*. —4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. —*Comp.* —*अंकुरः*, —*प्ररोहः* a shoot or blade of barley. —*अयजः* 1 = *यवज्ञार* —2 N. of a plant (*यवानि*). —*अयज* boiled barley —*अम्लज* sour barley gruel. —*आययनं* the first fruits of barley. —*क्षारः*, —*आक्षारः*, —*अपत्यं*, —*नालजः*, —*जः* salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash —*क्षोदः*, —*चूर्ण*, —*पिष्ट* barley meal. —*तिक्ता* N. of a plant (*शालिनी*) —*कलः* 1 a bamboo. —2. spikenard —3. the *Kutaja* tree —4 the *Plaksha* tree —5. an onion. —*मध्यः* a kind of drum. (—*ध्वं*) 1. a kind of penance. —2. a measure of length —*लसः* salt petre, nitre. —*युकः*, —*युकजः* an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. —*सुरं* malt liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य *a.* [*यव-यत् कुहं च*] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् *a.* Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [*यु-युच्*] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. —2 Any foreigner, or barbarian; *Ms.* 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also) —3 A carrot. —4 *Olibanum* —5 A courser or swift horse. —6 Speed. —7 Wheat. —8 A kind of grass. —*नाः* (*m. pl*) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. —2 The Greek astrologers. —*Comp.* —*अरिः* N. of *Krishna* —*दृष्टः* 1. a kind of garlic. —2. a kind of onion. —3. the *Nimba* tree. (—*त्र*) the wild date-tree. (*प्र*) 1. lead. —2. an onion or garlic. —3. pepper. —*देहजं* benzoin. —*द्विष्टः* bdellium —*प्रिय* pepper.

यवनानी [*यवनानी* लिपिः, *यवन-आनुहं* डीप् च] The writing of the *Yavanas*.

यवनिका, —*यवनी* 1 A *Yavana* female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman, *यवनी नवनीतकामलांजी* *Jag.*; *यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहं मधुमदं न सः* *R.* 1. 61; (from dramas it appears that *Yavana* girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. *एष बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिहृत इत एवायच्छति प्रियवयस्यः* *S.* 2; *प्रविश्य शाङ्गहस्ता यवनी* *S.* 6; *प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी* *V.* 5. &c.) —2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; *यवसंघनं* *Pt.* 1; *Y.* 3. 30; *Ms.* 7. 75.

यवागू *f.* [*यव* मिश्रयते *यु-आगू*] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or

from any other kind of grain, such as barley, यवागुविरलद्धा Susr. ; सूत्राय कल्पते यवागुः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley, (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यवासः A kind of Khadira

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavasa.

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवन् *q. v.*). —*घृ.* 1 The youngest brother. —2 N of Agni

यवीयस् *a.* Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् *q. v.*). —*m.* 1 A younger brother. —2 A Sūdra.

यवय *a.* [यवना क्षेत्रे यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. —2 Suitable or fit for barley —*घ्य.* A month. —*चं* A field of barley

यशदं A kind of mineral.

यशस् *a.* [अश् स्तुतौ अश्नं वातो उद् च Up. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. —2 Honoured. —*n.* 1 Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविदुर्विभक्ति Ms. 7. 34, यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः R. 3. 18, 2. 40. —2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. —3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. —4 Favour, partiality. —5 Wealth. —6 Food. —7 Water. —*Comp.* —कर *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. —काम *a.* (यशस्काम) 1. desirous of getting fame. —2. aspiring, ambitious. —कायं, -शरीरं body in the form of fame, यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 24. —द *a.* (यशोद) conferring fame. (—दः) quicksilver. (—द) N of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. —धन *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned, अपि स्वदेहात् किञ्चिद्विधायात् यशोधनाना हि यशोशरीरः R. 14. 35, 2. 1. —धर *a.* (यशोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. —पटहः (यशःपटहः) a double drum. —भूत् *a.* (यशोभूत्) famous, renowned. —शेष *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory, *v. e.* dead; cf कीर्ति-शेष. (—षः) death. —हर *a.* (यशोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य *a.* [यशसे हिते यत्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction, Ms. 2. 52. —2 Renowned, famous, glorious. —स्या N. of a plant (जीवत्).

यशस्वति, यशस्ताम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् *a.* [यशस् विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. —2 Excellent, best. —नी The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः—टी. *f.* [यष्ट्-मिन् नि० न संप्रसारण] 1 A stick, staff. —2 A cudgel,

mace, club. —3 A column, pillar, pole —4 A perch, as in वासयष्टि. —5 A stem, support —6 A flag-staff, as in ध्वजयष्टि. —7 A stalk, stem. —8 A branch, twig, कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42, so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2, सह-कारयष्टिः &c —9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace, विमुच्य सा हार-महार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलसच्चंदनं Ku. 5. 8, R. 13. 54. —10 Any creeping plant —11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. afterwards meaning 'the body'), ते वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसागयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. —12 A reed. —13 The arm. —14 Liquorice 15 Sugar-cane —*Comp.* —ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. —निवासः 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c. वृक्षशया यष्टिनिवासभंगत् R. 16. 14. —2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. —प्राण *a.* 1. feeble or powerless. —2. out of breath. —मधु *n.*, —मधुकर liquorice.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap wing. —2 A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. —2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). —3 An oblong pond or tank. —4 Liquorice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टु *m.* [यज्ञ-वृत्त] A worshipper, sacrificer

यत् 1, 4 P. (यसति, यस्याति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. —*Caus.* (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble.

यद्गु *a.* Ved. Great. —हुः A child, offspring (पुत्र).

यद्गु *a.* Ved. 1 Great, powerful. —2 Active, restless, continually moving. —क्षी A river. —*f.* (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. —2 Of night and day. —3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, ययौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातु, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तद्वियाम-वलंब्य चाधुलि R. 3. 25; अन्वययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. —2 To march against, invade, Ms. 7. 183. —3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). —4 To pass away, withdraw, depart, यातु प्रस्तुतमनुसंपीयतां II. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'. —5 To vanish, disappear; यादस्तवयि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. —6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. —7 To last. —8 To happen, come to pass. —9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or be-

come (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). —10 To undertake, न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्वव्यापारमारम्भना Ku. 2. 54. —11 To have carnal intercourse with. —12 To request, implore —13 To find out, discover. —14 To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected, *e. g.* नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यता या to incur blame or censure; लघुता या to be slighted; प्रकृति या to regain one's natural state; निद्रा या to fall asleep, वशं या to submit, go into one's possession, उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline, परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over, पदे या to attain to the position of, अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead, अधो या to sink, विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance, शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). —*Caus.* (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. —2 To remove, drive away, प्रमदया मद्यापितलज्या R. 9. 31. —3 To spend, pass (time), तावत्कालं विरसात् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7, Me. 89. —4 To live or spend time with; Kt. 2. 45. —5 To support, nourish. —*Desid.* (यिष्यति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. —*With* अति 1. to go beyond, transgress, violate. —2. to surpass. —अधि to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽधियास्यसि कूर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. —2 Passed, departed, gone away. —3 Passed by, elapsed. —4 Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —ते 1 Going, motion. —2 A march. —3 The act of driving an elephant with a goad. —4 The past time. —*Comp.* —याम, यामन् *a.* 1. stale used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वयः Dk. —2. raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरमं प्रति पर्युषितं च चत् Bg. 17. 10. —3. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [यज्ञ-वृत्त कुल] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. —2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented, R. 8. 30. —*Comp.* —करण a sacrificial ceremony. —संतानः N. of Jayanta.

याच् 1 A. (याचते, rarely याचति, याचित) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat, implore (with two acc.), वलि याचने बहुधा Sk. ; पितरं प्रतिपत्य पादयोरपरिव्याममयाध्वतारमनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1

-2 To demand in marriage; तौ याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृदो नृपसुखेन Mā. 1. 11.

याचकः (की.) [याच-ण्ड] 1 A mendicant, beggar, दुणादपि लघुस्तुल-स्तुलादपि च याचकः Subhash. -2 A petitioner, Suppliant.

याचन-ना [याच-ण्ड] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना माननायाय, वक्ष्यतामययाचना-जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. -त The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितृ m. 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl); Ku. 1. 52.

याच्ना [याच-ण्ड] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याच्ना मोघा वरमधिष्ठणे नाधने लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्य Making a request.

याजः [याज-ण्ड] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boiled rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [याज-ण्ड] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [याज-ण्ड] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice Ms. 3. 65; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamāna himself.

याजयितृ m. The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. -f. A sacrifice.

याजिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshiping, adoring.

याजुष a. (की.) [याजु-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. -णः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadi.

याज्ञिक a. (की.) [याज्ञ-हित्, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ढक्] Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusa grass. -4 N. of several

trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -Comp. -आश्रयः N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय a 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. -यः One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य a. 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by Sāstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the instigator of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. -ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्यनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation, as in वैरयातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. -3 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Rikshasa. -न. 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon -Comp. -नः Bdellium. -यानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातृ f. [Un. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. -m. 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यातुकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [या-ट्र] 1 Going, motion, journey. Mv. 6. 1; R. 13. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; सर्गशीर्षे क्षुभे मासि यावाद्यत्रा महोपतिः Ms. 7. 182, Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालविय-नाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Mā. 1; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Mā. 6, 6 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्र-प्रसिद्धचर्ये Ms. 4. 3, शरीरयात्राणि च ते न प्रसिद्धेदकर्मणः Bg 3. 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185, लोक-यात्रा Ve 3, Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषोदिता लोक-यात्रा नित्यं कीदृसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकचारः Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -Comp. -उत्सवः a festive procession. -करणं an expedition, a march. -प्रसंगः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक a. (की.) 1 Marching. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign. -3 Requisite for the support of life. -4 Usual, customary. -जः 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. -क 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

यात्राकालः 1 That which happens under any circumstances. -2 What happens occasionally.

यात्रागती-यात्र्य Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्य 1 Reality, truth. -2 Reality, property.

याथार्थ्य a. 1 Just, right. -2 Time, real.

याथार्थ्य 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character, न संति याथार्थ्यनिदः पिनकिनः Ku 5. 77; याथार्थ्य-वेद करतव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitability. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोपपत्त्य-अण्] 1 A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Krishna. -की N of Durgā. -नः A stock of cattle.

यादू n 1 Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster, यादासि जल-जंतवः Ak. , वरुणो यादुमानहं Bg. 10. 29; Ku 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -Comp. -पतिः -नाथः (also यादुसं-पतिः and यादुसंनाथः) 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa, R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृक्ष a. (की.) , यादृश्, यादृश a. (की.) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक a (की.) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected -कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [या-भवे ल्यट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. -2 A voyage, journey, ससुदयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 81. -3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Gunas or expedients in politics), जडितान्प्रत्यभितरय रणे यानं Ak. Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train. -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot, यानं सरमार कीचैर R. 15. 45, 13. 69 Ku. 6. 75; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. -नः Ved. A road, way. -Comp. -कारः a carpenter. -यानं a ship, boat. -यानः a shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. -यानं driving or riding in a carriage. -शाला a coach-house.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.

यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

यापन *a.* (नी.) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). -नं, -ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

यापित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time). -2 Expelled, removed &c.

याप्त Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -याप्त a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक *a.* (की.) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical. -2 Artificially refined.

यामः Sexual union, copulation.

यामः [यम् वच्] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours, अविविक्तगतयामा रात्रिररप्यरसीत् U. 1. 27; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्यसादासिव चेतना R. 17. 1, so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -Comp. -यौषः 1. a cock. -2. a gong or metal plate on which night-watches are struck. -तूर्य, -हुंहुभिः, -नाली = यामयौष (2), संदृष्टवन्तिराजितयामतूर्यः R. 6. 56. -यसः a stated occupation for every hour. -द्विः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामक *m. dual.* N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसु.

यामन् *n.* Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival. -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामवती Night; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः। यामिनयनि दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनासि K. P. 10. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. -पतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. -रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामिः-मी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यामुन *a.* (नी.) [यमुना-अण्] Belonging to or coming from or grow-

ing in the Yamunā —न A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामेयः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [यमो देवतारस्य तस्वेदं वाप्य] 1 Southern, द्वारं रंश्चतुर्थस्य Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. -स्वः 1 A servant of Yama. -2. N. of Agastya. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu. -5 Sandal-wood. -स्व The Bharani Nakshatra. -Comp. -अयनं the wind's solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजूक [यज्ञ यज्ञ ऊक] A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इत्याशील), हं यायजूतः सह भिक्षुसुख्यैः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vagrant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुष्पफलेन चान्ये प्राणधुरच्छयं जगद्वर्नीयं Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्मिन्नयमजनि यायावरकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कार. -4 N. of a family (to which Rājasekhara belonged). -रः The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving, travelling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in. -3 Leading to, चित्रकूटयायिनि वत्सनि U. 1.

याव *a.* Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley -नः 1 Food prepared from barley -2 Lac, red dye.

यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red lac; लभ्यते स्म परिरक्तयास्मा यावकेन वियतापि युवत्याः Si. 10. 9, 5. 13, 7. 67; Ki. 5. 40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 Awlless barley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean.

यावत् *a.* (ती.) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'), पुरे तावत्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं । दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावत् एवाजी तावाश्चदृष्टे स तैः R. 1. 45, 17. 17. -2 As great; as large, now great or large, यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संकुतोदके । तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विज्ञानतः Bg. 2. 46, 18, 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or सकल्य); यावद् दत्तं तावद्दत्तं G. M. -*ind.* 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (*a*) as far as for, up to, till; (with acc.), स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U.

7, कियंतमवधिं यावदुस्मच्चरितं चित्रकारे गालिखितं U. 1; सर्वकोदरं यावत् Pt. 1. (*b*) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately), तद्यन्तं गृहिणी माह्व संगीतकमनुदिष्टानि S. 1, यावद्दिनां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपद्यमानि S. 3. (*c*) as much as (*d*) That, in order that. (*e*) Even, just. -2 Used correlative of यावत् and तावत् have these senses:—(*a*) as long as, so long as: यावद्देवताजन-शाकस्तावन्निजपरिवारा रक्तः M. M. 8 (*b*) as soon as, scarcely when, no sooner than, एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदेवं गच्छामि.. तावद्वितीयं समुपस्थितं मे II. 1. 204, Me. 105, Ku. 3. 72. (*c*) while, by the time, अश्विनयामिने यावद्वेक्ष्यादुपराते तावद्वाद्गृष्टाः क्रियतां वजिनः S. 1, often with न when यावत् is translated by 'before', यावद्देवे सरमे नोरातन्ति तावद्देवेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4 (*d*) when, as (= तदा), यावदुत्थाय निराश्रिते तावद्दंसावलोहितः II. 3 -*comp.* -अंत अन्ताय *ind.* upto the end, to the last —अर्थ *a.* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words), यावदर्थपदा वाचनेवमादाय माधवः विररान Si. 2. 13. (-र्थ) *ind.* 1. as much as useful. -2. in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीहमहं यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30 v. 1. —इष्टं, इष्टितं *ind.* as much as is desired. —इत्य *ind.* as much as is necessary. —कालं *ind.* as long as. —जन्म, -जीवं, -जीवेन *ind.* for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. —प्रमाण *a.* as great or big. —बलं *ind.* to the best of one's power. —भाषित or उक्त *a.* as much as said. —मात्र *a.* 1. as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2. 33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little. —शक्यं, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power, सोयावत्सर्वं. यावन् *m.* Ved. 1 A rider, horseman. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driving &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन *a.* (नी.) [यवन-अण्, यु-गिच् ल्यु वा] Belonging to the Yavanas; न वदेद्यावर्ती भाषां प्राणैः कंडागतेरापि Subhāsh. —नः Incense. —नं Mixing, mingling

यावनालः A kind of corn. —ली Sugar extracted for Yavanāla.

यावशुकः Salt-petre

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fodder, provisions.

याष्टीक *a.* (की.) [यष्टि. प्रहरणमस्य ईशक] Armed with a club. —कः A warrior armed with a club.

यासः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

सु I. 2 P. (यौति, युत ; *caus.* यावयति , *desid.* यिययिषति or युययिषति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयति) To detach, separate, as in युत-सिद्ध. -III. 9 U (युनाति, युनीति) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To censure. -With व्यति to mix ; अन्योन्य स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाश्च शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. S. 6.

युक्त p. p. [युज्-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (withinstr. or in comp). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to ; (with loc) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skilful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -क्तः A saint who has become one with the Supreme spirit. -क्त 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. -क्त *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -दण्ड *a.* punishing justly ; R. 4. 8. -मन्त्र *a.* attentive. -रथः a kind of elixir. -रथ *a.* 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पुरोर्विशे युक्तरूपमिदं तव S. 1. 12 ; अहुकारिणि पूर्वेषा युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2. Fit for, corresponding to.

युक्तिः f. [युज्-क्ति] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitability. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना) ; यत्र खल्विष्य वाचो-युक्तिः Mā. 1. -13 (In law) Probability enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. ; युक्तिमातिक्त्वा चिद्वसंस्थाभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events ; cf. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A

sentence. -20 (Inastr.) A conjunction. (युक्त्या *ind.* 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly.) -Comp. -कथनं statement of reasons. -कर *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. skilful in expedients, inventive. -युक्त *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -3. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तिः *ind.* 1. Cleverly, skillfully, aptly. -2. Duly, properly.

युक्तिम् *a.* 1. Clever, ingenious, fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2. Based on argument, logical. -3. Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense) ; युगययत्तवाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 87 ; Si. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace ; कुचयोर्द्वेन तस्मा कलिता Si. 9. 72 ; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence ; see युग. -4 An age of the world ; (the Yugas are four :—युत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि ; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000 ; 1,296,000, 864,000, and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga q. v. ; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age) ; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभ्रामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8, युगशतपरिवर्तोऽयं S. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years. -6 A generation, life ; आसत्तमाहुगात् Ms. 10. 64 ; जारुक्त्वो युगे ज्ञेयः पंचमे सप्तमस्य वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years. -9 A measure of length equal to four *Hastas*. -10 A part of a chariot or plough. -Comp. -अंशकः a year. -अय्यकः I. N. of Prajāpati. -2. of Siva. -अंतः 1. the end of the yoke. -2. the end of an age, end or destruction of the world ; युगांत-कालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जयति यस्यां सविकाशमान्त Si. 1. 23 ; R. 13. 6. -3. meridian, midday. -अंतर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the sky ; युगांतरमाहूतः रविता S. 4. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world ; Si. 17. 40. -आद्या the first day of a Yuga. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -क्षयः destruction of the world. -धरः the pole of a carriage. -पद्मः, -पद्मकः the mountain ebony. -पार्ष्व

a. going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -वर्तु *a.* long-armed ; Ku. 2. 18.

युगंधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* S. multaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time, Ku. 3. 1, oft. in comp, S. 4. 1.

युगले A pair, couple, वाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence ; cf. युग.

युगम् *a.* Even, युगमाहु युवा जयंते त्रिविंशत्युगमाहु रात्रिषु। तस्माद्युगमाहु युवायी त्रिविंशत्युगमाहु रात्रिषु Ms. 3. 48, Y. 1. 79. -यम् 1 A pair, couple, see अयुग.

-2 Junction, union. -3 Confluence (of rivers) -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence, द्वाभ्यां युगमिति श्लोक्त. -6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. -ज *a.* twin, twin-born. -पद्मः mountain ebony.

युगमक = युगम् above.

युग्य *a.* [युगयति. यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by, as in अश्वयुगो रथः -यः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot horse, हरियुग्य रथ तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84. -य *a.* vehicle, carriage. -Comp. -वाहः a coachman.

युज् 1 7 U. (युनक्ति, युके, युजोऽ, यु-युजे, अयुजत्, अयोजीत्, अयुज, योजयति ने, योज्ते, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add ; तमर्थात्तव भारस्या हतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 49 ; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to, भातुः सकृद्युक्तदुरंग एव S. 5. 4 ; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with, as in युगयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply ; प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सचउच्यः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26 ; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon ; मनः संयम्य मन्त्रिणो युक्त आसीत सत्परः Bg. 6. 14 ; युज्ज्जे-वं सदात्मानं 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषे युजुजे. -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think on meditate upon. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with ; रविपतिजला तपस्वये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 ; R. 8. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of ; इदंयुज्येथां Mv. 7 ; इदंयुज्यस्व S. 5 ; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); या यस्य युज्यते धूमिका तां कलुभायेन तथैव

सर्वे वर्गाः वाडिताः Mā. 1 ; त्रैलोक्यव्यापि प्रसूतं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for, ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. -5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards ; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35, Ki. 7. 13. -6 To be fastened or harnessed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess, obtain -9 To be made ready. —Caus. (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together, परस्परं सृष्ट्व नीयमानं न चेदित्थं द्वन्द्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow ; R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use ; शत्रुभिर्योजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. -4 To turn or direct towards ; पापाक्षिवारयति योजयते हिताय Bb. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigate. -6 To perform, achieve. -7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 To surround -12 To despise, think lightly of. -13 To appoint to. —Desid. (युज्यति-ते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c. ; see युज् above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (identical with the *pass.* of युज् 1). -IV. 10 A. (योजते) To censure.

युज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c -2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on. -4 Even, not odd. —*m.* 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. -2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. -3 A pair, couple (*n.* also in this sense). —*m.* (dual) 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -2 The two *Asvins*.

युज्य *a.* Ved. 1 Connected, united. -2 Related to -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind. —*यज्*: A kinsman. —*यज्* 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

युजान *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. —*n.* 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A *Brāhmaṇa* who is engaged in the practice of *Yoga* to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A *Brāhmaṇa*.

युत् 1 A. (योजते) To shine.

युत *p. p.* [युक्त] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with ; as in युगण-युतो नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated. —तं A measure of length (= 4 *hastas*).

युतक *a.* Connected, joined, united. —कं 1 A pair. -2 Union, friend-

ship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. -9 The foremost part of the feet. -10 Doubt.

युतिः *f.* [युक्तिन्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition -5 (In *astr.*) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध 4 A. (युज्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war. Bg. 1. 23 ; Bk 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —Caus. (योजयति ते) 1 To cause to fight -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with R. 12. 50 -3 To vanquish, conquer. —Desid. (युज्यते) To wish to fight. —With नि to wrestle, box. —प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered -2 Conquered, subdued. —युद्धं [युद्धमादेश क] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat, वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In *astr.*) The opposition or conflict of planets. —Comp. —अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. —आचार्यः a military preceptor. —उद्योगः, उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकरणं a war-implementation. —उत्सवः *a.* frantic in battle. —कारिन् *a.* fighting, contending. —युतं chance of war. —युधः, युधिः *f.* a battle-field. —युधः, युधिः *f.* military stratagems or tactics, manoeuvres. —रंगः 1. a battle-field, battle-arena. -2. N. of *Kārttikeya*. —विद्या, शास्त्रं military science or art, science of war. —वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2. (In *Rhet.*) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism ; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर —शालिन् *a.* heroic, valiant. —सारः a horse.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest ; निषातयिष्यन् युधि यातुधानात् Bk. 2. 21, सवसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63. —*m.* A hero, soldier.

युधजित् *m.* N. of a king of the *Kekayas* and maternal uncle of *Bharata*.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest *Pāṇḍava* prince, also called 'Dharm', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. [He was begotten on *Kuntī* by the god *Yama*. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He

was formally crowned emperor of *Hastināpura* at the conclusion of the great *Bhārati* war after eighteen day's severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see युयोजन.]

युध्म *a.* Ved. Martial, warlike. —ध्मः 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युध्मता Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युध्मस् *a.* Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose, धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युध्मसवः Bg 1. 1. —सुः A combatant. युध्मधानः 1 N. of *Inara* -2 A *Kshatriya*, warrior. -3 N. of *Sātyaki*.

युष् 4 P. (युज्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. —Caus. (योजयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् *a.* [यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Un. 1. 154] (युवतिः -ती or युनी *f.*, compar. युवीयस् or कनीयस्, superl. युविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. —*m.* (nom युवा, युवा, युवानः, acc. pl. युवः, instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth ; सा युनि तन्मित्रमिलाप-बंधं ज्ञात्वा ज्ञानीनतया न वक्तुं R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive), जीवति तु वक्ष्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163 ; 1. 2. 65, II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. —Comp. —खलति *a.* (तिः -ती *f.*) bald in youth —गंडः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. —जरत् *a.* (ती *f.*) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. —राज *m.*, —राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown prince ; (असौ) नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35.

युवतिः -ती *f.* [युवन्-ति ङीष् वा] A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals) ; सु-युवतिसंभवं किल सुनेरपत्य S. 2. 8 ; so इभयुवतिः. —ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -2 *Turmeric* (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun ; (nom. त्वं युवो, युयं) Thou, you ; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours.

युष्मादृश् -ज्ञ *a.* Like you.

युक् : —क A louse ; Ms. 1. 45.

युति *f.* Mixing, union, junction, connection ; करोमि वो बाहिर्युतीन् पिब-द्वं पाणिभिर्द्विभः Bk. 7. 69.

युयं [यु-यक् यूपो दीर्घः] A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts) ; क्षीरत्नेषु समो-वंशी मियतमा युये तवेयं वक्षा V. 4. 25 ;

S. 5. 5. -Comp. —नाथः, -यः, -पति 1. the leader of a troop or band. -2 the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant, गजयूथय यूथनाथलक्ष्मी V. 4. 24. —मुख्यः the chief of a troop or herd (as of elephants &c.)

यूय a. [यूय यत्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd (at the end of comp.), as in ययूथवाः. -2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd.

यूथिका, -यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower : यूथिकाश्वत्थलक्ष्मी V. 4. 24. Me. 26.

यूपः [यूपं यूपोः दीर्घः; cf. Un. 3. 27.] 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation; अपेक्ष्यते सायुज्येन वैदिकी इमं यूपं यूपसंक्रिया Ku. 5. 73; R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -Comp -आहुतिः f. an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. —कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yūpa. —कर्णः that part of the Yūpa which is sprinkled with ghee. —द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —हव्यः the sacrifice personified. —लक्ष्यः a bird. (?) —वक्रः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूय 1 P. (यूयति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूपः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूपः —यं, यूपन् m. n. Soup, broth, pease-soup. (यूपन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substitute for यूप after acc. dual).

येन ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which; किं तयेन मनो हर्तुमलं स्यात्तां न शृण्वतां R. 15. 64, 14 74. -2 So that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापाद्यामि Pl. 4. -3 Since, because.

येषु I. 1 A. (येयते) To try, strive, attempt. —II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. -2 To flow.

योकु m. [युज्-युक्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coachman. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योकत्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a plough -3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः [युज् भावार्थी षच् डुल्ले] 1 Joining, uniting -2 Union, junction, combination; उपरामाते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगः S. 7. 22; युगमहतां महते युगाय योगं Ki. 10. 25; (वा) योगस्तद्धितोयद्वयोरिवास्तु

R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connection, तन्मकमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखैर्निर्दि-
चन्तमिवायुत स्वचि R. 3. 26 -4 Employment, application, use; एतैरुपाययोगैस्तु शक्यास्तः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course, means; कथायोगेन वृक्षते H. 1. in the course of conversation. -6 Consequence, result, (mostly at the end of comp or in abl.), रक्षायोगाद्यमति तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. -7 A yoke. -8 A Conveyance, vehicle, carriage. -9 (a) An armour. (b) Putting on armour. -10 Fitness, propriety, suitability. -11 An occupation, a work, business. -12 A trick, fraud, device. -13 An expedient, plan, means in general. -14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity; Ms 7. 44. -15 Remedy, cure -16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. -17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. -18 The equipment of an army. -19 Fixing, putting on. -20 A side, an argument. -21 An occasion, opportunity. -22 Possibility, occurrence. -23 Wealth, substance. -24 A rule, precept. -25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. -26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word -27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रुद्धि), अवयवशक्तिर्योगः. -28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in Yoga phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः, सती सती योगविद्युद्वेष्टा Ku. 1. 21, V. 1. 1; योगेनान्ते तदुत्पत्तिं R. 1. 8. -29 The system of philosophy established by Patanjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. (The chief aim of the Yoga philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such Yoga or concentration of mind). -30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy. -31 (In arith.) Addition. -32 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. -33 A combination of stars. -34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such Yogas are usually enumerated). -35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. -36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. -37 A spy, secret agent. -38 A traitor, a violator of truth or con-

fidence. -Comp. —अंगं a means of attaining Yoga; (these are eight, for their names see यूप 5). —अङ्गनं a healing ointment. —अनुशासनं the doctrine of the Yoga. —आचारः 1 the practice or observance of Yoga. -2. a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. —आचार्यः 1. a teacher of magic. -2. a teacher of the Yoga philosophy. —आधनन a fraudulent pledge. Ms. 8. 165. —आसक्त a. engaged in profound and abstract meditation. —आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. —ईशः, ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः 1. an adept in or a master of Yoga. -2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. -3. a magician. -4. a deity. -5 an epithet of Śiva. -6. a Veṇṇā. -7 an epithet of Yājñavalkya. —हृद् 1 tin. -2. lead. —कक्ष = योगपट्ट below. —कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasodā (substituted as the child of Devaki for Krishna and killed by Kamsa). —क्षेमः 1. security of possession, keeping safe of property. -2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. -3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity, तेषां निर्यामिद्युक्तानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मस्य Bg. 9. 22, युगधाय मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. -4. property, profit, gain. (—नौ, —ने or —न, v. e. m. or n. dual or n. sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained), अलभ्यलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. —गतिः f. primitive condition. —चक्षुस् m a Brāhmana. —चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues, कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिभिरनौषधं चंद्र-
गुप्ताय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum, —तल्पं = योगनिद्रा. —तारका, —तारर the chief star in a Nakshatra or constellation. —दानं 1. communicating the Yoga doctrine. -2. a fraudulent gift. —धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. —नाथः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. of Datta. —निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness, i. e. light sleep; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मनः Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. -2. particularly, the sleep of Vishnu at the end of a Yuga; R. 10. 14; 13. 6. -3. N. of Durgā. —निद्राहः N. of Vishnu. —निलयः N. of Śiva. —पट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. —पतिः,

an epithet of Vishnu. —पादुका a magical shoe. —पारमः N. of Siva. —मलं 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. —2 power of magic. —मात्रा (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. —मय 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. —2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity (मयवत्, सर्जनाय शक्तः). —3. N. of Durgā. —रंगः the orange. —रत्न a magical jewel. —रजः 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. —2 one well-versed in *Yoga*. —रुद्र *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word), *e. g.* the word पञ्च etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus, cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. —रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परिपुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —वतिका a magical lamp or wick. —वाहः a term for the sounds विस्मृतीय, त्रिहृस्वरीय उपमानिय, and ना सिक्य q. v. —वामिष्ठ N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of *Yoga*). —वाह्य *m, n.* a medium for mixing medicines, *e. g.* honey, नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगनादि परं मधु Suci. —वाही 1. an alkali. —2 honey. —3. quicksilver. —विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. —विद् *a.* 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. —2. conversant with *Yoga*. (*-m.*) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 a practiser of *Yoga*. —3. a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. —4. a magician. —5 a compounder of medicines. —विधिः practice of *Yoga* or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. —विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one, especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; *e. g.* see अदो मात् P. 1. 1. 12). —शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायिन *a.* half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation, cf. योगनिद्रा. —शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. —समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापद्वयं दुष्यं योगसमाधिना रजुः R. 8. 24. —सारः a universal remedy, a panacea. —सूत्र aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः *ind.* 1 In consequence of, by means of अपोचलयोगतः &c. 2 Suitably, properly. —3 Conjointly. —4 Conformably to, in accordance with. —5 Inductively, oppositely. —6 Through devotion. —7 By the power of magic.

योगत् *a.* 1 Meditative, religious abstraction. —2 The half of lunar month. योगित *a.* 1 Charmed, enchanted. 2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् *a.* [युज्-विभुज्, योग-प्रतिवा] 1 Combined or endowed with. —2 Possessed of magical power. —3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. —4 Practising *Yoga*. —*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic, अस्तौ पश्येन सर्वत्र सप्त पश्यन्ति योर्जुन। दुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मनः Bg. 6. 32, see the sixth *Adhyāya* *inter alia*, सेवार्थं परमहन्ते योगिनामस्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285, बभूव योगी किल जर्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. —2 A magician, sorcerer. —3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. —4 N. of *Yājñavalkya*. —5 *n.* Of Arjuna. —6 Of Vishnu. —7 Of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. —2 A female devotee. —3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva or Durgā (they are usually said to be eight). —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —ईशः 1. the chief of saints. —2 N. of *Yājñavalkya*. —ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. —ईश्वरः a kind of reed. —निद्रा light sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य *a.* [योगमर्हति यत्, युज्-पठ् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योयं दृश्यते नरः. —2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc, dat. even gen. or in comp.). —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. —5 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. —यः 1 A calculator of expedients. —2 The asterism Pushya. —य्या 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः प्रणिपानयोग्यया मरुतः पञ्च शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अस्त्रयोग्या &c. —2 Martial exercise, drill. —य्य 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. —2 Sandalwood. —3 A cake. —4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Rān. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Appropriateness. —4 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* अग्निना सिंचति there is no योग्यता, it is thus defined: —एकपदार्थेऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबन्धे बाधामावः S. D. 2.

योजक *a.* [युज्-कृत्] 1 One who joins (rhymes) &c. —2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. —3 A joiner, arranger, contriver, योजकतन्त्रं पलेभः.

योजनं [यज्-भानो-यत्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. —2 Applying, using. —3 Preparation, arrangement. —4 Grammatical construction, constructing the sense of a passage. —5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krośas* or eight or nine miles: न योजनज्ञतं दूरं ब्रह्मनस्त्वय वृषभ H. 1. 146. —6 Exciting, instigation. —7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (*= योग q. v.*). —8 Erecting, constructing (also योजन in this sense). —9 Veril. Effort, exertion. —10 A road, way. —ना 1 Junction, union, connection. —2 Grammatical construction. —Comp. —मथा 1. mansk. —2. N. of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa. —3. of Sitā.

योजनिक *a.* Measuring so many *Yojanas*.

योजनीय *a.* 1 To be joined or united. —2 To be added. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितु *a.* 1 Joining, combining. —2 An employer, setter, भवति योजयितुं च नीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योदकः a combination of stars.

योदः 1 A measure (in general). —2 Cleaning, purifying.

योद्ध See योद्ध.

योद्ध *m.* [युद्ध-वृत्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युद्ध-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant. सहारमदीयेरपि योधसुख्ये Mb. —2 War, battle. —Comp. —अगारः, —र a soldier's dwelling, a barracks. —यसः the law of soldiers, military law. —संसारः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युद्ध-भवे-ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. —2 A weapon. —नः A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् *m.* [युद्ध-णिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः *m f.* [यु-नि Un. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. —2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; मा योनिः सर्वैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्वर्तिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्व Ku. 2. 9. 4. 43, oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from', Bg. b. 22. —3 A mine. —4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. —5 Home, lair. —6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनिः, पक्षि°, पशु° &c. —7 The asterism गृह°.

कल्गुनी. -8 Water. -Comp. -गुणः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज a. born of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asterism पूर्वकल्गुनी. -नासा the upper part of the female organ. -प्रसः fall of the womb, prolapsus uteri. -रजः the menstrual discharge. -लिङ्ग the clitoris. -संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; Ms. 10. 60. -संबन्धः relation by marriage, connection.

यौनी See योनि.

यौपनं 1 Effacing, blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

यौषजा A young girl, maiden.

यौषा, यौषित् f., यौषिता [Up. 1 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; यच्छेतीनां रमणवसति यौषितां तत्र नक्तं Me 37, Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Comp. -मिया turmeric. -रत्न an excellent woman.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) [युक्ति आगत वक्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion, cf. नर्मसचिव.

यौगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

यौगपद्यं Simultaneity.

यौगिक a. (की f.) [योग वक्] 1 Useful, servicable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the

word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from Yoga. -Comp. -रूढ a etymological and conventional, as उद्भिद्.

यौद् (इ) 1 P. (यौट-ड-नि) To join together.

यौतक a. (की f.) [युते विवाहक ले अधिगतं वृण्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one, विमान-भावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149 -कं 1 Private property in general. -2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्स्यात्कुमारी-भान एव नः Ms. 9. 131; also यौतक in this sense.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौथिक a. Belonging to a flock or troop -कः A companion, comrade.

यौध a. (की f.) Warlike.

यौन a. (की f.) [यौनित् योनिसेववात् आगते अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial, Ms. 40. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women, अवधु-त्य विवेपि यौवनेन सहाधीतवतीसिमासह N. 2. 41 -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुध-यौवतं वहासि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Gt. 10. (सुसुन्दरीरूपं).

यौवनः The son of a young woman

यौवन a. (की f.) [यौतो भावः अण्] Young, juvenile. -नं 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty, सुगन्धत्वश्च यौवनश्च च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7, यौवनेऽस्यस्तविद्याना R 1 8; 6. 50, दिनयौवनोत्थाव 13. 20. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth, Ku. 6. 44. -अवस्था, -दशा youthfulness, puberty. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth; Māl 3 -उ-द्भूः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -द्वयः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2. charm, loveliness. -3. the female breast. -स्थ a. 1. youthful. -2. marriageable.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Mādhātī, son of Yuvandśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent; यौवराज्येऽभिधिकः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौषण्यं Womanhood

यौष्माक a. (की f.), यौष्माकीण a. Your, yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. -र 1 Giving -2 Gold. -री Going, motion. -रं Brightness, 1 Fire.

रसु a. Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रह 1 P. (रति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten; न ररहाश्चकुंजर Bt. 14. 98. -2 To flow -Caus. (रहयति-ते; according to some 10 U) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge

on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go -4 To speak.

रहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रहतिः f. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रहस्य n [रह-अह्र] 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34, Si. 12. 7; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity. -3 N. of Śiva -4 Of Vishnu.

रहिः f. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक्त 10 U. (रक्तयति-ने) 1 To taste.

-2 To get, obtain.

रक्तः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त p. p. [रङ्ग-करणे क] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातपरक्तसाधुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood red, सति च तेजः प्रतिनवजवायुष्प रक्तं दधानः Me. 36. 80 रक्ताक्षक, रक्ताक्षक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमेदोमुखं वश्य रक्तं श्रुवति चन्द्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked.

beloved. -5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; ओजिषु संयुजति रक्तमासां गी-
ताह्वं वारिमुद्वेगवाय R. 16. 64. -6
Fond of play, sporting, playful.
-रक्तः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower.
-3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of a tree
(हिजल). -का 1 Lac. -2 The
plant गुंजर. -क 1 Blood. -2 Cop-
per. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5
Vermilion. -Comp. -अक्त a 1.
dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with
blood. (-क्त) red sandal. -अक्ष a.
1. red-eyed -2. fearful. (-क्षः) 1.
a buffalo. -2 a pigeon. -3 a crane
(सारस). -4. the Chakora bird.
-अंकः a coral. -अंगः 1. a bug.
-2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc
of the sun or moon. (-अं) 1. a
coral (also m. and f) -2. saffron.
-अति(ती)सारः dysentery. -अ-
धरा a Kinnari. -अधिमथः inflam-
mation of the eyes. -अपहं myrrh.
-अंबर a. clad in red garments.
(-रं) a red garment. (-रः) a va-
grant devotee wearing red gar-
ments. -अर्जुनः a bloody tumour.
-अर्शस् m. a form of piles. -अ-
शोकः the red-flowered Asoka, M.
3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a.
red-looking. -आशयः any viscous
containing or secreting blood (as
the heart, spleen, or liver). -उ-
स्पलं the red lotus. -उपलं red
chalk, red earth. -कंठः, कंठिन् a.
sweet-voiced. (-म.) the cuckoo.
-कंदः, कंदलः a coral. -कंदवः
the red-flowering Kadamba. -कमलं
the red lotus. -कैसरः the coral
tree. -कैरवः, कोकनदः a red lotus-
flower. -गंधकं myrrh. -ग्रीवः 1.
a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon.
-ह्रः the Rohitaka tree. (-ह्री) the
Dhruva grass. -चंदनं 1. red-sandal.
-2. saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्दिः
f. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः a
lion. -तुंडः a parrot. -तेजस् m.
flesh. -दंतिका, दंती N. of Durgā.
-दूध m. a pigeon. -धातुः 1.
red chalk, orpiment. -2. cop-
per. -नासिकः an owl. -पः a de-
mon, an evil spirit. (-पर) 1. a
leech. -2. a Dākinī. -पक्षः N. of
Garudā. -पटः a kind of mondi-
cant, Pt. 4. 34. -पल्लवः the Asoka
tree. -पातः blood shed. -पाता a
leech. -पाद a. red footed. (-दः)
1. a bird with red-feet, a parrot.
-2. a war-chariot. -3. an elephant.
-पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech.
-पारदः, दं cinnabar. -पिंडं 1. a
red pimple. -2. a spontaneous dis-
charge of blood from the nose and
mouth. -पित्तं derangement of the
blood produced by bile. -दुग्धः N.
of several plants: -करवीर, रोहितक,
वाडिम, वैकुण्ठ, पुष्पाय &c. -पूरकं = वृक्षा-

स्तु q. v. -प्रमेहः the passing of
blood in the urine. -फलः the fig-
tree. -भक्षं flesh. -भाव a. 1 red.
2. loving, amorous. -पंजरः the
Nichula tree. -मंडलं a red lotus-
flower. -मोक्षः, मोक्षणं bleeding,
letting out blood -राजिः a particular
disease of the eye. -रेणुः 1. ver-
milion. -2. the Punnāga tree -3.
an angry man. -4. a bud of the Pa-
lāsa tree -लोचनः a pigeon. -वटी;
-वरटी small-pox. -वर्णः 1. lac. -2.
the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower.
-वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-वर्णः) 1. red-
colour -2 cochineal insect. (-वर्णं)
gold. -वासन, -वासम् a. clothed in
red. (-म.) a Brāhmana in the
fourth order of life. -वालुकं, का
vermilion. -वी(वी)जः the pome-
granate tree. -वासनं vermilion.
-शीर्षकः a kind of heron -शृंगिकं a
kind of poison. -संकोचः safflower.
-संकोचकं a red lotus-flower. -संज्ञं
saffron. -संदंशिता a leech. -संयकं
the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned,
enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing,
amusing. -4 Bloody. -रुः 1 A red
garment. -2 An impassioned man,
amorous person. -3 A sporter. -कं 1
Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः f. [रक्ष-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasingness,
loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attach-
ment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The *Gunyā* plant or its
seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्त m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To pro-
tect, guard, take care of, watch, tend
(as cattle); rule, govern (as
earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृति रक्षतु S. 6;
ज्ञास्यासि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति नौर्वीकिणां क
इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to di-
vulge; रक्षस्य रक्षति. -3 To preserve,
save, keep away from, spare (often
withabl.), सखीजनादुपहासनीयतां रक्षा-
नि Mk. 4; दर्शनपथाद्रक्षते Ratn. 1,
अलब्धं चैव लिप्तेत लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H.
2. 8, आपदर्थं धनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42, R.
2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid; रक्षंती
वाग्ममोक्षं K., Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Pre-
serving, guarding, watching. -Comp.
-पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (क्षिका f.) [रक्ष-क्त्वल्] Guarding, protecting. -कः A pro-
tector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [रक्ष-ल्यट्] Protecting, protec-
tion, preservation, watching, guard-
ing &c. (Also रक्षणं). -णी A rein,
bridle. -णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of
Vishnu. -णर Protecting.

रक्षणार्णिरक्तः Morbid retention of
urine.

रक्षस् n. [रक्षते रक्षितमात्र, रक्ष-अङ्गु] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a
goblin, चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीम-
कर्तृणाम् । त्रयश्च द्रुपदश्चरित्रिभूषाणी रणे
इताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, in-
jury. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epi-
thet of Ravana. -ह्रः white mustard.
(-ह्रं) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night.
-पाशः a contemptible demon. -सभं
an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्त्व Demoniacal nature, fiendish
cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष-भवि अ टाप्] 1 Protection,
preservation; guarding; नावि सुदृढि
लोकानां रक्षा गुणमास्त्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28;
S. 2. 14, R. 2. 4, 8, Me. 43. -2
Care, security. -3 A guard, watch.
-4 An amulet or mystical object used
as a charm, any preservative; as in
रक्षाकरं q. v. below. -5 A tutelary
deity. -6 Ashes. -7 A piece of silk
or thread fastened round the wrist
on particular occasions, especially on
the full-moon day of Śrāvaga, as an
amulet or preservative, (रक्षी also
in this sense). -8 Lac. -Comp.
-अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted
with protection or superintendence,
a superintendent or governor. -2. a
magistrate. -3. the chief police-
officer. -अपेक्षकः 1. a porter; door-
keeper. -2. a guard of the women's
apartments. -3. a calamite. -4. an
actor. -करंडः, -करंडकं a preservative
casket, an amulet, a magical or
charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरंडकमस्य
मणिचये न दूश्यते S. 7. -गृहं a lying-
in chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्यादि-
ष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पत्रः a species
of birch tree -पालः, -पुरवः a watch-
man, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp
kept burning as a sort of protection
against evil spirits. -धूपः, -मणिः,
-रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an
amulet or preservative against evil
spirits. -संगलं a ceremony perform-
ed for protection (against evil
spirits &c.).

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A
policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2
An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a
preservative).

रक्षितु, रक्षित्व a. Protecting, guard-
ing, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A
protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A
guard, watchman, sentinel, police-
man; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षितं
Mk. 3.

रक्षणः Protection.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति) To go, move.

रग 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रक्षु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2
Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager.

—**रु:** 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *raugh* 'to go' because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle: cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmanes and made his son Ajasatocator to the throne]. —2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. —**Comp.** —**नन्दनः**, —**नाथः**, —**पतिः**, —**श्रेष्ठः**, —**सिंहः** &c. epithets of Rāma. —**प्रतिनिधिः** the image or representative of Raghu, i. e. Aja, R. 5. 63. —**वंशः** the family of the Raghus. —(रु) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kālidāsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. **तिलकः** N. of Rāma.

रङ्ग a. 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable —2 Slow —**कः** A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; **प्रेतरङ्गः** Māl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pl. 1. 254.

रङ्गुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रङ्ग 1 P. (रङ्गति) To go, move.

रङ्गः [रङ्ग माते वञ्च] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. —2 A stage, theatre, play house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रङ्गविशेष शास्त्रे S. D. 281. —3 A place of assembly. —4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अङ्गो रङ्गमङ्ग-चिच्छब्दोतिरादिखित इव मर्त्यो रङ्गः S. 1; रङ्गस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा दृ-त्यात्। पुरुषस्य तयारमानं प्रकाश्य विनि-वर्तते प्रकृतिः || Sarva. S. —5 A field of the battle. —6 Dancing, singing, acting. —7 Mirth, diversion. —8 The nasal modification of a vowel, सर-र्गं कौपयेत्कं रथं विवति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; see 23, 27, 28 also. —9 An extract of Khadira. —**गः**, —**गं** Tin. —**Comp.** —**अङ्गने-पं** an arena, an amphitheatre. —**अवतरण** 1 entrance on the stage. —2 an actor's profession. —**अवतारकः**, —**अवतारिन्** m. an actor. —**आजीवः** 1. an actor. —2. a painter; so, —**उप-जीविन्** m. —**कारः**, —**जीविः** a painter. —**चरः** 1. an actor, a player. —2 a gladiator. —**जं** red lead. —**जीवकः** 1 an actor. —2. dyer, colourist —**कः** 1. box. —2. an extract of Khadira. —**देवता** the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public

diversions generally. —**द्वार** 1. a stage door. —2. the prologue of a play. —**पञ्जी** —**पुष्पी** the indigo plant. —**गिडे** a place for dancing. —**वी** (वी) जं silver. —**भूतिः** f. the night of full moon in the month of Āsvina. —**भूमिः** f. 1. a stage, theatre. —2. an arena, battle field. —**मंडपः** a theatre. —**मल्लो** a lute. —**मातु** f. 1 lac, red-dye, or the insect which produces it. —2. a hawk, procurer. —**वस्तु** n. a paint. —**चापः** an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. —**विद्या** the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. —**झाला** a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

रङ्ग Dancing.

रङ्गिन् a 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. —3 Passionate, impassioned. —4 Acting on a stage.

रङ्ग 1. 1 U (रङ्गति) 1 To go. —2 To go quickly, hasten, द्वारं रङ्गवृत्तं-भे Bk. 14. 15 —II. 10 U. (रङ्गति) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

रङ्ग f. Speed, haste, cf. रङ्ग.

रञ्च 10 U. (रञ्चति) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, con-
trive, plan, पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रञ्चि-
तो नो कुंदाद्यादिभिः। Amaru. 40; रञ्च-
यति ज्ञानं सचकितनयनं Git. 5. —2
To make, form, collect, create, pro-
duce; मायाविकल्परचितैः रञ्चद्वयैः R. 13.
75; माधुर्यं मधुविदुना रञ्चयितुं क्षारं ब्रू-
रीहते Bh. 2. 6; मोलौ वा रञ्चवाजलि
Ve. 3. 40. —3 To write, compose,
put together (as a work), अश्वघाटीं
जगन्नाथो विश्वहृदयान्तररञ्चत् Āsvad 26,
S. 3. 15. —4 To place in or upon, fix
on; रञ्चयति विकुरं कुरवककुतुम् Git. 7;
Ku. 4. 18, 34, S. 6. 17. —5 To adorn,
decorate; Me. 66. —6 To direct (the
mind &c.) towards.

रञ्चन-ना [रञ्च-ञ्च] 1 Arrangement,
preparation, disposition; अभिषेकं,
संगीतं &c. —2 Formation, creation,
production; अथैव कापि रञ्चना वचना-
वलीनं Bv. 1. 69; so अङ्गुलि-रञ्चना Me.
50. —3 Performance, completion,
accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम
वचनं सत्वररञ्चना Git 5; R. 10. 77. —4
A literary work or production, work,
composition; सक्षिता वस्तुरञ्चना S. D.
422. —5 Dressing the hair. —6 An
array or arrangement of troops. —7 A
creation of the mind, an artificial
fancy. —8 Stringing together (flowers
&c.).

रञ्चयितु m. f. A composer, author.

रञ्चित p. p. 1 Arranged. —2 Pre-
pared. —3 Made, formed. —4 Strung
together. —5 Composed, written. —6
Adorned. —7 Furnished with. —8
Directed towards (as the mind).

रजः See रजम्

रजकः [रङ्ग-पुल्ल नलोपः] 1 A washer-
man. —2 A parrot. —**की** 1 A washer-
woman —2 An epithet of a woman
on the third day of her course.

रजका A washerwoman.

रजत a. [रङ्ग-अतच् नलोप Un 3.
111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. —2
Whitish. —**त** 1 Silver; शुक्लो रजत-
मिदमिति ज्ञानं धनः, K. 5. 41; N. 22.
52. —2 Gold. —3 A pearl ornament
or necklace. —4 Blood. —5 Ivory.
—6 An asterism, a constellation. —7
A mountain. —**Comp.** —**अद्रिः** N. of
Kailāsa. —**कूटः** N. of a peak of the
Malaya mountain. —**भूतिः** N. of
Ānumat. —**प्रथः** N. of Kailāsa.

रजतः [रङ्ग-यञ्ज] A ray. —**न** 1
Colouring, dyeing —2 Safflower
(also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः —**नी** f. [रजन्तेज्, रज्ज-नि वा
ङाप्] 1 Night; हरिरभिमानी रजनि-
रिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Git. 5. —2
Turmeric. —3 Red lac. —4 N. of
Durgā. —**Comp.** —**करः** 1. the moon.
—2. camphor. —**चरः** 1. a night-
stalker, demon, goblin. —2. a thief.
—3 a night-watcher. —4. N. of the
moon. —**जलं** night-dew, hoar-frost.
—**पतिः**, —**रमणः** the moon. —**सुखं** night-
fall, evening.

रजनिमस्य a Passing for or looking
like night (as a day), Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् n. [रङ्ग-अतच् नलोपः] 1 Dust,
powder, dirt. धन्याः तद्वङ्गरजसा मलि-
नीभवन्ति S. 7. 17, आत्मोद्धतेरपि रजो-
निरलेषनीयाः 1. 8, R. 1. 42, 6. 33.
—2 The dust or pollen of flowers;
भूयात्कुशेश्वरजोषुदुरेणुः रयाः (रयाः) S.
4. 10; Me. 33, 65. —3 A mote in a
sun-beam, any small particle (of
matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1.
362. —4 A ploughed or cultivated
land, arable field. —5 Gloom, darkness.
—6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral
or mental darkness; अपथे पदमर्ययति
हि शुभावर्तोऽपि रजोमीलिताः R. 9. 74.
—7 The second of the three Gūṇas or
constituent qualities of all material
substances (the other two being सत्त्व
and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the
cause of the great activity seen in
creatures; it predominates in men,
as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in
gods and demons); अंतर्मतमपारं मे
रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60, Bg. 6. 27;
रजोऽपि जन्मनि K.; Māl. 1. 20. —8
Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4
41; 5. 66. —9 Safflower. —10 Tin. —11
Ved, Air, atmospheric. —12 A division
of the world. —13 Vapour. —14 Cloud
or rain-water. —**Comp.** —**युगः** see (7)
above. —**तमस्क** a. being under; the
influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*.

-लोकः-कं; पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice. -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दृष्टेन the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. -निमीलित a blinded by passion, R. 9. 74. -दृष्टे a coating of dust. -वधः suppression of menstruation. -रसः-बले darkness. -सुद्धिः f. pure condition of the menses. -दूरः dirt remover, a washerman.

रजमातुः 1 A cloud. -2 Soul, heart. रजस्वति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वला a [रजस्वला] 1 Dusty, covered with dust, R. 11. 60, Si. 17. 61, (where it also means 'being in menses'). -2 Full of passion (रजस्व) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -लः A buffalo. -ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनांवर-श्रियः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 220; R. 11. 60. -2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः f. 1 A rope, cord, string. -2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. -3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकः a kind of wild fowl, so रज्जुमालः. -वेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जुकु 8 U. To use as a rope, as 1. सर्प रज्जुकरोति.

रंजू 1, 4 U. (रजयति, रजयति-ने, रज, pass. रज्यते, desid. रजयति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3; नेत्रं स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, pain. -3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानि च निषधराजश्चर्यजती रुपाद्वर-पत्न्ये नले न विदुर्महधुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. -4 To be enamoured of, full in love with, feel passion or affection for. -5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. (रजयति-ने) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint, वा रजयिष्य चरणौ कृताश्रीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवङ्गविदुषं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरतु कुचकुम्भयोरपरि मणिसजरी रजयतु तव हृदये Gīt. 10. -3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented, Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt deer (रजयति only in this sense). -5 Ved. To worship.

रजक a. [रजयते रज-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. -2 Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -कः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulus. -कं 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

100

रंजन a. (रंज्) 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. -3 Exciting passion. -4 Conciliating, keeping contented. -नं (रज्यते-नेन रज-करणे ल्युट्) 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure. राजा मजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽधुनार्थं राजा वक्रतिरेजनात् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 The Munja grass. -6 (in gram) Nasalizing (a sound).

रजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

रंजित p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited. -3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रद् 1 P. (रदति, रदित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, bowl, बोराश्चरदितुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसा भूमौ राट च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रदने [रद् ल्युट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रदंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Māgha.

रदिते A scream, shout, yell, cry, Mu. 1. 21.

रद् 1 P. (रदति) To speak.

रण 1 P. (रणाति, रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.), रणद्विरावृष्टनया नभस्यतः पृथग्विचित्रध्वनि-मंडलेः स्वरेः Si. 1. 10, चरणरणितमणि-नूपुरया परिपुरितचरुतवितानं Gīt. 2. -2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः-ण [रण-अप्] 1 War, combat, fight; रणः प्रवृत्तं तत्र भीमः कुबजश्चरत् R. 12. 72; वयोजीवितयोरासीद्द्विहानिः-सरणे रणः Subhāsh. -2 A battle-field. -णः 1 Sound, noise. -2 The quiller bow of a lute. -3 Motion, going. -4 Delight, joy (Ved.). -Comp. -अग्रं the front or van of a battle. -अग्रं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword, सस्यं दे शोणितं व्योम रणागानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -अगणं-न a battle-field. -अजिर a battle-field, arena. -अंतकृत m. N. of Vishnu. -अपेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive, स वमार रणापेतं चमू पश्चाद्दक्षयितं Ki. 15. 33. -अभियोगः engaging in battle. -अलकरणः aaron. -आतोद्य, -तूर्यं-दुंदुभिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -कर्मन् n. fighting. -क्षितिः f. -अक्षेत्रं, -भूः f. -सूनिः f., -स्थानं a battle field. -गोचर a. engaged in battle. -धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; ताने चापद्वितीये बहति

रणधुरां को भयस्पावकाशः Ve. 3. 5.

-वेडितः a warrior. -प्रिय a. fond of war, warlike. (-य.) a falcon.

-प्रसः an elephant. -मुखं, -मुखं m., -गिरम् n. 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight; पुत्रस्य ते रणजि-रस्यमग्रयायी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. -रंकः the space between the tusks of an elephant.

-रणः a battle field. -रणः a gnat, mosquito. (-ण) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. -रणकः-कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरणकविद्धि विप्रदावर्तमानं Mā. 1. 41; अनिष्टमि गतेन रणरणके नाप्युपशान्तिमात्मानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2. love, desire. (-रः) the god of love. -वाद्यं a military instrument of music. -शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. -सज्जा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तम्भः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रणेम्बच्छः A cock.

रंड a. [रन्-ड यस्य नेत्वम्] Maimed, mutilated. -डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree.

-डार 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women.

रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. l.; प्रति-कूलामकुलजां पापं पापासुवतिनीम् । केशे-ष्वाकृष्य ता रंडां पावंडेडु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow; रंडाः पीनपयो-धराः कलि मया नोद्वाहमालिगिताः Prab. 3.

रंडकः A barren tree.

रत p. p. [रत्-कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रत्). -ने 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. -Comp. -अंशुकः, -आमर्दः a dog. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अथिन् a. lustful, lascivious. -उद्दहः the (Indian) cuckoo. -कृद्धिकं 1. a day. -2. the eight auspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -सुहः a husband. -ज्वरः a crow. -तालिन् m. a libertine, sensualist. -ताली a procuress, bawd. -नारीचः 1 a voluptuary. -2. the god of love, Cupid. -3. a dog. -4. lascivious murmur. -निधिः the

wagtail. —रथः sexual union. —वर्णः a dog —हृदिन् *m.* a dog. —हिंसकः 1. a ravisher or seducer of women. —2. a voluptuary.

रतिः *f.* [रत्नं] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy ; S. 2. 1. —2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to. —*pleasure in (with loc.)* ; पापे रतिं मां कृताः Bā. 2. 77, रवयो रति रतिः 2. 62. R. 1. 23, Ku. 5. 65. —3 Love, affection ; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्गोप्युक्तस्यै मनसः प्रवणायितं 207, cf. 206 also, (it is the Sthāyībhāva of the *rasa* called *रुंगार* q. v.). —4 Sexual pleasure, वाक्क्षिप्योक्तवाहिनी विगलितवादा रवदेश रतिः Mk. 8. 38 ; so रतिर्वचस्व q. v. below. —5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. —6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid ; साक्षात्कामे नचमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Māl. 1. 15 ; Ku. 3. 23 ; 4. 45 ; R. 6. 2. —7 The pudenda. —8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. —9 Ved' Rest, cessation. —Comp. —अंगं, —कुहरं pudendum muliebne. —कर *a.* giving pleasure. —कर्मन् *n* sexual union. —ग्रहं, —भवनं, —मतिरं 1. a pleasure-house. —2. a brothel. —3. pudendum muliebne. —तत्करः a seducer, ravisher. —वृत्तिः —ती *f.* a love-messenger ; Ku. 4. 16. —पतिः, —मियः, —रमणः the god of love ; अपि नाम मनामवतीर्जाऽति रतिरमणवाणयोश्चरम् Māl. 1 ; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिव च शितता यदुत्पलपलाश-दृशः Si. 9. 66. —रसः sexual pleasure. —लक्षं sexual union. —लपटः *a.* lustful, libidinous. —शक्तिः *f.* manly or virile power. —शूरः a man of great procreative power. —सर्वस्वं the all in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure ; कर व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबानि रति-सर्वस्वमधुरं S. 1. 24.

रत्नं [रम्यते रत्नं तत्तदिश.] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone ; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86 ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति सुखये हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine or fourteen ; see the word *रत्न*, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). —2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. —3 Anything best or excellent of its kind ; (mostly at the end of comp) ; जातौ जातौ यदु-स्फुटं तद्वनमभिधीयते Mōli. ; कन्यारत्नमयाविजन्म भवतामस्ते वयं चाथिनः Mv. 1. 30 ; so पुत्रं, स्त्री V. 4. 25 ; अपत्यं &c. —4 A magnet. —Comp. —अंकः N. of Vishnu's car. —अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. —अनुविद्ध *a.* set or studded with jewels. —आकरः 1. a mine of jewels. —2. the ocean ; रत्नेषु लुतेषु बहुष्वमत्यैरथापि रत्नाकर एव सिधुः Vikr. 1. 12 ; रत्नाकरं वदिव B. 13. 1. —आभरणं an ornament

of jewels. —आलोकः the lustre of a gem. —आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. —2. N. of a Nāṭikā attributed to Srīhareha. —कंदलः a coral. —करः N. of Kubera. —खचित *a.* set or studded with jems. —गर्भः 1. Kuberā. —2. the sea. (—भू) the earth. —दर्पणः a mirror studded with jewels. —दीपः, —प्रदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. —2. a gem serving as a lamp ; अचिरं नानाभिमुखमपि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. —नाभः N. of Vishnu. —निधिः 1. the ocean. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Meru. —4. a wag-tail. —प्रभा the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —मुख्यं a diamond. —राज *m.* a ruby. —राशिः 1. a heap of gems. —2. the ocean. —सागः N. of the mountain Meru. —सू *a.* producing jewels ; R. 1. 65. —सू, —सृति *f.* the earth.

रत्नवत् *a.* 1 Abounding in or full of precious stones. —2 Decorated with jewels. —ती The earth.

रत्निः *m f.* 1 The elbow. —2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit —*m.* The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरत्नि q. v.).

रथः [रम्यते रथेन अथ वा, रथ-कथन् cf. Un. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle, especially, a war-chariot. —2 A hero (for रथिन्). —3 A foot. —4 A limb, part, member. —5 The body ; cf. आत्मानं रथिन् विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. —6 A reed. —7 A Pleasure, delight. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. —2. a measure of length. (= 104 *angulas*). —अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. —2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage, रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41 ; S. 7. 10. —3. a discus, especially of Vishnu ; चक्रधर इति रथांगमदः सततं विभर्षि सुवनेषु रुद्धये Si. 15. 26. —4. a potter's wheel. (—गः) the ruddy goose. —आढ्यः, —नामकः, —नामन् *m.* the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) ; रथांगनामन् विद्युतो रथांगओगिर्विचया ! अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी मनोरथज्ञैर्द्वैतः ॥ V. 4. 18 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 3. 24 ; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sunrise). —पाणिः N. of Vishnu. —अश्वः a reed cane. —अर्भकः a small carriage —अश्वः a carriage-house. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईषा, —शा the pole of a carriage —उद्दहः, —उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कद्व्या, —कद्व्या an assemblage of chariots. —कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright ; रथकारः स्वकां भाषीं सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —कुडुंबिकाः, कुडुंबिन् *m.* A charioteer ;

coachman. —कुवरः, —रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot ; R. 1. 58. —गणकः an officer who counts chariots. —गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. —गुप्तिः *f.* a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरणः, —पादः 1. a chariot-wheel. —2. the ruddy goose. —चर्यो chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage ; अनभ्यस्तचर्य-चर्योः U. 5. —ज्वरः a crow. —शुर् *f.* the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः *f.* the nave of the wheel of a chariot. —नीढः the inner part or seat of a chariot. —पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. —बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महोत्सवः, —यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखं the forepart of a carriage. —मुद्धं 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a chariot-eeer, harnesser of a chariot. —वर्त्मन् *n*, —वीथिः *f.* highway, main road. —वाहः 1. a carriage-house. —2. a charioteer. —शक्तिः *f.* the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, —शिक्षा, —विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथाराथि *and*. 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक *a.* (की *f.*) [रथ-उन्] 1 Riding in a carriage. —2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् *a.* [रथ-इनि] 1 Riding or driving in carriage. —2 Possessing or owing a carriage. —*m.* 1 An owner of a carriage. —2 A warrior who fights from a chariot ; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन् *a.* See रथिन् above.

रथिर *a.* 1 Possessing a carriage. —2 Riding in a carriage. —3 Quick, speedy. —रः = रथिन् *m.*

रथी *a.* Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. —2 Furnished with a carriage. —3 A coachman. —4 A guide, leader.

रथ्यः [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse ; धावंत्यमी युगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8. —2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages ; (hence) a high-way, main road, भूयो भूयो सविधनगरीरथ्या पर्यटते Māl. 1. 15. —2 A place where many roads meet. —3 A number of carriages or chariots ; Si. 18. 3.

रघु 1 P. (रघुति) 1 To split, rend. -2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To dig.

रघुः [रघु-अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); याताश्च पराचंति द्विरदानां रघा इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two' -Comp. -खंडनं tooth-bite; जनय रघु खंडनं Gt. 10. -छद्मः A lip.

रघुनिष्ठ, रघुनिष्ठ m. An elephant.
रघु. (रघु) 4 P. (रघयति, रघु; caus. रघयति; desid. रिरिषति or रिरिषति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अक्षं रघिषुमारिषे Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed -Caus. (रघयति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रघु p. p. 1 Hunt -2 Subdued, conquered.

रघु m. 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

रघु a. Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

रघुनं, रघुः f. [रघु-पक्षे ल्युट् पुनामन्.] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रघित p. p. 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

रघुतिदेवः 1 N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides, which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मवती; cf. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A dog.

रघुः 1 A way, road. -2 A river.

रघु 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रघुविचालक्ष्मः प्रवेष्टा R. 13. 56, 15. 82; नासाग्ररघं Māl. 1. 1; कौचरघं Me. 57. -2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point; रघोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6; रघान्वेषणद्वक्षाणां द्विषामासिषतां यथै R. 12. 11; 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine' (there being nine openings in the human body). -Comp. -अन्वेषिन्, -अनुसारिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. -आगन्तं a disease which attacks the throat of horses.

-प्रहारिन् a. attacking (one) in his weak points. -बभ्रुः a cat -बभ्रुः a hollow bamboo

रघु 1 P. (रघति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रघु n. Ved. 1 Defect, fault -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm

रघु, रघु 1 P. (रघति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill

रघु 1 A. (रघते, रघ, caus. रघयति-ते, desid. रिरिषते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रघु n. 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रघु a. [रघु-अच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रघुसया दुर्धितविरुद्धया Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 61; Mu. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. -सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity; haste, speed, hasty, vehemence, आलीषु केलीरभसेन वाला सुहुर्ममालापमपालपंती Bv. 2. 12; त्वमिसरणरभसेन चलती Gt. 6; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23; Ki. 9. 47. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपक्षेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight, मनसि रभसविभवे हरिद्वयतु सुकृतेन Gt. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रघु 1 A. (रघते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रघे, अरंस्त, अरंसीत् Par; ; रंघते, रंघु, रत) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रघसि रमते Māl. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223, U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलपार्श्वेदि न रमते लोचनेर्ध्वितोऽसि Me. 27; रघजेष्ट वद्वर्गमरंस्त नीतौ Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजप्रियाः कैरविष्यो रमते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तत्पुत्रेण सह रमते H. 3. -5 To remian, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladden, delight. -Caus. (रघयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. -Desid. (रिरिषते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.

रघु a. [रघु-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. -सः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रघु a. Sporting. -कः A lover.

रमते Asa Foetida (रिहि). -Comp. -ध्वनिः Asa Foetida.

रमण a. (णी f.) [रमयति रमणिवृत्त्युद्वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming; Bh. 6. 72. -वः 1 A lover, husband, माधेयै रमणविरहेष्वग्नानां विवेकाः Me. 87, 37; पमच्छ रामा रमणोऽभिलाषं R. 14. 27; Kn. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Anura. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. -जं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman; लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress, भोगः को रमणीं विना Subhāsh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The sloe tree.

रमणीय a. [रम्येऽत्र रम्य-आधार-अगोचर] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome, रम्यते नेताकिं प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसित Bv. 2. 9.

रमतिः [रम्य-अतिच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम्य-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, and goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kārttika. -Comp. -कांतः, -नाथः, -पतिः epithets of Vishnu. -प्रियः Vishnu. -यः a lotus. -वेष्टः turpentine.

रंघु 1 A. (रंघते) To sound, bellow : to low (as cows).

रंभः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree; विजितरंभमूखद्वयं Gt. 10; विजोदरंभानवपीवरोरु N. 22. 43. 2. 37. -2 N. of Gauti. -3 N. of an Apsaras, wife of N. lakubara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तदमूखद्वयेन सुंदरी किमु रंभा परिणाहिना परम् । तदणीमपि जिष्णुरेव तां धनदापत्यतपःकलस्तनी ॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. -ऊरु a. (र or रु f.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round, and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य a. [रम्येऽत्र यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रम्यस्तपोधनानां क्रियाः समवलोक्य S. 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरासिजमञ्जुचिह्नं शैबलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20

5 2 - रश्मि. The tree called चंचक. - रश्मि
Night - रश्मि Semen virile. -Comp
-अंतर a having the intervening
spaces made pleasant; St. 4. 11. -पुष्पः
the Salmalt tree. -श्रीः N. of Vishnu

रश्मि 1 A (रश्मि, रश्मि) To go, move

रश्मि [रश्मि-रश्मि] 1 The stream of a
river, current, ज्वरकुंजमतिहृत्तरे ते-
यमादाय गच्छे: Me 20 -2 Force, speed,
velocity, U 3. 36 -3 Zeal, ardour,
vehemence, impetuosity.

रश्मि m n Ved 1 Water -2 Wealth

रश्मि: 1 N. of Kubera -2 Agni.
-3 Brahman.

रश्मि = ललाट q. v

रश्मि. 1 A woollen cloth, blanket.
-2 An eye-lash, युवतिरक्षकभल्लसमाह-
तो भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः. -3 A kind
of deer

रश्मि [र-अश्] 1 A cry, shriek,
scream, yell, roar (of animals &c).
-2 Singing, humming sound (of birds);
R 9 29. -3 Clamour. -4 Noise or
sound in general; वेदा, ध्वज, चाप
&c -5 Thunder.

रश्मि a. [र-युच्] 1 Crying, roaring,
screaming -2 Sonorous, sounding;
उत्कर्षावधने: शुभ्रे रवणेरेवरे तले Bk 7.
14 -3 Sharp, hot. -4 Fickle, un-
steady. -5 Jestings. -णः 1 A camel.
St 12 2 -2 The cuckoo. -जं Brass,
bell-metal.

रश्मिः A filter of bamboo.

रश्मि: [Cf. Un. 4. 138] 1 The sun,
महसुखमरसमुमादत्ते हि रस रश्मि: R. 1
18. -2 A mountain. -3 The Arka plant.
-4 The number 'twelve' -Comp
-कांतः the sun-stone (सूर्यकांत) -जः
-तनयः, -पुत्रः, -पुत्रः 1. the planet Saturn.
-2. epithets of Karpā. -3. of Vān. -4.
of Manu Vāivasvata -5. of Yama.
-6. of Sugriva. -दिन, वारः, -वासरः
-रं Sunday. -नेत्रः N. of Vishnu.
-मिथं 1 a red lotus flower. -2.
copper. -रत्नं a ruby. -लोचनः N. of
1. Vishnu. -2. Siva. -लोहं, -संस्कृतं
copper. -संक्रातिः f. the sun's en-
trance into any zodiacal sign.

रश्मिपुः The god of love.

रश्मिना, रश्मिना [अश्म-रश्मिना cf.
Up. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. -2 A rein,
bridle. -3 A zone, girdle, woman's
girdle, रश्मि रश्मिपि तव घनजघनमंडले
शेषयतु मन्मथानिवेशं Git. 10; R. 7. 10,
8. 58, Me. 35. -4 The tongue, Bv. 1.
111. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of the
figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series
of comparisons, which consists in
making the Upameya in the first
comparison the Upamāna in the se-
cond, and so forth; see S. D. 664.
-घुणः the cord of a girdle.

रश्मिना [अश्मिने वती रुद्र, रश्मिने वा, cf.
Un. 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope. -2
A bridle, rein, मुक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरायुत
पूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8, रश्मिर्नयमनात् S. 1.
-3 A goad, whip. -4 A beam, ray of
light. S. 7. 6, N. 22 56, so हिमरश्मि
&c. -5 An eye-lash. -6 A measuring
cord. -7 A finger (Ved) -Comp
-कलाप. a pearl-necklace of 54
threads. -सुवः the sun.

रश्मिना (न) m. The sun

रश्मि 1 P. (रश्मि, रश्मि) 1 To roar,
yell, cry out, scream, करीत व-यः पक्ष
ररास R. 16. 78; St. 3. 41. -2 To sound,
make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c ,
राज्योपनिमंजनाय रश्मि स्त्रीत यक्षोद्गुमिः
V 1. 25, रश्मि निर्भरं सुपुराणा Rām
1. 19, रश्मि रश्मिपि तव घनजघनमंडले
Git. 10. -3 To resound, reverberate
-4 To sing. -5 Vcd. To praise -11
10 U. (रश्मिनि, रश्मि) 1 To taste, relish
मुद्गीका रश्मिना Bv. 4. 13, St. 10. 27.
-2 To feel, perceive. -3 To love.

रसः [र-अश्] 1 Sap, juice (of
trees), इक्षुरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. -2 A
liquid, fluid, Ku. 1. 7. -3 Water,
सहस्रगुणमुत्तममुमादत्ते हि रस रश्मि: R. 1
18, Bv. 2. 144. -4 Liquor, drink,
Ma. 2. 177. -5 A draught, potion.
-6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also)
(considered in Vais. phil. as one of
the 24 gunas, the rasas are six,
कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय),
परायता प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu.
3. 4; U. 2. 2. -7 A sauce, condi-
ment. -8 An object of taste, R. 3
4. -9 Taste or inclination for a
thing, liking, desire, इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचि-
रसाः प्रेमास्तीति मे. 112. -10
Love, affection, जरसा यस्मिन्नहार्यो रसः
U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निवेतिचनः 6.
11 ' a feeling of love ', रसाद्वैत V. 2
21. Ku. 3. 37. -11 Pleasure, delight,
happiness; R. 3. 26. -12 Charm,
interest, elegance, beauty. -13
Pathos, emotion, feeling. -14 (In
poetic compositions) A sentiment,
नवरसश्चिरा निमित्तिमाधुरी भारती कव-
जयनि K. P. 1. (The rasas are usual-
ly eight. -इयारहासकश्चर्योद्भवविमानका.)
विभक्ताद्भवसत्तौ चेत्यदौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः || but
sometimes त्रांतरस is added, thus mak-
ing the total number 9, निर्वेदव्याधिमावोस्ति
ज्ञानेपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a
tenth, वासगत्तरस, is also added, Rasas
are more or less a necessary factor of
every poetic composition, but,
according to Visvanātha, they con-
stitute the very essence of poetry,
वाक्य-मात्मकं काव्य S. D. 3). -15 Essence,
pith, best part. -16 A constituent
fluid of the body. -17 Semen virile.
-18 Mercury. -19 A poison, poison-
ous drink; as in तक्षिरसदायिनः. -20

Any mineral metallic salt. -21
Juice of the sugar-cane. -22 Milk.
-23 Melted butter. -24 Nectar. -25
Soup, broth -26 A symbolical ex-
pression for the number 'six'. -27
The tongue. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold.
-30 A metal in a state of fusion.
-Comp -अंजनं vitriol of copper, a
sort of collyrium -अधिक a. 1 tasty.
-2. abounding in pleasures, splendid
S. 7 20 (-कः) borax. -अंतरं 1 a
different taste -2. different feelings
or sentiments -अभिनिवेशः intent-
ness of affection -अम्लः 1. a kind
of sorrel. -2. sour sauce. -अयनं 1
an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any
medicine supposed to prolong life
and prevent old age -निखिलरसायन-
महिती गंधेनेत्रेण लक्ष्मि इव R. 1. 2.
(fig.) serving as an elixir vitae, a
that which gratifies or regales,
आनन्दानि हृदयैकरसायनानि Māl. 6. 8,
मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37, ओजः,
कर्णं &c. -3 alchemy or chemistry.
-4. any medicinal compound. -5.
butter-milk. -6 poison -7. long
pepper. (-नः) 1 an alchemist. -2.
N. of Garuda. -अष्टः mercury. (-नी f)
1. a channel for the fluids of the
body. -2. N. of several plants: -गुह्यी,
शक्रमार्चि, महाकरज, गोरसुखा, and मासच्छदा.
-आत्मक a 1. consisting of juice or
sentiment. -2. elegant, beautiful
-3. having taste or flavour. -4.
ambrosial, Ku 5 22. -5 fluid,
liquid. -आदानं absorption of fluid,
suction. -आवारः the sun. -आभासः
1. the semblance or mere appearance
of a sentiment. -2. an improper
manifestation of a sentiment. -आश्चर्य
a. embodying or representing
sentiments. -आस्वादः 1. tasting
juices of flavours. -2. perception or
appreciation of poetic sentiments, a
perception of poetical charm; as in
काव्यामृतरसास्वादः. -आस्वादि m. a
bee. -आहः turpentine. -इक्षुः 1.
mercury. -2. the philosopher's stone
(the touch of which is said to turn
iron into gold). -उत्तमं milk. -उद्भव
1. pearl. -2. vermilion. -उपलं a
pearl. -ऊर्ध्वं garlic. -कर्मन् n. preparation
of quicksilver. -केशरं camphor. -गंधः
-गंधं gum-myrrh -गंधकः 1. myrrh. -2.
sulphur. -गर्भं 1. रसांजन. -2.
vermilion. -ग्रह a. 1. perceiving
flavours. -2. appreciating or enjoy-
ing pleasures. (-हः) the organ of
taste. -ह्रः borax. -जः 1. sugar,
molasses. -2. an insect produced by
the fermentation of liquids. -जं blood.
-ज्ञ a. 1. one who appreciates the
flavour or excellence of, one who
knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च सु-
खेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. -2. capable

of discerning the beauty of things. (—ज्ञः) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, in appreciative person, a poet. —2 an alchemist. —3 a physician or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (—ज्ञः) the tongue, Bv. 2. 59. (रसज्ञता-रवे means 1. poetical skill. —2 alchemy —3 knowledge of flavours. —4 discrimination). —ज्येष्ठः 1 the sweet taste —2 the love sentiment. —तेजस् n. blood —वृः a physician. —धातु n. quicksilver. —नाथः mercury. —नायकः N of Siva. —नेत्रिका red arsenic. —पाकजः molasses —पाकः a cook. —प्रबंधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. —भवं blood. —मस्सन् n oxide of mercury. —मले impure excretions. —मातुका the tongue. —योगः juices mixed scientifically —राजः, —लोहः 1. = रसजन. —2. quick-silver —विक्रयः sale of liquors. —शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. —शोधनः borax. (—नं) purification of mercury. —सिद्धि a. 1. accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments, जयति ते सुकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 21. —2. skilled in alchemy. —सिद्धिः f. skill in alchemy —सिंहूरं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre. —स्थानं vermilion.

रसनं [रस-लुट्] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. —2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. —3 Taste, flavour. —4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इन्द्रियं रसग्राहकं रसनं जिह्वायवर्ति T. S., Bg. 15. 9. —5 Perception, appreciation, sense. सर्वेण रसनाद्रसाः S. D. 244. —नः Phlegm. रसना See रसना. —Comp —रदः a bird. —लिङ्ग m. a dog.

रसमय a. (ची. फ.) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. —2 Juicy, liquid. —3 Savoury. —4 Charming, elegant, graceful. —5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् a. 1 Juicy, succulent. —2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यदेवोपननं दुःखात्सुखं तद्वसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; संसारसुखदुःखस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले । काव्यायुतरसास्वादः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह n. —3 Moist, well-watered. —4 Charming, graceful, elegant. —5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. —6 Full of affection, possessed of love. —7 Spirited, witty. —ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness. —2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell. —2 The earth, ground, soil;

Bv. 1. 59, रसरस्य बुद्धयन्तां रसारसार सारसा Nalod 2. 10. —3 The tongue —4 A vine or grapes. —5 Ved. Moisture. —Comp —ओकस् m. an inhabitant of the lower world. —खनः a cock. —तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. —2. the lower world or hell in general, राज्य यातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63. —3 जातिर्जातु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39 —पाथिन् m. a dog.

रसालः [रसमालाति आ ला-क ष० त०] 1 The mango tree; भृंगा रसालकुसुमानि समाश्रयते Bv. 1. 10. —2 The olibanum tree. —3 The bread-fruit tree. —4 Wheat. —5 The sugar-cane. —ला 1 The tongue. —2 Curas mixed with sugar and spices. —3 Dūrvā grass —4 A vine or grape. —ल 1 Gum-myrrh. —2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body. —2 A vein. —3 A nerve.

रसिक a. [रसोऽस्त्वस्य उव] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. —2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. —3 Impassioned. —4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वृत्तं प्रवृत्तिं काव्यरसिकाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं Srut. 40 —5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in devoted to (usually in comp.); इयं मालती भगवता सद्गुरुसंयोगरसिकेन वैधमा मन्मथेन मया च तुभ्यं दीयते Māl. 6, so कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112, परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19 —6 Humorous, witty —7 Fanciful. —8 Lustful. —कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty, cf. अरसिक. —2 A libertine. —3 An elephant. —4 A horse. —5 The Śārāsa bird. —का 1 The juice of sugar-cane, molasses. —2 The tongue. —3 A woman's girdle, see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -त्वं 1 Taste, feeling. —2 Tastefulness. —3 Appreciative power

रसित p. p. 1 Tasted. —2 Having flavour or sentiment. —3 Gilded. —4 Sounded, making indistinct sound. —तं 1 Wine or liquor. —2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरेवकंटरसितप्रतिमानेति Māl. 9. 3

रसिन् . 1 Juicy, liquid. —2 Impassioned, full of feeling. —3 Tasteful, savoury.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लसोनस्य a. Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable, रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्त्विकमियाः Bg. 17. 8. —स्यं Blood.

रसनं A thing, object.

रह 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति-ते रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, for-

sake, desert, रहयत्यापहृतेतमायतिः Kī 2: 14, रहयति हृपे स्वाथपरता Mu. 3. 4 Māl. 9. 8

रहणं [रह-लुट्] Desertion, quitting separation. सहकारवृत्ते मनये सह का रहणस्य केन मस्मार पदं Nalod 2. 14.

रहस् n. [रह-अहर्] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy, रहमि रमते Māl. 2. 2, R. 3. 3, 15. 92, Pt. 1. 138. —2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. —3 A secret, mystery. —4 Copulation, coition. —5 Truth. —6 Swiftly. —7 A privacy. —and. Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or secret, अतः परित्यक्तं विज्ञापारसंगतं रहः S. 5. 24, oft in comp. वृत्तं रहः प्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य a. [रहसि-भनः वत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine. —2 Mysterious. —स्यं 1 A secret (fig. also), स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. —2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile), सरहस्यानि जमकास्त्राणि U. 1. —3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery, रहस्यं साधूनामनुपमं विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2. —4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine, भक्तोऽसि मे सत्त्वा चेति रहस्यं दत्तदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3. —5 An Upanishad, Ms. 2. 165 —स्यं ind. Secretly, privately. Y. 3. 301, (where it may be taken as an adj. also). —Comp. —आख्यायिन् a. telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायिन् स्वमसि सुदु कर्णीतिकचरः S. 1. 24. —भेदः, -वि-भेदः disclosure of a secret or mystery. —व्रतं 1. a secret vow or ponance. —2. the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons

रहित p. p. [रह-कर्मणि क] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. —2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.), रहिते भिक्षु-भिर्यामि Y. 3. 59; गुणरहितः, सर्व-रहितः &c. —3 Lonely, solitary. —तं Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister. —2 A spring —3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow, वयं ते अद्य रतिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5, स रातु वो दुश्चर्यवन्तो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7.

राका [रा-क तस्य तेवम् Un. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night, वारिर्द्धं भजते कालानाधिरयं राकाधुना ग्लायति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. —2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day. —3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. —4 Itch, scab. —5 N. of the mother of वर and वृषजसा. —Comp. —ईशः 1. full moon

-2. N. of Siva —चंद्रः, -पतिः, -रमणः full moon.

राक्षस *a* (मी. *f.*) [रक्ष इद् अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; सुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्नचमुन्मत्त-द्वययोः U. 5. 30, Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. —2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle, राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61, cf. Ms. 3. 33. also. (Krishna carried away Rukmi in this manner) —3 One of the astronomical *Yogas*. —4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the *Mudrārākhasa*. —5 A king of the *Rākshasas*. —सी 1 A female demon. —2 Lankā or Ceylon. —3 Night. —4 A larger tooth, tusk. —Comp. —इन्द्रः N. of Ravana

राक्षा See लक्षा; (perhaps an incorrect form).

राख् 1 P. (राखति) 1 To be dyed. —2 To adorn. —3 To prevent, ward off. —4 To be able. —5 To suffice, be competent.

रागः [रङ्-भावे पञ् नि० नलोपकुत्वे] 1 (a) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (b) Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. —2 Red colour, redness, अधरः किसलय-रागः S. 1. 21. —3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन चूतमबालोऽमलं चकार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. —4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling; मलिनैपि रागपूर्णं Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); अथ भवेत्तन्तरेण कीदृशोऽस्य बुद्धिरागः S. 2, see चक्षुराग also; चरण-युगलादिव हृदयमविशद्वागः K. 142. —5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. —6 Joy, pleasure. —7 Anger, wrath. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary *Rāgas*, जैरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः पठितः कीर्तितः Bhārata; other writers give different names. Each *rāga* has six *rāginis* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes) —10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणीं प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; अहो राग-परिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. —11 Regret, sorrow. —12 Greediness, envy. —13 The quality called *Rajas* q. v. —14 Nasalization. —15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. —16 A king, prince. —17 The sun. —18 The moon. —Comp. —अज्ञानिः a Buddha or Jina. —आत्मक *a*. impassioned. —आयात,

—उद्रेकः excess of passion. —खाद्वय, —खाद्वय see रागवद्वय. —चूर्णः 1. *Acacia Catechu* or *Khadira* tree. —2. red lead. —3. lac. —4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. —5. the god of love. —इक्षः the god of love. —द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. —दा crystal. —दालिः a kind of pulse (मसूर). —पद्मः a kind of precious stone. —पुष्पः, —प्रसवः the red globe-amaranth —वन्धः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions), भावो भावं बुद्धि विषयाद्वागवन्धः स एव M. 2. 9. —युक्त् *m*. a ruby. —रज्जुः the god of love. —रत्ना N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. —लेखा a streak or mark of paint. —हुतः the god of love —पाद्वयः a kind of sweetmeat. —सुव 1. any coloured thread. —2. a silk thread —3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् *a* 1 Red, coloured. —2 Dear, beloved. —3 Impassioned.

रागाव *a* One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् *a*. [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. —2 Colouring, painting. —3 Red. —4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. —5 Full of love, subject to love. —6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). —7 Delighting, rejoicing. —*m*. 1 A painter. —2 A lover; एको रागिषु राजते नि-यतमादेहायैहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. —3 A libertine, sensualist. —जी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. —2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राख् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राख् *m*. An able or efficient person.

राघवः [रवो गोधापत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. —2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55. —3 Sea, ocean.

रांकलः A thorn.

रांकव *a*. (मी. *f.*) [रंकोर्यं, विकारो वा तल्लोमजातत्वात् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. —व 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. —2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ने, राजित) 1 (a) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे ग्रहमयीव स Bh. 1. 17; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंजं राज तन्वी, नवलोमराजिः Ku. 1. 38; राजन् राजति; वीरवैरिनितावधयद्वस्त्रं वृजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24.

11. 6. (b) To appear or look (like), shine (like), तोयातमोस्क-रालीच रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49. —2 To rule, govern. —3 To direct, regulate. —4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. —*Caus* (राजयति-ने) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten.

राज् *m*, राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. —2 Anything best of its kind.

राजकः A little king, a petty prince —क A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns, सहते य जनोऽप्यथः कियं किञ्च लोकाधिक-धाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47, Si. 14. 43.

राजकीय *a*. Kingly, royal.

राजत *a*. (मी. *f.*) [रजत इद् अण्] Silvery, made of silver, Si. 4. 13 —तं Silver.

राजन् *m* [राज-कनिन् रजयति रंज कनिन् नि० वा] 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राज at the end of Tat. comp.), वंगराजः, महाराजः &c., तथैव सोऽध्वन्वर्था राजा प्रकृतिरजनात् R. 4. 12. —2 A man of the military caste; a Kshatriya, Si. 14. 14 —3 N. of Yudhisbthura. —4 N. of Indra. —5 The moon; राजादियः केरविण्यो रमते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126. —6 Lord, master. —7 N. of Prithu. —8 A Yaksha. —Comp. —अग्निः wrath of a king. —अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अह्नः the *Piyāla* tree. —अधिकारिन्, —अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. —2. a judge. —अधिराजः, —इन्द्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. —अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king, metropolis. —अध्वन् *m*. a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. —2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. —अन्न 1. rice grown in Andhra. —2. food obtained from a king. —अपसवः an unworthy or degraded king. —अभिषेकः coronation of a king. —अर्ह 1. alowood, a species of sandal —2. a kind of rice (राजाच). —अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. —अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). —आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. —आभरणं a king's ornament. —आम्रः a superior kind of mango. —आवर्तः 1. a diamond of an inferior quality. —2. a diamond from Virāta country. —आवलिः—ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne —आसंदी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. —इंद्रुः an excellent king; R. 1. 12. —इष्टः a kind of onion. (—ई) = राजाच q. v. —उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —अग्निः (राजअग्निः or राजअग्निः) 8

royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; १. *e.*, पुरुषवत्, जगत्, विश्वामित्र. —कन्या, कन्यका a princess. —करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. —कर्णः an elephant's tusk. —कर्तु *m.* a person who assists at a coronation. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the duty of a king. —2. royal service. —कला a crescent of the moon. —कलिः a bad king. —कार्यं, कृत्यं state-affairs. —कुमारः a prince. —कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. —2. the court of a king. —3. a court of justice; (राजकुले कथं or निविद् *caus.* means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). —4. a royal palace. —5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). —क्ष-वकः a kind of mustard. —गामिन् *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). —गिरिः *N.* of a mountain in Magadha. —गुहः a royal counsellor. —गृहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. —2. *N.* of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra). —ग्रीवः a kind of fish —*v.* *a.* sharp, hot. (—*v.*) a king-killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जक्षन् = राजयक्षन् *q. v.* —तरंगिणी *N.* of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kāśmīra by Kalhana. —तर्जः the कर्णिकर tree. —तालः, —ताली the betel-nut tree. —दण्डः 1. a king's sceptre. —2. royal authority. —3. punishment inflicted by a king. —4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दतान राजा) the front tooth; *N.* 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दृशद् *f.* the larger or lower millstone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a traitor. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिकः a royal porter. —धर्मः 1. a king's duty. —2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, —धानकं, —धानिका, —धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; *R.* 2. 70. —धामन् *n.* a royal palace. —धुर *f.*, —धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नयः, —नीतिः *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पट्टः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. —2. a royal fillet. —पदं royalty, sovereignty. —पथः, —पद्धतिः *f.* = राजमार्ग *q. v.* —पुत्रः 1. a prince. —2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. —3. the planet Mercury. —4. *N.* of a mixed

casto. —5. a Rajpoot. —6. a kind of mango. —पुत्री 1. a princess. —2. a female of the Rajpoota tribe. —3. *N.* of several plants : —जाती, मालती, कदंबुवी &c. —4. a kind of perfume (रंजका). —5. a musk-rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. —2. a minister. —पुष्टः the नामकेसर tree. —प्रे-व्यः a king's servant. (—*व्यं*) royal service (more correctly राजप्रेव्य). —फणिज्जकः an orange tree. —चदरं salt. —बीजिन्, —वेद्य *a.* a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भुक्तः a king's soldier —भुत्तः 1. a royal servant or minister. —2. and public or government officer —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast —भोग्य nutmeg. —भोतः a king's fool or jester. —मेघ-धरः, —संविन् *m.* a king's counsellor. —मार्गः 1. a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. —2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —मण्यः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्षन् = यक्षन् *m.* 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्षन्परिहानिराययौ काम-यानसमवस्थया तुलां *R.* 19. 50, राज-यक्षन्वै रोगाणां समूहः स महीभूतां *Si.* 2. 96, (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on *Si.* 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युधन् *m.* 1. a king's soldier. —2. one who fights with a king. —योगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. —2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग *q. v.* —रंगं silver. —राक्ष-सः a bad king. —राज *m.* 1. a supreme king. —2. the moon —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. —2. *N.* of Kubera; अंतर्वाष्पाश्विनमनुचरो राजराजस्य दृश्यो *Me.* 3. —3. the moon. —रिति *f.* bell-metal. —लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. —2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् *n.* royal insignia (—*m.*) *N.* of Yudhisṭhira. —लक्ष्मीः, —श्रीः *f.* the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; *R.* 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोकः a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. —2. a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाहाः a royal elephant. —विः the blue jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (cf. राजन्य); so राज-शास्त्रं. —विहारः a royal convent. —शा-

सनं a royal edict. —शङ्खं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः *N.* of a poet. —संसद् *f.*, —सभा *f.* a court of justice. —सदनं a palace. —स-रपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sove-
reignty. —सारसः a peacock. —स्यः —यं 1. a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty. राजावे राजस्येनेष्टा भवति *Sat. Br.*; cf. सनात् also. —2. a lotus. —3. a mountain. —स्कंधः a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. —2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्गः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वामिन् *m.* *N.* of Vishnu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill), संप्रस्थिते नगासि भवती राजहंसाः सहायाः *Me.* 11 —हस्तिन् *m.* a royal elephant. *e.* a lordly and handsome elephant

राजता-त्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य *a.* [राजन्-वत् नलोप] Royal, kingly. —न्यः 1 A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुराविदुस्तयेऽनुमेने *R.* 4. 87; संप्रति करणीयो राजन्येपि प्रश्रयः *U.* 6; *R.* 3. 48; *Me.* 48. —2 *N.* of Agni. —3 A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् *a.* Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); (हराणि देशे राजन्वान् स्वात्ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् *Ak.*); राज-न्वतीमाहुरनेन क्षुतिं *R.* 6. 22; *Kāv.* 3. 6.

राजायते *Den. A.* To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी 1 A queen, the wife of a king. —2 Yellowish-red brass. —3 *N.* of the wife of the sun.

राज्य [राज्ञो भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-वत् नलोपः] 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority, राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतयुक्तः *R.* 2. 53, 4 1. —2 A kingdom, country, an empire; *R.* 1. 58. —3 Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. —Comp. —अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven:—स्वाम्यमायुधहोषगद्गुणवैलानि च *Ak.*). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. —2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहरणं usurpation —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; *R.* 1. 58. —करः the tribute

paid by a tributary prince. —कर्तु *a* 1. an administrator or officer of government. —2. a king —च्युत *a*. deposed or dethroned. —तंत्र the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. —तन्त्र a requisite of sovereignty —युग, —भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government —भंग. subversion of sovereignty. —भोग: the possession of sovereignty —भंज: deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —लोभ: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. —सर्वद्वार: administration, government business —सुख the sweets of royalty

राजस *a* (मी.) [राजस निमित्त अण्] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion, ऊर्ध्व गच्छति सस्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति राजसः Bg 14. 18, 7. 12, 17 2

राजिः—त्री *f*. [राज्-इन् वा डीप्] 1 A street, line, row, range; सर्वं पङ्क्ति-राजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं Bv. 4 44; दानराजिः R. 2. 7 Kt 5. 4. —2 Black mustard.

राजिक 1 A line, row, range —2 A field. —3 Black mustard. —4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिलः [राज्-इलच्] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes; किं महारगविसर्पविक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. दुहुम.

राजीवः [राजि इलराजी अस्वस्य व] 1 A kind of deer. —2 A crane. —3 An elephant. —वे A blue lotus; Ku. 3. 45. —Comp —अक्ष *a*. lotus eyed.

राटि A bird. —f War, battle.

राढा 1 Lustre. —2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमञ्चमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राढा पुरी Pib. 2.

राण 1 A leaf. —2 A peacock's tail.

राणिका A bridle.

रातंती A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausha.

राति *a* Ved. 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. —2 Ready. —ति: A friend (opp. to अराति:). —f. 1 (living, bestowing, presentation. —2 A favour. —3 A gift, present —Comp. —साच् *a*. (—वाच्) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

रात्रिः—त्री *f*. [रात्रि-इन् वा डीप्] 1 Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर सुच शय्यते R. 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाङ्मिता रात्रौ तरति

नर्मदाभ. —2 The darkness of night —3 T'meric. —4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmā. —Comp. —अदः 1. a goblin, demon, ghost —2 a thief —अंध *a*. night-blind. —करः 1. the moon —2. camphor —वरः (also रात्रिचर) (सि *f*.) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. —2 a watchman, patrol, guard. —3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit, (सं) यातं वने रात्रिचरी दुहोके Bk. 2. 23. —चर्या 1. night-roving. —2. a nightly act or ceremony. —जं a star, constellation —जल dew. —जगरः 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night, R. 19. 34. —2. a dog 'वः gnst. —तरा the dead of night —तिथिः *f*. a lunar night. —नाशनः the sun —पुष्प a lotus-flower opening at night —बलः a demon —मणिः 1. the moon —2. camphor. —योगः night-fall. —रक्षः, —रक्षकः a watchman, guard. —रामः darkness, obscurity. —वासस् *n*. 1. night-dress. —2. darkness. —विरामः 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day light. —विश्लेष-गामिन् *m*. the ruddy goose. —वेदः, —वेदिन् *m*. a cock —हासः the white lotus. —हिंडकः 1. a guard of the women's apartments —2. a night-stalker.

रात्रक *a*. Nocturnal, nightly. —कः A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. —कं A period of five nights taken collectively (?)

रात्रिक *a*. (At the end of comp) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as ईश्वरात्रिक उत्सवः. —का Night.

रात्रिदिवं, रात्रिदिव ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिवं गन्धर्वः प्रयाति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिनन्ध *a*. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark day); cf. राजिनन्ध.

रात्रीण *a*. Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राष्ट्र I. 5 P. (राश्रति, राष्ट्र; *desid.* रिश्रति, but रिश्रति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. —2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve —3 To prepare, make ready. —4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.). —5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा भूधराश्च रेधुः Bk. 14. 19. —II. 4 P. (राश्रति, राष्ट्र) 1 To be favourable or merciful. —2 To be accomplished or finished. —3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.). कुण्याय राश्रति गर्गः Sk. (i. e. पुष्टो गर्गः शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति). —4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper —5 To be ready. —6 To kill, destroy. —Caus. (राश्रयति) 1 To propitiate. —2 To accomplish, complete. —3 To make ready.

राष्ट्र *p p* [राश्र-कर्तरि कर्मणि वा क] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. —2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. —3 Dressed, cooked (as food). —4 Prepared. —5 Obtained, got —6 Successful, fortunate, happy. —7 Perfect in magical power. —8 Fallen to the lot of. —Comp. —अंतः a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma, सर्वव्यापिकराष्ट्रान्तो नितरामनपेक्षितश्च इतीदानीमुपपादयामः S. B. —अंतित *a* demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राष्ट्रिः *f*. 1 Accomplishment, perfection. —2 Success, prosperity.

राधः The month called Vaisākha. —धः, —धं 1 Favour, kindness. —2 prosperity. —धी The day of full moon in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp. —रक्ष. 1. a plough. —2. thin rain. —3. hail.

राधनं [राध-स्तुट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. —2 Pleasure, satisfaction. —3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. —4 Acquisition, going. —5 The means of accomplishing anything. —ना Speech. —नी Worship.

राधस् *n*. Ved. 1 Food. —2 Kindness, favour. —3 A gift, present —4 Liberality. —5 Wealth, riches.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. —2 N. of a celebrated Gopi or cowherdess loved by Krishna (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gitagovinda); तद्विषं राधे गृहं प्रापय Gīt. 1. —3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster mother of Karna. —4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. —5 Lightning —6 An attitude in shooting. —7 Emblematic myrobalan —8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp —पतिः, —रमण N. of Krishna. —भे-दिन्, —वेदिन् *m*. N. of Arjuna. —सुतः N. of Karna.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेयः An epithet of Karna.

राभस्यं 1 Delight, joy. —2 Impetuosity. —3 Violence, force

राम *a*. [रम् कर्तरि बङ्ग वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. —2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. —4 White. —नः 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishna, q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sitārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalya and the hero of the Rāmāyana, (the word is thus derived in Parā-
pāṭ:—राशब्दो विश्ववचनो मन्त्रापीथवाचकः

विश्वामित्रो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥)
[When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvāmitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvāmitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva: वितरति दिक्षु रणे दिक्षुपतिकमनीयं वक्षमुत्तमी-
लिङ्गलिं रमणीयं । केशव वृत्तश्रुतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gt. 1]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 A lover. -5 A horse. -6 1 Darkness. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठ). -3 A tamāla leaf. -Comp. -अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishṇava. -अवनं (नं) 1. the adventures of Rāma. -2. N.

of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24,000 verses in seven Kāndas or books. -ईश्वरः 1. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -गिरिः N. of a mountain. (च-) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वनति राखिष्य श्रवणेषु Mo. 1. -चन्द्रः, भद्रः N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -जन्मदिवसः the birth or birth-day of Rāma. -हृतः 1. N. of Hanumat. 2. a monkey. (-ती) a kind of basil. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -दूतः a kind of betel-nut tree. -बृक्षः the birch-tree. -सखः N. of Srgiva. -सेतुः 'the bridge of Rāma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक a. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामकः -ठ Asa Foetida (दिव्य).

रामणीयक a. (कीर्त) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -क Loveliness, beauty, सा रामणीयकनिधिराधिदेवता वा, Māl. 1. 21, 9. 17, तद्विस्तृत एव शोभते मणिद्वारादिरामणीयक N. 2. 41, Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रमतेऽस्या रम् करण वृत्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विक्रान्तमुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16, 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general, रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Foetida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरीचन). -8 Riddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in two arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover, husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रामः A bamboo-staff carried by religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names, it is a corruption of राजन्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sāla tree. -Comp. -कार्यः the Sāla tree.

रावः [र-वृत्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; सुरजवाद्यरावः, मधुरिपुरावे Gt. 11.

रावण a. [रुणिञ् वृत्] Drying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -णः N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas; सरावणो नाम विक्रामवीर्यं बभूव रक्षः क्षत्र

क्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48. [He was the son of Visrava by Kesiṇī or Kaikāṣī and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paṇḍastya* as being a grandson of the sage *Paṇḍastya*. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names *Dasagrava*, *Dasavadana* &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R 12. 83 and Malli). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahma, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the god was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailāsa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the god gave him the name *Ravana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama and hence the expression -रामरवणयोर्द्वन्द्वं रामरवणयोर्वि] -Comp. -अरि N. of Rāma. -गंगा N. of a river in Lankā.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यं इत्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चावयो योद्धुमारब्ध च महीमतः Bk. 15. 78. 89. -2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [अश्वते व्यामोति, अश्व-इत् धातो- रुडागमश्च; cf. Up 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude. -धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोरशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.). -3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. -अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. -गत

a. 1. heaped, piled up. -2. summed up —चक्र the zodiac. —त्रय the rule of three. —नामन् n. a name given to a child taken from the Rāsi under which he is born. —भाग: a fraction. —अनुबंध: the addition of fractions —योग: the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकु 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत. -धृत a. Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्र [राश्ट्र-द्वन्] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects, Ms. 9. 254. —द्वि:—द्वि Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रि: f., -स्त्री A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिक: 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. [राष्ट्र मव: व] Belonging to a kingdom. —य: 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियद्वाल: Mk 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्रुतं राष्ट्रिय-सुखाद्यावद्वैगुलीयकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रिय).

रास् 1 A. (रास्ते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

राम: 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds but particularly the gopis or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana; उत्सृज्य रासे रत्नं गच्छन्ती Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिनिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मन कृतपरिहासं Gt. 2; also Gt. 1. -5 A chain. —Comp. —ई-चरी N. of Rādhā. —क्रीडा, —मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S D. 548.

रासेरस: रासेवास: 1 The Rāsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (भोग). -5 The sixth night after delivery (षष्ठीजागर) -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासन a. (नी f) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासम: An ass, a donkey.

रास्ना 1 N. of a plant. -2 Ved. A girdle.

राहित्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहु: [राह-उष्] 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhikā and hence often called *Samhikēya*, ग्रसते हि तमोपहं सुहृन्नु राहादमहर्षति तम: St. 16 57. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.] -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter —Comp. —उच्छिष्टं, —उत्सृष्टं = लघुन q. v. —गत a. darkened. —यसनं, —यासः, —दर्शनं, —पीडा, —संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —छत्रं green ginger. —भेदिन् m. N. of Vishnu. —सूतकं, 'the birth of Rahu', i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon), Y. 1. 146, cf. Ms. 1. 110.

रि I. 6 P. (रिगति, रिण) To go, move. -II. 5 P. (रिणीति) To hurt, -III. 9 U. (रिणाति) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त p. p. [रिक्-क्] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without. -3 Hollowed (as hands). -4 Indigent. -5 Divided, separated. -6 Worthless, useless. -7 Unloaded, see रिच्. —क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. —Comp. —अर्कः a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. —पाणि: —हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), अहमपि देवां भेजितुमरिक्तापाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्त्यं [रिच्-थक्] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unobstructed property; विभजेरन्नुतः पित्रोक्त्यै रिक्त्यमुण समं Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104, ननु नमः पित्र्यं रिक्त्यमर्हति S. 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. —Comp. —आद्, —याद्, —भाणिन्, —हर a. receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (—m.) an heir. —विभागः partition of property. —हारिन् m. 1.

an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3. the seed of the fig tree.

रिक्थियन् a. 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. —m An heir.

रिक्थन् m. Ved. A thief.

रिक्षा 1 A nit (लिखा). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिक्ख, रिग् (रिखाति, रिगति) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

रिक्खणं, रिगणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिखा 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिगि: f. Going, moving, creeping.

रिगितं Motion, surging (of waves).

रिच् I. 7 U. (रिणक्ति, रिक्ते, रिक्) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिणक्ति जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आवि-र्यते शक्तिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रि: V. 1. 8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोक-सुभग दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath (usually in p. p., see रिक्). -II. 1. 10 P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. —Caus. 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 A (रेजते) To fry, parch.

रिति: 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. ईग (ने) रिति:.

रिषम: 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिषु: [रिष्-उष् पुषो Un. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. —Comp. —वातिन्, —व्र, —जय, —निपातिन्, —सूदन a. killing or vanquishing foes. —भवनं, —स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house.

रिष a. Bad, vile. —द्व 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिष् 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

रिश् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To crackle, creak. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.). -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिम्बन् m. Ved. A thief.

रिक् 6 P. (रिक्ति) To hurt, kill.

रिक् The zodiac.

रिक्सा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिक् Yellow or pale brass.

रिक् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend.

-2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिक्श्म m. Ved. An enemy.

रिक् A foe.

रिक् (रयः) A kind of antelope.

रिक् 1, 4 P. (रेषति, रिष्यति, रिष्ट) 1 To injure, hurt, harm, तस्येहार्थे न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन यायात्सतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन् रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy; Bk 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

रिक् f. An injury, hurt, harm.

रिक् a. Injuring, destroying.

रिक्पयति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

रिक् p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. -3 1 Mischievous, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. -6 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

रिक् f. See रिक् above. -m. A sword.

रिक् a. Injurious, hurtful.

रिक् 1 P. (रेहि) 1 To hurt, kill; see रिक् -2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v.

रिक्श्म, रिक्श्म m. Ved. A thief.

रिक् 1, 4 A. (रियते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणति, रिण; caus. रेपयति) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रिक् p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रिक्सा 1 Censure, reproach, blame. -2 Shame, modesty.

रिक् The black-bone.

रिक् Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रिक् f. [रिक्-क्] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way; रिक्ति गिराममुन-वृष्टिकरी तदीयां Bv. 3. 19, सर्वेषां विहिता रिक्तिः Mha M. 2; उक्तरीत्याः अनयेव रिक्ता &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction; पदसंघटना रिक्तेः संस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्रां रसादीनां सा पुनः स्थाप्यतुर्बिधा ॥ वैदर्भी चाथ गोडी च पांचाली

लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal; (रिक्ती also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -Comp. -रुक्कं calx of brass.

रिक्कं Calx of brass. -का Brass. रिक् 1 U. (रिक्ति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

रुक् 1, 2 P. (रीति, रीति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar, to hum (as bees); to sound in general; कर्णे कलं किमपि रीति जने-विचित्रं H. 1. 81; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A (रक्ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रुक् 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

रुक् p. p. [रुक्-क्] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. -ते A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general, note (of birds), humming (of bees); पक्षि, हंस, कोकिल, अलि. -Comp -रुक्कः an augur. -रुक्कजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रुक् a. Liberal, bonntiful.

रुक्म a. [रुक्-मन् नि. कृत्] Bright, radiant. -कमः 1 A golden ornament, Si. 15. 78 -2 A thorn-apple. -कम 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -Comp. -रुक्मद a. wearing golden armlets -कारकः a goldsmith. -वृष्टक a. gilded, coated with gold. -रयः, -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रुक्मिन् a. 1 Wearing golden ornaments -2 Gilded. -m. N. of the eldest son of Bhīṣmaka and brother of Rukmini.

रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhīṣmaka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna].

रुक्म a. 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 = रुक्म q. v.

रुक्म p. p. [रुक्-क्] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased, sick; (see रुक्). -Comp. -रय a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुक् 1 A. (रोचते, रुचते, अरुचत्, अरोचिष्ठ, रोचिष्यते, रुचति) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent; रुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46, Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable

to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing; न सजो रुचिरे रमणीयः Ki. 9. 35; यदेव रोचते एस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुखं H. 2. 53, sometimes with gen. of person; दारिद्र्यान्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11. -Caus. (रोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in -4 To resolve. -Desid. (रुक्-रो-चिषते) To wish to like &c.

रुक्, रुक्ता f. [रुक्-क्त्वा वा टात्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; क्षणदासु यत्र च रुचकतां गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25; शिखरमणिरुक्ताः Ki. 5. 43; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.). चलयन्मृगं रुचकस्त-वालकात् R. 8. 53, Ku. 3. 65; S. 1. 16; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning -6 The note of the parrot or Mainā.

रुक्ता a. [रुक्-क्त्वा] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acrid. -कः 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -9 Alkali.

रुक्ता See रुक्.

रुचिः (च्चि) f. [रुक्-क्त्वा वा ङीप्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness; रुचिमिदुबले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णं रुचिमिही-पतिः Si. 16. 71; R. 5. 67; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light; as in रुचिर्भर्तु q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.); पदलं बहिर्बिहलपंकरुचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zeal, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure; स्वरुच्या ' at will or pleasure ' -7 Liking, taste; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकति Bv. 1. 125 ' liking or love ' ; न स क्षितीशो रुचये बभूव, भिक्षुरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30; नाटयं भिक्षुरुचिर्जनस्य बहुधा-त्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4; oft. in comp. in the sense of ' indulging in ', ' devoted or addicted to ' ; हिंसारुचे; Mā. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना). -Comp. -कर a. 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. -चामन् m. the sun. -भर्तु m. 1. the sun; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रुचित p. p. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.

मह 1 P. (गहति, कोह, अरुक्षन्, रोधति, रोन् रुह) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुहारागमवालः M. 1 1; केसरैरुधरुहैः Me. 21, छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तसः Bb 2 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise,

mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound), रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति वाक्पतं Pt. 3. 111 -5 To reach to, attain. -Caus. (रोप-ति ते, रोहयति ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; गुण-वत्तुतरोपिताश्रयः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. -Desid. (रो-मति) To wish to grow &c.
रुह, रुह a (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced up, as in मली-रुह पतरेकं &c.

रुहकं A hole, cave, chasm

रुहा The Dūrva grass

रुहन् m. A plant, tree.

रुह p. p. [रु-क] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced, विषयस्यार्थगुरुहस्तमः Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known, क्षतात्किल वायत इत्युद्यः शत्रय शब्दो भवनेषु रुहः R. 2. 53; (here रुह has a sense which is योगरूढ q. v.) -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense), द्युत्युत्तिरहितः शब्दं रुहा आखं-दलाद्यः; नाम रुहमपि च द्युदादि Si. 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -Comp. -ग्रथि a. having formed a knot, U. 2. 26. -यौवन a. one who has attained to youth. -सौ-हृद् a. firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship; V. 1. 10.

रुहिः f. [रु-क्ति] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Si. 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शाखाद् रुहिर्वैलीय-सी 'custom prevails over precept'. -7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptance of a word; सुखया-थैवापि तद्योगे रुहितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2; ससुदायशक्तिः रुहिः.

रुह 10 U. (रुहयति ते) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind -3 Ved To make dry.

रुह a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रुक्षस्वरं वाक्कति वायसोऽर्थः Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent (taste). -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Enlived, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70, Mu. 4. 5. -5

Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितान्तरुक्षामि-निवेशमीक R. 11. 43, संरेभरुक्षमिव सुद-रि ययदासीत् V. 3. 20; S. 7. 32, Pt. 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary, स्निग्धव्यामः कचिद्वारतो भीष-णाभोगरुक्षाः U. 2. 14. (रुक्षीकृ means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear'). -श्वः A tree. -Comp. -गंध, -गंधकः bdellium -एवः the Sākhota tree -वेणुं ind without the addition of any liquid, as in रुक्षपेणुं पिनिदि -क्षणं 1 Making dry or thin -2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रुक्षित a 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रुक्ष 10 U (रुषयति ते, रुषिते) 1 To form, fashion -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate, रथवेगं निरूप्य S. 1 -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. -4 To find out, seek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To settle, fix upon -7 To examine, investigate -8 To feign. -9 To appoint.

रूप [रूप-क भावे अचुवा] 1 Form, figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवतं वा पुमानित्येन भुजते Pt. 1. 143; so सुरूप, कुरूप -2 Form or the quality of colour one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisesikas; चक्षुर्मात्राद्व्यतिरिक्तमात्रं गुणो रूपं Tarka K., (it is of six kinds -शुक्ल, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful, form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीषु कथं वा रयादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26, विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20, रूपं जरा हति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image, a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, type pattern. -12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer -15 A drama, play, see रूपक. -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धनं; धर्मरूपः सखा &c.). -Comp. -अपिबोधः the perception of form or colour of

any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहि त a. caught in the act, caught red handed. -अरुः Cupid. -आजीवा a harlot, prostitute, courtesan. -अश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -इन्द्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -ग्रहः the eye -ज्ञ a perceiving forms, distinguishing visible objects. -तत्त्वं inherent property essence. -वर a. of the form of, disguised as. जुगोप मोरूपधरनिर्देवी R. 2. 3 -धारित a 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (-m.) an actor. -नाशनः an owl. -आगानुबंधः the addition of a fraction to a unit. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्तिः f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty; उदपादि चास्या रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

रूपक a. [रूप-पद] 1 Bodily, corporeal -2 Figurative (as words &c.). -कः A particular coin, a rupee. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). -2 Any manifestation or representation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions or dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes: there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक); दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्दर्शनापेक्षया रूपं S. D. 272. 3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English metaphor, in which the upameya is represented as being identical with the upamāna, तद्वचनभेदे य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10 (see ad. loc. for details). -7 A kind of weight (= three gunjas). -Comp. -तालः a particular time in music. -शब्दः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [रूप-लुट्] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् a. 1 Having form or colour. -2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. -ती A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् a [रूप-णि] 1 Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रुच्य a. [रूप-यत्] 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 Stamped impressed. -रु 1 Silver. -2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3 Wrought gold -Comp -अचलः N

of the mountain Kailāsa. —अव्ययः a master of the mind.

सुवृकः The castor-oil tree.

सुष् 1 P. (सुषति, सुषित) 1 To adorn, decorate. —2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). —II. 10 U. (सुषयति-ते) 1 To tremble. —2 To burst.

सुषणं 1 Decoration —2 Smearing, soiling

सुषित p. p. 1 Adorned —2 Smeared, covered, overpread. —3 Soiled. —4 Made rough or rugged. —5 Pounded. —6 Perfumed. —7 Inlaid.

रे ind. A vocative particle; रेरे शंकरगुहाधिवानिनो जानपदाः Mā. 3.

रेक् 1 A. (रेकते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. —2 A cow man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. —3 Emptying, loosening, l purging. —4 A fig.

रेकणस् n Gold.

रेकणस् n. Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख्-अच् लस्य रः] 1 A line, streak, मङ्गरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c. —2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line, न रेखामात्रस्य वि व्यतीतः R. 1. 17. —3 A row, range, line, series. —4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिद्विचित्रं S. 6. 13. —5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian as tronomers drawn from Lankā to Meru and passing through Ujjayini. —6 Fulness, satisfaction. —7 Deceit, fraud. —Comp. —अंतरं a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. —आकार a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. —गणितं geometry. —न्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. —2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक a. (चिका f.) [रेचयति, रिचि-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Emptying, purging. —2 Purgative, aperient. —3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. —कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath', and दुम्भक 'suspending breath'). —2 A syringe. —3 Nitre, salt-petre. —कं Purgative, cathartic.

रेचनं, ना [रिच्-लृट्] 1 Emptying. —2 Loosening, diminishing. —3 Emitting the breath. —4 Purging. —5 Evacuation.

रेचित a. Emptied, cleared. —तं Horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. (रेजते) 1 To shine. —2 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेज् m. N. of Agni.

रेट् 1 U. (रेटति-ते) 1 To speak —2 To ask, request.

रेणुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि

रेणुः S. 1. 32. —2 The pollen of flowers. —Comp. —रुणित a. soiled with dust. (-तः) an ass. —चारुः a bee. —सारः, —सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Janadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि. —2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [रि-अचुन लृट् च] 1 Semen virile, seed. —2 Ved A flow, current. —3 Progeny, offspring —4 Quicksilver. —5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.). —Comp. —याम. a father. —मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेत Semen virile. —Comp. —जं An offspring or child. —जा Sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेतयं Bell-metal.

रेत्रं [रि-त्र] 1 Semen, sperm. —2 Quicksilver. —3 Nectar. —4 Perfumed power.

रेत् 1 A. (रेपते) 1 To go, move. —2 To sound.

रेप a. 1 Contemptible, low, vile. —2 Cruel.

रेपस् a. 1 Low, vile. —2 Wicked, a wretch. —3 Miserly. —4 Cruel, savage. —n. 1 A spot, stain. —2 Fault, sin.

रेफ a. Low, vile, contemptible. —कः 1 A burr, grating sound. —2 The letter र. —3 Passion, affection.

रेफच् = रेफस्.

रेव् (वृ) 1 A. (रेवन्ते) 1 To go. —2 To jump, leap.

रेभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To low (as cows).

रेभ a. Ved. 1 Crackling. —2 Sounding loudly. —मः 1 A praiser. —2 A talker.

रेभणं The lowing of kine.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. —2 A thief. —3 A demon.

रेर् 1 A. (रेर्ते) 1 To go, move. —2 To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. —2 A bamboo-cane. —3 A whirl-wind. —टं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The cotton tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. —2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2 16. —3 A cow. —Comp. —भवः the planet Saturn. —रमणः N. of Balarāma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadā; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतस्तले चेतः समुत्कण्ठते K. P. 1, R. 6. 43, Me 19. —2 The indigo plant. —3 N. of Rati.

रेष् 1 A. (रेषते, रेषित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. —2 To neigh.

रेषणं, रेष्वा Roaring, neighing.

रे 1 P. (रयति) 1 To sound. —2 To bark at.

रे m. (Nom. रा, रायो, राय.) 1 Wealth, property, riches. —2 Gold. —3 A sound.

रेवत a. (ती f.) Rich, wealthy. —तः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Saturn. —3 N. of a mountain.

रेवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā, (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रेकं 1 A hole. —2 A boat, ship. —3 Moving, shaking. —कः 1 Brightness. —2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रेतिक, रैत्य a. Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [रुज्-वच्] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयन्ति कामपथयुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. —Comp.

—अंतकः, —हन् m. a physician. —आयतनं the body. —आर्तः, —अश्वित, —ग्रस्त, —भाज् a. afflicted with disease, sick. —उपशानः cure or alleviation of disease. —घ्न a. curative, medicinal. —हं 1. a medicine. —2. the science of medicine. —भूः f. the body. —राजः consumption. —लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. —ज्ञातकः a physician. —ज्ञातिः f. alleviation or cure of a disease. —शिल red arsenic. —अहः fever. —हं a drug. —हन् m. a physician. —हर a. curative. (-रं) a medicine. —हारिन् a. curative. (-m.) a physician.

रोगितः a. 1 Diseased. —2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् a. Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य a. Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच a. Illuminating, enlightening.

रोचक a. [रुच्-ण्वल्] 1 Brightening, enlightening. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Exciting appetite. —कं 1 Hunger. —2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. —3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. —4 The plantain.

रोचन. *a* (ना ० नी *f*.) [रुच-ल्युट्] 1 Unlightening, illuminating, irradiating. -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. -नः 1 A stomachic -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants;—गड, आरगड, दाडिम, कंज, अंजोड, &c. -नं 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bough, sky, ornament.

रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, ornament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (= रोचिना q. v.), R. 6 65, 17. 24; St. 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Sālmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान *a*. 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु *a*. [रुच-ष्णुच्] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् *n*. Light, splendour, brightness, flame; St. 1. 5.

रोद्ध 1 P. (रोद्धति) To despise.

रोढ *a*. Satisfied. —ङ्: Crushing, grinding.

रोदनं [रुद-ल्युट्] 1 Weeping; see रुदन. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदस *n*. [रुद-अहच्] (in dual), रोदसी *f*. Heaven and earth; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थानितरोदसीकंदरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदावेष्टु यमाहुरेकयुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; St. 18. 15.

रोधः [रुध-वच्] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; St. 10. 19. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; आपादति प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरुद्धे S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15, Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege, प्रतिरोधमसादित सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक *a*. Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [रुध-ल्युट् रुध-वा] The planet Mercury. —नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n*. [रुध-अहच्] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधःपदन-कलषा गृह्णीतव प्रसादं V. 1. 8, R. 5. 42, Me. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -Comp. —वक्त्रा, —वती 1. a river. -2. a rapid river. —वयः a rapid river.

रोधिन् *a*. Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोध्नः A kind of tree (= रोध्र q. v.). —घ्नः, —घ्न Sin. —घ्न Offence, injury.

रोधः [रुध-णिच् रुध-वच्, कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow, St. 19 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोधकः A planter.

रोधणं [रुध-णिच् रुध-वच् रुध-त्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application (said of sores).

रोधित *p*. 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Enraptured, devolved on, see रुध caus.

रोधः A hole, cavity. —नं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). —नं 1 A kind of salt (पाण्डुलवण). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. —एतन् the city of Rome. —सिद्धातः one of the five chief Siddhantas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् *n*. [रुमन्ति Up. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals, especially, short hair, bristles or down, Ms. 4. 144, 8 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp.

—अंकः a mark of hair, बिभ्रती श्वेत-रोमाकं R. 1. 33. —अंचः a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयविभ्यो रोमाचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. —अंचित *a*. with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. —अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. —आली, —आवलिः, —ली *f*. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel), शिखर धूमस्वेयं परिणमति रोपावलिषुः K. P. 10, रोमराजि also. —उद्भ्रमः, —उद्भेदः election of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation, Ku. 7. 77. —कूपः, —पं गर्तः a pore of the skin. केसर, —केसर, —कुच्छं a whisk, *chowrie*. —कुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill; Ch. P. 34. —मूमिः *f* 'the place of the hair', *s. e.* the skin. —रंघ्रं a pore of the skin.

—राजिः, —जी, —लता *f*. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्वी नवरो (लो) मराजिः Ku. 1. 38, St. 9. 22. —राहिन् *a*. cutting-off hair. —विकारः, —विक्रिया, —विभ्रवः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9 46, Ku. 5. 10. —विधेयः a louse. —हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. —हर्षण *a* causing thrill horripilation, thrilling, awe inspiring, एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरो-

(लो) महर्षणानि दीवीरण्यानि U. 2; संवीद्विमममौषधुतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (—णः) N. of Suta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. (—जं) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमथः [रोमं मथनाति संधू-अण् पुषो० गलोषः T; v.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud

उदीर्णश्च वा अवनीर्णश्च वा मथो रोमथः Mbh. : उदीर्णश्च उदीर्णश्च मथुमुलं रोमथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 (Hence) frequent repetition.

रोमश *a*. [रोमाणि संत्यस्य श] Hairy shaggy, woolly —शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation, लुठारु रराको सुवि-रोरुदावान् Dh. 3 32.

रोलव. A deer तस्या रोलवावली केश-जाल Dk. , Bv. 1. 18.

रोषः [रुध-वच्] Anger, wrath, rage, रोषोपि निर्मलधिया रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. —आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissent.

रोषण *a* (नी *f*.) [रुध-वच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. —णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a*. Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a*. [रुह-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on, as in अवरोहः 'a rider.' —हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth development (fig.). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहण. [रुह-ल्युट्] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. —ण 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen virile. -Comp. —द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहत *a* tree in general. —ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a*. Born under the asterism Rohini. —णः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of several plants:—वट, रोहितक, वृद्धण.

रोहिणिः = रोहिणी q. v.

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red face. -2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general, St. 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उप-रागाते शशिनः ससुपगता रोहिणी रोमं S. 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. —अहनी the eighth day in the month of Bhādrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohini). —पतिः, —पि-यवल्लभः, the moon. —रमणः 1. a bull.

-2. the moon. —शकटः the constellation Robins figured by a cart ; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनन्दनश्चेद्विनान्ति रुचिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.). —सुतः, भवः Mercury.

रोहिन् *m.* 1 The sun. -2 A kind of fish. —*f.* Ved. 1 A red, mare. -2 A doe

रोहित *m.* (रोहिता or रोहिता *f.*) Red, red-coloured. —*n.* 1 Red colour. -2 A fox. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A red horse. -5 N. of Harischan dra's son. -6 A kind of fish. —*n.* 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -3 A straight rain-bow. —Comp. —अश्वः fire.

रोहिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Rising, growing. -2 Long, tall. —*m.* N. of several trees. —रोहितक, वट, अश्वत्थ.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of deer.

रोहिम *a.* (रूमी *f.*) Golden.

रोहिमणयः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmin.

रोहिः 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. -2 Roughness, harshness, cruel-

ty, प्रतिषेधरौक्ष्यं R. 5 58, निदिशं 14. 58.

रोचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Yellowish. —क The tartar of the teeth.

रोच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood. -2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रोद्र (द्रु) 1 P. (रोद्र-व-ति) To de spise.

रोद्र *a.* (द्रु-द्रु *f.*) [रुद्र अण] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. -2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild -3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). -4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. —द्रुः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. -2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. -3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness, see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -4 N. of Yama. -5 Winter. —द्रु 1 Wrath, rage. -2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. -3 Heat, warmth; solar heat. —Comp. —कर्मन् *a.* doing dreadful acts. (-*n*) a terrible magic rite. —दर्शन *a.* frightful-looking, terrific.

रोधिर *a.* (रो *f.*) [रुधिर-अण] 1 Bloody. -2 Caused by blood.

रोप्य *a.* Made of silver, silver, like silver —उप Silver.

रोमं A kind of salt.

रोमक *a.* Roman. —कं A kind of salt.

रोरव *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Made of the hide of *Ruru*. R. 31 -2 Dreadful, terrible. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. —रुः 1 A savago. -2 N. of one of the bells ; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिण *a.* (जी *f.*) Born under the Nakshatra Rohini. —णः 1 The sandal tree. -2 The fig tree -3 N. of Agni.

रोहिण्यः 1 A calf. -2 N. of Bala-rāma. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Saturn. —रुं An emerald.

रोहिष *m.* A kind of deer.

रोहिषः See रोहिष. —रुं A kind of grass. —की 1 A doe of the Rohisha kind. -2 A creeper. -3 A kind of *Dhruva* grass

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A short syllable (in prosody). -3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लक्यति-ने) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. -2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. —च The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel ; cf. लखट.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. -2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष I. 1 A. (लक्ष्णे, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. —II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ने, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शुन्यद्वय इव लक्ष्यते V. 2 ; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. -2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate ; सर्वभूतप्रवृत्तिर्हि बीज-लक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. -3 To define ;

हृदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. -4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense, यथा गगाशब्दः स्रो-तसि मवाय इति तद लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तदेऽपि सवायः स्वात्तत्पयोजनं लक्षयत् K. P. 2. , अत्र गोशब्दो वाहीकार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. -5 To aim at. -6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्ष [लक्ष-अ] 1 One hundred thousand (*m* also in this sense), इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्रीं लक्षमीदृते Subhāsh. ; त्रयो लक्षास्तु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. -2 A mark, butt, aim, target ; प्रत्यक्षचंद्रा-काक्षे लक्षे चंद्रवा Mu 1. -3 A sign, token, mark. -4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise ; लक्षमुतः स्थितोस्मि Dk. 'feigning sleep'. Comp. —अ-धीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs.

लक्षक *a.* [लक्ष-कृ] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. —कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षण [लक्ष्यते-जेन लक्ष-करणे लृट्] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark ; बहु-

दुकूलं कलहसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67 , अनारि-भो हि कार्याणं प्रथमं दुष्टिलक्षणं Subhāsh. , उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्य लक्षण-मेतयोः II. 4 15. अस्वाक्षिणो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47 , गभलक्षण S. 5 , पुष्पलक्षण 'the sign or organ of virility'. -2 A symptom (of a disease). -3 An attribute, a quality. -4 A definition, accurate, description ; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्. -5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32), द्वात्रिंशलक्षणोपेतः ; लक्षणसंपन्नानां गवामथः सरनौ K. 64 -6 Any mark or features of the body (indicative of good or bad luck) ; क तद्विषयं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73 , क्लेशावहा भर्तुर लक्षणाहं R. 14. 5. -7 A name, designation, appellation (oft at the end of Comp.) ; चिद्विशालक्षणां राजधानी Me. 24. -8 Excellence, merit, good quality ; as in आहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. :—गुणैः प्रतीते तु कृतलक्षणा-हितलक्षणी). -9 An aim, a scope, an

धान्यस्य प्राग्विक्यो विद्युयते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home ; विदितेति हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगति गिरः Si 9 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately ; अनवृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one), तत्र दिनानि कतिचिदुपनिवृत्ति Pt. 4. 'I shall be detained there for some days'. -II. 10 U. (लगयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगित *a* 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न *p. p.* 1 Adhered or clung to stuck, held fast ; लतविद्ये एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious, (see लग्). -ग्रहः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. -ग्रह 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः, -दिनः, -दिवसः -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -सुहृन्, -बेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -ग्रह *a.* tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -युजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -युद्धिः *f.* auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लग्निका Incorrect form of लग्निका q. v.

लग्न *a.* Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लग्नदः, लग्नरः, लग्नलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लग्नम् *m.*, लग्नः Wind.

लग्न *a.* (उ or वी *f.*) 1 Light, not heavy ; तुणादपि लग्नमूलस्तादृषि

च याचकः Subhāsh. ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लग्नः पुनरुक्तः गौरवाय Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also), R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive ; Pt. 1 253 ; Si. 9 33, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise, लघुसंदर्शपदा सरस्वती R. 8 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant ; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible ; Si. 9 23 ; Pt. 1. 106 -6 Weak, feeble -7 W etched, frivolous. -8 Active, light, nimble, agile ; S. 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid ; किञ्चित् पश्चाद् ब्रज लघु गतिः Me. 16, R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult ; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food) -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable ; R. 11. 12. 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful -16 Pure, clean -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger, Mv. 6. 53 -m N of the Nakshatras -Hasta, Pushya, and Ashvini. -n. 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agal'ochum, or a particular variety of it. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously ; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight' ; S. 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly ; लघु लघ्विभार S. 4 'risen early'. -Comp. -आश्लिख, आहार *a* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः *f* a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -सह-स्थान *n* working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय *a.* light-bodied. (-यः) a goat. -क्रम *a.* having a quick step, going quickly. -खड्गिका a small bedstead. -गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चित्त, -मनस, -हृदय *a.* 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, meanhearted. -2 frivolous. -3. fickle, unsteady. चिम्बिटर colocyth -जंगलः a kind of quail (लावक). -जगता a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् *a.* melting easily. -नामन् *m.* agallochum. -पत्रिका the Rochana plant. -पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant (Mar. मोरेल). -पाक, -पाकिन् *a.* easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न *a.* 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. -वृक्ष, वृक्ष *f.* a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूल the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लघं a kind of fragrant root (वीरमूल). -राशि *a* composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). -वासन् *a.* wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम *a.* having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति *a.* 1. ill-behaved, low, vile -2. light, frivolous. -3. mismanaged,

ill-done -वेद्यिन् *a* making a clever hit. -हस्त *a.* 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert ; R. 5. 63. -2 active, agile (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लग्नयति Den 1 To make light, lighten (lit.) ; नितान्तदुर्वी लघयिष्यता धुरं R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate ; रक्षति लघयेरदारवा वा तदायाभिणी कथा V. 3. 10 ; R. 11. 62. -3 (*a*) To make light of, slight, despise ; Ki 2 18 (*b*) To make inferior or insignificant, Ki. 5. 4 ; 13. 38

लघिमन् *m.* [लघोर्भावः इमन् चिद्धि] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness, spirit ; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा प्रश्नकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v

लघिष्ठ *a.* Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl of लघु q. v.)

लघीयस् *a.* Lighter, lower, very light &c. (compar. of लघु q. v.)

लघुता, -स्व 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (*a*) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity ; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां यति स्वयं प्रख्यापितुं योः (*b*) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect, Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness

लघुक 8 U. To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघुकृत *p. p.* 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage ; Si. 12. 24.

लङ्गा A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लङ्का [लङ्-अङ्-मुञ्च] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvana and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it ; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः. -पतिः 'lord of Lankā', *s. e* Rāvana or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -द्वहिन् *m.* an epithet of Hanumat.

लंघनी The bit of a bridle.

लंघ 1 P. (लंघति) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.

लंगः 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, paramour.

लंगकः A lover, paramour

लंगलं A plough.

लंगुलं The tail of an animal, cf. लांगल.

लङ्घ 1 U. (लङ्घति-ते, लङ्घतः; desid. लङ्घिष्यति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend, अन्ये चालं विपुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress; लङ्घते स्म सुनिरेष विमानि N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food -5 To dry, dry up (Paras.) -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पल्लवान् हरिणो लङ्घितुमागच्छति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लङ्घयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागरः द्वयोर्द्वेष्टेन क्रमैर्गणेन लङ्घितः Mb.; Ms 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse (as distance), R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend, R. 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey, R. 9 9; Y. 2. 187 -5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard, हस्तं द्वयं सुतिमलिनो यथा यथा लङ्घयति खलः सुजनं। वृषणमिव तं कुर्वते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छाये ॥ Vās. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; भार्यं न लङ्घयति कोपि विधिप्रणीतं Subhāsh. M. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; एषा खलु केसरिणी एव लङ्घयति S. 7, नास्ति खलु विघ्नलङ्घनीयं V. 4, R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse, (यशः) जगत्प्रकाशं तदंशेषमिज्यया भवद्वलं लङ्घयितुं मनोयतः R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

लङ्घक a. Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लङ्घनं [लङ्घ-स्युट्] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; द्युयमेव पथि शीघ्रलङ्घनाः Ghaṭ. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also); नभोलङ्घनं R. 16. 33, जनोयसुद्धैः पदलङ्घनैरेतुकः Ku. 5. 64. 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position.' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing; as in दुर्गलङ्घनं. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping, violating, transgression, अज्ञालङ्घनं, नियमलङ्घनं &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting, प्रणिपातलङ्घनं प्रमादुक्तानां V. 3; M. 3. 22. -7 An offence, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury; as in आवपलङ्घनं q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence; Si. 12. 25

(where it means 'leaping' also).

-10 One of the paces of a horse

लङ्घनीय, लङ्घ्य a. 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken. अस्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिर्लङ्घनीयाः S. 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disregarded. -5 To be fasted; see लङ्घ्.

लङ्घित p. p. [लङ्घ-क्] 1 Lept over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted, लङ्घित एष भूयोऽपि शकुन्तलाव्याधिना S. 6.

लङ्घ् 1 P. (लङ्घति) To mark, see, cf. लङ्घ्.

लङ्घ् 1. 6 A (लङ्घते) To be ashamed. -II. 1 P. (लङ्घति) To blame &c, see लङ्घ् I. -III. 10 P. (लङ्घयति) 1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal; (according to some लङ्घयति also in this sense).

लङ्घ् 6 A. (लङ्घते, लङ्घित) To be ashamed, to blush; cf. लङ्घ्.

लङ्घका The wild cotton-tree.

लङ्घरी A white sensitive plant.

लङ्घा [लङ्घ भावे अ] 1 Shame, कामातुराणां न भयं न लङ्घा Subhāsh., विहाय लङ्घां R. 2. 40, Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty, शृंगारलङ्घां निरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7, R. 7. 25; लङ्घे त्वं मज्जं सिद्धौ Subhāsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. -अन्वित a. modest, bashful. -आवह, -कर a. (रा or री f.) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious, Pt. 5. 10. -शील a. bashful, modest. -रहित, -शून्य, -हीन a. shameless, impudent, immodest.

लङ्घाला a. Modest, bashful. -m f. N. of the sensitive plant (also लङ्घिरी.)

लङ्घावल् a. 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarrassed, perplexed.

लङ्घित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लङ्घा = लङ्घा.

लङ्घा A present, bribe.

लङ्घा 1. 1 P. (लङ्घति) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लङ्घयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लङ्घा [लङ्घ-अच्] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band; cf. कङ्गा -3 A tail.

लङ्घा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmi. -4 Sleep.

लङ्घिका A prostitute harlot.

लङ्घ 1 P. (लङ्घति) 1 To be a child. -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लङ्घ A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लङ्घः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. -पर्ण large cinnamon.

लङ्घकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लङ्घ a. (Connected with the Prākṛita लङ्घ which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely; अतिक्रान्तः कालो लङ्घलङ्घनाभोगलङ्घः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators read लङ्घ by लङ्घण्य); तस्याः पाद-नखश्रेणिः शोभते लङ्घमुखः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhana has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean 'young pretty woman', 'a handsome woman', e. g. किंवा वर्णनया समस्तलङ्घालंकारतमेवयति 8. 86; अनर्घ्यलावण्यनिधानमुमिने कस्य लोभ लङ्घा तनोनि 9 68, केशवंधविभव-लङ्घानां पिंडतानिब जगाम तमिन् 11. 18.

लङ्घः A rogue, rascal; see लङ्घक.

लङ्घः 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy. -3 N. of a Rāga in music. -4 N. of a caste. -द्र 1 A kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लङ्घ् I. 1 P. (लङ्घति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लङ्घति, लङ्घयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लङ्घयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

लङ्घह a. Beautiful, handsome (a Prākṛita word); see लङ्घ.

लङ्घ = लङ्घ q. v.

लङ्घुः, लङ्घुकः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लङ्घ 1 P. 10 U. (लङ्घति, लङ्घयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लङ्घं Excrement, ordure.

लङ्घः London (a modern formation, probably from French Londres).

लङ्घा [लङ्घ-अच्] 1 A creeper, creeping plant, लङ्घाभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; लङ्घेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7; (often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning 'arm', 'eyebrow', 'lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thin-

नक्षत्र, भुजलता, वाहुलता, भुलता, नियु-
जता; 80 खट्वा, अलक, &c. cf. Ku. 2
64; Me. 47, S. 3 15 R. 9 46. -2
A branch. -3 The creeper called
Prayagnu. -4 The *Madhavi* creeper.
5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls.
-8 A slender woman. -9 A woman
in general. -10 The *Gurvi* grass.
Comp -अंगुलि: f. a branch serving
as a finger --अनं a flower. --अवुजं a
kind of cucumber. --अर्क: a green
onion. --अलक: an elephant. --आनन: a
particular position of the hands
in dancing. --उद्वन: the upward
winding or climbing of a creeper.
--कर: a particular position of
the hands in dancing. --क-
रुतिका, -करुती musk-creeper. --युह:
-ह a bower surrounded with creep-
ers, an arbour; Ku. 3. 41. --जिह्व,
--रसत: a snake. --तर: 1. the Sita
tree. -2. the Tala tree. -3. the orange
tree. --एनस: the water-melon. --पर्ण:
N. of Vishnu. --प्रतन: the tendril of
a creeper; R. 2. 8. --भवनं an arbour,
a bower. --मणि: coral. --मंडप: a
bower, an arbour. --मृग: a monkey.
--यष्टि: f. Bengal madder. --यावकं a
shoot, sprout. --वलय: a an arbour.
--वृक्ष: the cocoa-nut tree. --वेष्ट: a
kind of coitus or mode of sexual
enjoyment. --वेष्टनं, वेष्टिकं a kind of
embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A
string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3
To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं
किमपि श्रुतिमूले Glt. 1. -4 To wail,
lament. --Caus. (लपयति) To cause
to talk &c. --WITH उद् to call out
loudly to.

लपनं [लप-कर्मणि लृट्] 1 Talking,
speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपितं p. p. Spoken said, uttered
&c. --ले Speech, voice.

लपितिका A kind of napa &c.

लपः Ven A q. u.

लभ 1 A. (लभते, लभन्ते) 1 To get, obtain,
acquire, लभत निन्दतुं लभति
यततः पीडयत् Bh. 9. 5. चिरम् न-
याद्यमलं विदग्धः St. 1 11 -2 To
have, possess, be in possession of.
-3 To take, receive. -4 To catch,
take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3.
-5 To find, meet with; यस्मिन्नेह नते
पथि. -6 To recover, regain. -7 To
know, learn, perceive, understand;
भ्रमणं...मनादेव लभते Bhāṣā P. 6;
सत्यतलभमानः Kull. on Me. 8. 109. -8

To be able or be permitted (to do a
thing) (with inf.), लभते लभ्य
ते, लभन्ते लभ्यन्ते लोके वेद्याधरे.
(The senses of लभ् are modified ac-
cording to the noun with which it
is used, i. e. गर्भे लभ् to conceive
become pregnant, पदं or आश्रयं लभ्
to gain a footing take hold on, see
under पद, अंतरं लभ् to get a footing,
enter into, लभन्ते चेतसि मोक्षेण R.
6. 66 'was not impressed on the
mind'; चेतनं, संज्ञां, लभ् to regain
one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be
born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वाश्रयं लभ् to enjoy
ease, be at ease, दर्शनं लभ् to get an
audience of &c.) --Caus. (लपयति)
1 To cause to get or receive, cause
to take; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, con-
fer or bestow upon, मोक्षं शरणं माण-
वकं लभ्य V. 3 -3 To cause to suffer.
-4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out,
discover. --Desid. (लिप्त्) To wish
to get, long for; अलभ्यं च व लिप्तेन
H. 2. 8.

लभ्य p. p. [लभ्-कर्मणि क] 1 Got,
obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, re-
ceived. -3 Perceived, apprehended.
-4 Obtained (as by division &c.),
see लभ्. --या A woman whose hus-
band or lover is faithless (perhaps
for विलम्बा). --अं That which is
secured or got; लभ्यं रक्षेद्वक्ष्यात् H.
2. 8, R. 19. 3 --Comp. अंतर a. 1.
one who has found an opportunity.
-2. one who has got access or
admission, R. 16. 7. --अवकाश, -अव-
सर a. 1. one who has found an
opportunity. -2. (anything) that has
gained a scope (for work). लभ्यावका-
शं मे प्रापेत् S. 1. -3 one who has
obtained leisure, being at leisure; so
लभ्यक्षण. --आस्पद a. one who has
gained a footing or secured a posi-
tion, M. 1. 17. --उद्य a. 1. born,
produced, sprung; लभ्योदया चांद्रम-
सीव लेखः Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has
got prosperity or elevation, ज स्वसो
अशोदयः 'he owes his rise or eleva-
tion to you'. --का a. one who has
got his desired goal. --कीर्तिः the
glory, glory known, famous, cele-
brated. --जनः a. one who
has come to his senses, returned to
consciousness. --जनन a. born, pro-
duced --नमन, -शब्द a. renowned,
celebrated. --नशः the loss of what
has been acquired, लभ्याशो यथा
सुरतुः -नशवन् 1. securing or keep-
ing safe what has been acquired. -2
bestowing on a worthy recipient;
Kull. on Me. 7. 56 --लक्ष, -क्ष a. 1.
one who has hit the mark. -2. skilled
in the use of missiles --वर्ण a.
1. learned, wise; चित्रं स्वदीये विषये
सर्वतात् सर्वसि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः
Rāj. P. -2. famous, renowned,

celebrated, Mk. 4. 26. भाज् a.
respecting the learned. लब्धवर्णमपि
लब्धवर्णमास्तु ते विद्वान् सुमेय मलमण R.
11 2. --विद्य a. learned, educated,
wise. --विद्वि a. one who has attained
perfection or his desired object.

लभिः f. [लभ्-कर्मणि] 1 Acquisition,
gaining, acquirement. -2 Profit, gain.
-3 (In anth.) The quotient.

लब्धिम a. Obtained, acquired, re-
ceived.

लभनं [लभ्-लृट्] 1 The act of get-
ting, obtaining &c. -2 A lot of once
ing.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One
who solicits, a solicitor. --त A rope
for tying a horse (-m also).

लभ्य a. [लभ्-कर्मणि लृट्] 1 Capable
of being acquired or obtained,
attainable, obtainable to be reached,
प्राप्त्यर्थे कले मोहादुक्वाद्दरिद्रं वासनः
R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be
found, Ku. 1. 10. -3 Fit, suitable,
proper. -4 Intelligible -5 To be
furnished or provided with

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous,
hankering after; दृष्टिभक्तलपट इव Rān.
2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute,
addicted to licentious pleasures. --तः
A libertine, prodigal, rake. (लपक
in the same sense).

लेफः A leap, jump, spring.

लेपनं Leaping, jumping.

लेव् 1 A. (लेवते, लेवन्ते) 1 To hang
down, hang from, dangle, लवयो ह्यत्र
लेवते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick
to, hold on to, rest on, ललेचिरे मज्जसि-
लताः शिवा इव St. 7. 25, प्रस्थानं ते
कथमसि सखे लवनातरय भावि Me. 41
(where लं means 'hanging down
towards' or 'resting upon' the back
or hips). -3 To go down, sink,
decline or hang down (as the sun),
fall down, लेवते दिवाकरे, St. 9. 20;
Ki. 9. 1. इत्युक्तं लवितकञ्चलपुच्छ-
उपमि लं St. 1. 13 (= गलित) -4
To delay, postpone. -5 To delay,
tarry. -6 To remain -7 To hang down.
-2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To
stretch out, extend (as the hand);
करेण वातायनलवितेन R. 1. 21; को लवये-
दाहरणाव हस्तं 6. 75. -4 To cause to be
attached, join -5 To depress. --WITH
उद् to stand up, stand erect, पादेनैकेन
गणे द्वितीयेन च ध्रुवले । तिष्ठान्मुह्यन्तिस्त-
वद्यावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लेव a. [लेव्-अच्] 1 Hanging down,
hanging from, pendent, dangling;
पादयोर्मस्तापितलवहारः R. 6. 60, 84,
Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached
to -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5

Long, tall. —1 A perpendicular. —2 Co latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. —3 A bribe. —Comp. —वर *a.* big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly (*r.*) 1 N. of Ganeri. —2 a glutton. —ओष्ठः (लं से-ने) 3 a camel. —कर्मः 1. an ant. —2 a goat. —3 an elephant. —4 a falcon —5 a demon in Ilkshana. —गुणः, —उग्र, —रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. —जठर *a.* pot-bellied, portly. —एवोर *a.* woman with large pendent breasts. —स्निग्ध *a.* having fat or protuberant buttocks. लङ्कः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). —2 The complement of latitude, co latitude (in astr.)

लङ्कः [लङ् लु लृ वा] 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 The phlegmatic humour. —नं 1 Having down, depending, descending &c. —2 Fringe. —3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon) —4 A sort of long necklace. —5 A mode of fighting

लङ्क 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 Of Lakshmi.

लङ्किका The soft palate or uvula. लङ्कित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. —2 Suspended. —3 Sunk, gone down. —4 Resting on, attached to (see लङ्).

लङ्कुषा A necklace of seven strugs. लङ्मः 1 Attainment, acquirement. —2 Meeting with —3 Recovery. —4 Gain.

लङ्मनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. —2 Recovery.

लङ्मित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. —2 Given. —3 Improved. —4 Employed, applied. —5 Cherished. —6 Spoken to, addressed.

लङ् 1 A. (लङ्ते) To go, move.

लङ्गः [ली-अङ्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. —2 Lurking, hiding. —3 Fusion, melting, solution. —4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction, universal destruction (प्रलय), लङ्ग या ' to be dissolved or destroyed '. —5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यते शिवस्वरूपं लङ्गयादात्मानमभ्यासता Māl. 5. 2, 7; दयानलयेन Gat. 4. —6 Time in music (of three kinds : द्रुत, मध्य, and विलम्बित), किमलङ्गैः सलङ्गैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9 35; पाद्व्यासो लङ्गमनुगतः M. 2. 9. —7 A pause in music. —8 Rest, repose. —9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलङ्ग Si. 4. 57 ' having no fixed abode, wandering '. —10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. —11 An embrace. —12 The supreme being. —13 The union of song, dance, and

instrumental music. —Comp. —अङ्कः the sun at the destruction of the universe —आरङ्गः —आलङ्गः an actor, a dancer. —कालः the time of destruction (of the world). —गत *a.* dissolved, melted away —युक्ती an actress, a female dancer.

लङ्गनं [ली-लुङ्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. —2 Rest, repose. —3 A place of rest, house

लङ्गु 1 P. (लङ्गित) To go, move

लङ्गु 1 U. (ललिते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic, पनस-कलानीव वानरा लङ्गति Mk 8 8 गज-कलभा इव बंधुला लङ्गामः 4. 28; लङ्गु-जगद्वोरकोटराणा Māl. 5 15 —II. 10 U. or Caus. (ललिते-ने, ललिते) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle, लालने बहवो द्रोणास्ताडने बहवो युगाः । तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् II Subbāsh, Ku. 5. 15. —2 To desire —III. 10 U. (ललिते) 1 To fondle, Mk. 4. 28. —2 To loll the tongue. —3 To desire.

लङ्ग *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. —2 Lolling. —3 Wishing, desirous. —Comp. —जिह्व = ललजिह्व q. v.

लङ्ग *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. —2 Shaking, flashing, moving about, Māl. 5 5. —3 Lolling. —Comp. —जिह्व *a.* (ललजिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. —2. savage, fierce. (—हः) 1. a dog. —2. a camel.

लङ्गनं [लङ्-लुङ्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. —2 Lolling the tongue —नः 1 A child. —2 The Sāla and Piyāla trees.

लङ्गना 1 A woman (in general); शठ नाकलोकलङ्गनाभिरविरतरं रिरंससे Si. 15. 88. —2 A wanton woman. —3 The tongue. —Comp. —मिथः the Kadamba tree.

लङ्गनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

लङ्गंतिका 1 A long necklace. —2 A lizard or chameleon.

लङ्गाकः The penis.

लङ्गाटं [लङ्-अङ् इत्य लः, ललमटति अङ्-अण् वा Tv.] The forehead; लिखितमपि लङ्गाटे प्रोच्छिस्तं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. —Comp. —अङ्गः an epithet of Siva. —तट the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. —पट्टः, —रङ्गिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. —2. a tiara, fillet —रेखा 1 a line on the forehead. —2. a wrinkled brow. —3. a coloured sectarian mark on the forehead. —लेखा the line on the forehead.

लङ्गाटकं 1 The forehead. —2 A beautiful forehead.

लङ्गाटप *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the forehead; लङ्गाटपस्तपति अपनः

Māl. 1, U. 6 ' the sun is shining right overhead, लङ्गाटपममससिः R. 13. 41. —2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिलङ्गाटपनिधुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. —प. The sun

लङ्गाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead —2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead. लङ्गाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 35, नरनलङ्गाटिका K. 139, तेन रसेन लङ्गाटिकामकल्पयन् 157.

लङ्गाटल *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead

लङ्गाम *a.* (नी f.) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. —म 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general, (*m.* also in this sense); अङ्गं तु तामाश्रमलङ्गामधूना अकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2, Si 4 28. —2 Anything the best of its kind. —3 A mark on the forehead. —4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. —5 A banner, flag. —6 A row, series, line —7 A tail. —8 A mane. —9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. —10 A horn. —मः A horse.

लङ्गामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

लङ्गामन *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. —2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind, कन्यालङ्गाम कनवीरमजस्य लिप्सोः R. 5. 64 ' the best or ornament of girls '. —3 A banner, flag. —4 A sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. —5 A tail, see लङ्गाम.

ललित *a.* [लङ्-क] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. —2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous —3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful, ललितललितैर्योस्तेनाप्राचैरङ्गुलिमिविभ्रमैः (अङ्गकैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितं विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 89; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me 32, 64. —4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine, प्रियशिष्या ललिते कलाविद्ये R 8 6; सद्गतिव ललितानिपश्य शिक्षा M. 4 9, V. 2 18. —5 Desired. —6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. —7 Tremulous, trembling. —तः N. of a musical scale. —तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. —2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman, सुकुमारनयानां निर्यासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; Si. 9. 79, Ki. 10 52. —3 Beauty, grace, charm. —4 Any natural or artless act. —5 Simplicity, innocence. —Comp —आभिनय *a.* consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. —अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning, V. 2. 14. —पद् *a.* 1. elegantly composed; S. 3. —2. consisting of amorous

words. ०बंधनं an amorous composition. —प्रहारः a soft or gentle bow. —ललित a. excessively beautiful, U 1. 20. —ललित a. unnerved yet charming, Mā. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general) —2 A wanton woman. —3 Musk. —4 A form of Durgā. —5 N. of various metres. —Comp. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvina. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

लवः [ल-अ] 1 Plucking, mowing. —2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). —3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. —4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense, जललवसुचः Me. 21, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् सुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57. 16. 66; अश्व 15. 97; अमृत K. 5. 44; लक्ष्मणलव-कृति दास इव Git. 11, so तुण, अपराध, ज्ञान, सुख, धन &c. &c. —5 Wool, hair. —6 Sport. —7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). —8 The numerator of a fraction. —9 A degree (in astr.). —10 Loss, destruction. —11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). —12 A kind of quail. —व 1 Cloves. —2 Nutmeg. —व ind. A little; लवमपि लवगे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः [ल-अंगच्] The clove plant, द्वीपतराणीतलवंगपुष्पैः R. 6. 57; ललित-लवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1. —न Cloves. —Comp. —कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण a. [ल-लुङ् वृषो० जलम्] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. —2 Lovely, handsome. —जः 1 Saline taste. —2 The sea of salt water. —3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17. 26. —4 N. of a hell. —ज 1 Salt, sea-salt. —2 A factitious salt. —Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. —अन्धः the salt ocean; ०जं sea-salt. —अंबुराजिः the ocean; आभाति वेला लवणांबुराजिः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. —अंभस् m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (—n.) salt water. —आकरः 1. a salt-mine. —2. a receptacle of salt water, i. e. the sea. —3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —आलयः the ocean. —उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. —2. nitre. —उद्वः 1. the ocean. —2. the sea of salt water. —उद्वकः, उद्वधिः, जलः &c. the ocean.

—आरं a kind of salt. —जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. —वेहः a kind urinary disease. —समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt. लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिसन् m. 1 Saltiness. —2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवनं [लृ मावे कर्मणि च ल्युट्] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.). —2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creaser; मया लवः पाणिनीलितलवलीकंदलनिभः U. 3. 40.

लवाकः 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. —2 The act of cutting or mowing.

लवानकः A sickle, scythe. लावे a Sharp, edged. —विः = लविन.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लक्ष् 10 U. (लक्षयति-ने) To exercise or practise any art, cf. लक्ष्.

लक्षु(शूनः) —नं Garlic, निखिल-रसायनमहितो यथेनोद्येण लक्षुन इव R. G (= Bv. 1. 81); यज्ञःसौरस्यलक्षुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लक्ष् 1 1, 4 P. (लप्सति-ने, लप्सति-ने, लप्सति) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अस्मि q. v.) —II. 10 U. (लप्सयति-ने) = लक्ष् q. v.

लप्सित p. p. Wished, desired.

लप्सः An actor, a dancer.

लस् 1 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; सुकहारेण लसता हसतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलककरांग Git. 10; Amarn. 16, N. 22. 53. —2 To appear, arise, come to light. —3 To embrace. —4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. —5 To sound, resound. —Caus. (लप्सयति-ने) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. —2 To cause to dance. —3 To exercise an art.

लसकः = लसक q. v.

लसा [लसति, लस्-अच्] 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spit, saliva.

लसित p. p. [लस्-क्त] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लस्.

लसीक 1 Saliva. —2 Pus, matter. —3 The juice of the sugarcane. —4 Lymph.

लस्त a. 1 Embraced, clasped. —2 Skillful, skilled.

लज्ज 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); लीजनं महरन्कथं न लज्जते Bān. 2; Bk. 15. 33. —2 To

blush. —Caus. (लज्जयति-ने) To put to shame, R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरिः —री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करेणोद्विगतास्ते जननि विजयंतां लहरयः G. L. 40, इमा पीयूष लहरिं जगन्नाथेन निमित्तं 53, so आनंद, करुणा, सुधा &c.

ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take up : ललुः खड्गान् Bk. 14. 92, 15. 53.

ला f. 1 Taking, receiving. —2 Giving.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) [लकुटः शरणमस्य टक्] Armed with a club or cudgel. —कः A sentinel, watchman, Pt. 4.

लाक्षी N. of Sitā.

लाक्षणिक a (की f.) [लक्षणया बोधयति टक्] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. —2 Characteristic, indicatory. —3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. v. v.). स्थाप्यान्त्रको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जकास्त्रि-या K. P. 2. —4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. —5 Secondary, inferior. —6 Technical —कः A technical term.

लाक्षण्य a. [लक्षणं वेत्ति इच्] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. —2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret signs.

लाक्षा [लक्ष्यते जया लक्ष् च वृषो० वृद्धिः] 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article or decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips, cf. अलक ; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree), निद्रयुतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् (तरुणा) S. 4. 4, Rs. 6. 14; Ki. 5. 23. —2 The insect which produces the red dye. —Comp. —तक्षः, वृक्षः N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa. —प्रसादाः, —प्रसाधनः the red Lodhra tree. —रक्त a. dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with lac. —2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लाख् 1 P. (लासति) 1 To be dry or arid. —2 To adorn. —3 To suffice, be competent. —4 To give. —5 To prevent.

लायुडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाय् 1 A. (लायते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [लघोर्भावः अण्] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance. -5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation ; सेवां लाघव-कारिणीं कृतविधः स्थानं चवृत्तिं विदुः Mu 3 14 ; Bg. 2 35 -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of constitution. -9 Activity, dexterity, readiness ; हस्तलाघवं Versatility ; बुद्धिलाघवं. -10 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning ; (अल्पोपस्थितिसापेक्षत्वं लाघवं), आकाशो लाघवादेकः Tarka. K. -11 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगलं [लण् कलच् पृषो० ब्रह्मिः] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -Comp. ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. —वृद्धः the pole of a plough. —वज्रः N. of Balarāma. —पट्टतिः f. a furrow. —कालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक a. (की f.) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिच् m. [लांगलमस्यास्ति इति] 1 N. of Balarāma ; बंधुप्रियाया समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिन्धवे Me. 49. -2 The cocoa-nut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुलं 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगूलं [लण्-ऊलच् पृषो०] 1 A tail ; लांगूलचालनमधश्चरणवपातं... अवा पिङ्गदस्य कुक्षे Bh. 2 31 'wags his tail'. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary.

लांगूलिच् m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज्, लाज् 1 P. (लाजति, लाजति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजः [लाज् अच्] Wetted grain. —जाः (pl.) Parched for fried grain (f. also) ; (तं) अवाकिरन्वाललताः मयूतैराचारलाजैरिव पौरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4 27, 7. 25 ; Ku. 7. 69, 80. —जं = उशीर q. v.

लाङ् 1 P. (लाङति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. -2 To deck, decorate.

लाङ्गनं [लाङ् कर्मणि ल्यट्] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark ; नवाङ्गुलीकसङ्गुर्लङ्गने (चतुषि) R. 3. 53 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18 ; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with', 'characterized by' &c. ; जातिस्थ देवस्य तथा विवाहमहोत्सवे

साहसलङ्गनस्य Vikr. 10. 1, R. 6. 18, 16. 84 ; so ओन्मन्त्रद्वलङ्गनः Māl. 1. 'bearing the characteristic epithet ओन्मन्त्र'. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon ; Ku. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लाङ्गित p. p. [लाङ्-क] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants ; एष च (लाटातुपासः) प्रायेण लाटजनमित्यत्र लाटातुपासः S. D. 10 —टः 1 A king of the Lātas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man —Comp. —अनुपासः one of the five kinds of अनुपास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application ; it is thus defined and illustrated by Manata:— शाब्दस्तु लाटातुपासो भेदे तात्पर्यमाश्रितः, e. g. वदन वर-वर्णिम्यास्तस्याः सत्यं हवा हरः । हवाकरः क तु पुनः कलं हविकली भवेत् ; or यस्य न सविने दयिता दवदहनस्तु हिनदीतिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविने दयिता दवदहनस्तु हिनदीतिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 8.

लाटक a. (टिका f.) Relating to the Lātas.

लाटिका, लाटि 1 A particular style of composition ; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect ; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाट् 10 U. (लाटयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss ; cf. लट्.

लांठनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p p. Taken, received.

लातिः f. Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail

लावुः (वूः) A kind of gourd.

लावुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [लभ् भावे वृत्] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition ; शरीरस्वागमात्रेण बुद्धिर्लाभममन्यत R. 12. 10 ; क्षीरनलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते भवसन्पदि जंतुर्बुद्धिं लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage ; बुद्धिदुःखे सने कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38 ; Y. 2 259. -3 Enjoyment, -4 Capture, conquest -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. —Comp. —कर, -कृत् a. profitable, advantageous. —लिप्ता desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. —लिप्सु a. 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामजकं The root of a particular fragrant grass (बरिणसल).

लापस्य Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक a. (की f.) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन a. (लिका f.) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. —नः A sort of poisonous mouse. —नं [लल-लृट्] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing, सुत-लालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much ; लालने बहवो दोषास्तदने बहवो गुणाः ; Pt. 1. 169, Bh. 2. 42.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after, प्रणामलालसाः K. 14, ईशानसं-दर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56, St. 4 6. -2. Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in, विलासलालः Git. 1 ; शोकं, मृगयां &c —सः = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [लल् स्तृहायां वृत् लृक् भावे अ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty -3 Regret, sorrow -4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद्).

लालसाकं Sauce.

लाला [लल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] Saliva, spittle ; Bh. 2 9. —Comp. —भक्षः N. of a hell. —मेहः passing mucous urine. —स्रवः a spider. —स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To emit saliva, Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) [ललाट प्रभोर्भाते पश्यति उच्] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead -2 Arising from or dependent on fate ; प्राप्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb -3 Useless ; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant. —कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. —कः A jesting reply.

लालित p p 1 Caresced, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. —तः Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ललितस्य भावः वृत्] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness ; बुद्धिः पद्मलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालिच् m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव *a* (की *f.*) [ल कर्ते च] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशम् चिल्ल R. 13 41. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6 87. -*व*: 1 Cutting -2 A quail

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योश्च ते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण *a*. (की *f.*) [लणे मस्कृतम्] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक *a* (की *f.*) [लणे मस्कृतम्] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, लीलयेव सुतनोस्तुल्ये-स्वा गौरवाद्दक्षमणि लावणिकेन ॥ 10. 38. (where it means 'a salt merchant' also). -*क*: A salt merchant -*कं* A salt-vessel, salt cellar.

लावण्य [लवण्य भाव शब्द] 1 Saltiness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रक्षया किञ्चिद्विषत् S. 6. 13; 7. 18, (लावण्य is thus defined in Sahjāk—सुकाकलेषु लावायास्तुल्यमिवानरा । प्रतिभाति यद्गेषु तस्यावण्यमिहाच्यते ॥). -*Comp.*—अजिते the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमयः लावण्यवत् *a*. Lovely, handsome

लावाणकः *N.* of a district near Madhā.

लाविक A buffalo.

लावु See लावु

लापुक *a* (का or की *f.*) Covetous, greedy, avaricious

लासः [लस्-वृत्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing, मदनजनितलासः R. 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth

लासक *a*. (सिका *f.*) [लस्-वृत्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. -*क*: 1 A dance. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 *N.* of Siva. -*कं* A room in the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्य [लस्-वृत्] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये आस्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना ...वाचा विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes.

—*स्य*: A dancer, an actor. —*स्या* A dancing girl.

लास्कोदनी A ginslet.

लि: 1 Fatigue -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लितुकः See लकुव.

लिङ्गा लिङ्गा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse -2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasarēnus*) जालान्तर्गते भागं यद्वाणु दृश्यते रज । नैश्वर्यमिर्मवेक्षितं, or नमरेणवोद्वे विमेषा लिङ्गिका परिमाणत Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिङ्गिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave, अरसिकेषु कविस्त्वनि-वेदन मिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षरैर्यामनिते कठिन्या निशा-लिखद् व्योमिन तमः प्रशस्ति N. 22. 54, Y. 2 87, S. 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिचित्रितेव लिखितेव Māl 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint, मृग-मदुलिक लिखति सपुलक मृगमिव रज-नीकरे Git 7; मत्सादृश्यं विरहवत् वा भावगमं लिखती Me. 85, 80, Kn. 6. 48, स्मिन्वा पाणौ खड्गलेवा लिलेख K. P. 10. केशग्रहः खलु तदा रूपद्वान्मजाया द्योगस्य चाद्य लिखितैरिव वीक्षितो येः Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up न किञ्चिद्दे चरणेन केवल लि-लेख वाष्पाकुललोचना भुव Ki 8 14, मृध्नी द्विविवालिखत् Bk. 15. 22 -4 To lance, scarify. -5 To touch, graze. -6 To peck (as a bird) -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखने [लिख-भावादो लुट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित *p. p.* [लिख-क] Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख. —*त*: *N.* of a writer on law (mentioned along with श्रव). —*तं* 1 A writing, document -2 Any book or composition.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse; cf. लिङ्गा.

लिख् 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिङ्गः 1 A deer. -2 A fool, block-head. -*n.* The heart.

लिङ्ग A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations (the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ्).

लिङ्ग I. 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -II. 10 U (लिङ्गयति ते) 1 To

paint, variegate. -2 To infect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिंग [लिङ्-अच्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपरिचयलिंगधारिणो R. 8. 16, अथवा पातुषेणैरेव लिंगेन राजाजचारः समति V 4; सुनिर्देशद्विगुर्जी 11 71; Ms. 1. 30; 8 25, 252 -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge, लिंगेन्दुः सन्नुवाक्यार-स्ते R. 7. 30; क्षपणकलिंगधारी Ma. 1; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H. 4 85, see लिंगि-बलो. -3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism; particularly the assertion of the *hetu* being found in the *pr* or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term; it is thus defined—यातिपरिचयलिंगावर्तिगत् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex, युगः पुत्रास्थानं युगिषु न च लिंगं न च ययः U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram.). -10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as सयोग, विरोग, साहचर्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; *e g* in कृषिने महर्षजः the word कृषिने restricts the meaning of महर्षज to 'Kṛishā', see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad loc.* -13 (In Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible, original of the gross or visible body, cf. पञ्चकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (तानिपदम्). -16 (In Sān phil.) Pradhāna or Prakṛti; *q. v.* -17 The effect or product, (that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer.) -*Comp.*—अक्षे the glans penis. —अक्षसत्तन the laws of grammatical gender. —अर्चन the worship of Siva as a *linga*. —वेदः, शरीर the subtle frame or body; see लिंग (13) above. —यारि *a.* wearing a badge. —नाशः 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis -3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. —परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (*e. g.* that smoke is a sign of fire), as वह्निव्याप्ययुग्मवा-नयं पर्वतः इति लिङ्गपरामर्शः. —पुराणं *N.* of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *linga*. —वर्धन *a.* causing erection of the male organ. —विपर्ययः change of gender. —वृत्ति *a.* hypocritical, —वृत्तिः a

religious hypocrite. —वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*. —स्वः a religious student.

लिङ्गकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिङ्गन् Embracing.

लिङ्गवत् *a.* 1 Having marks. —2 Having various sexes or genders. —3 Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

लिङ्गिन् *a.* [लिङ्गमस्त्वस्य इति] 1 Having a mark or sign. —2 Characterized by. —3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.). स चार्ज-लिङ्गि विदितः समयायो युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने च नेचरः Ki. 1. 1; so आर्यलिङ्गिन्. —4 Furnished with a *linga* —5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. —6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. —7 Having a subtle body. —*m.* 1 A religious student, Brāhmaṇa ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. —2 A worshipper of Siva's *linga*. —3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. — An elephant —5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term; i. e. वह्नि is the लिङ्गिन् in the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् ध्रुमात् —6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. —7 the supreme being (as the sustainer of *linga*). —8 The cause or source. —9 N. of a Saiva sect. —Comp. —वेष्टः the dress of a religious student.

लिङ्ग A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

लिङ्गु A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini for nominal verbs.

लिङ्गु *a.* Ved. Slimy, sippery (लिङ्गिल).

लिप् 6 U. (लिपिते लिप) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; लिपतिव तमो-गानि Mk. 1. 34. —2 To cover, over-spread; Si. 3. 48. —3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; चः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64, च मां कर्मणि लिपति Bg. 4. 14. 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. —4 To inflame, kindle, तस्यालिपत शोकाग्निं स्वातं काष्ठमिव ज्वलन् Bk. 6. 22.

लिपः Smearing, anointing.

लिपिः, -पी *f.* [लिप् इङ् वा डीप्] 1 Anointing, smearing. —2 Writing, hand writing. —3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; चवनालिप्या Vārt.; लिपेर्यावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदी-सुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; 18. 46. —4 The art of writing. —5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.), अयं दूरिद्धो भविष्यति वैद्यसौ लिपिं ललाटेऽर्थजनस्य जायती N. 1. 15, 138. —6 Painting, drawing. —Comp. —करः

1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. —2. a writer, scribe. —3 an engraver (also लिपिकर). —कारः a writer, scribe. —ज्ञ *a.* one who can write. —न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. —फलकं a writing-tablet or board. —शाला a writing school. —स-ज्जा writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपी.

लिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. —2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. —3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). —4 Eaten. —5 United, joined.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, लिप्तिका A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्सा [लिप्-सन्-भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining, Bv. 1. 125. —2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

लिपि, -वी *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

लिपिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिपट *a.* Libidinous, lustful. —टः A libertine, lecher.

लिपाकः [लिप् आकन् प्रयो.] 1 The citron or lime tree. —2 An ass. —कं A citron or lime.

लिपिः, लिपिः *f.* = लिपि *q. v.*

लिप् 1. 6 P. (लिपति) 1 To go, move. —2 To hurt; see लिप्. —II. 4 U. (लिप्यति) To become small, be decreased.

लिप् *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिप्पः An actor, a dancer.

लिह 2 U. (लेहि, लीहे, लिहेह-लिहिले, अलिहित-न, अलीह, लेक्ष्यति-ने, लेह, लीह, *de-sid.* लिहति-ने) 1 To lick, कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करालोद्दि शशिनः K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38; Si. 12. 40. —2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap, N. 2. 99, 100.

लीह *p. p.* [लिह्-आस्वादे क] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c.; see लिह्.

ली 1. 1 H. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. —II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. —2 To melt, usually with वि. —III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. —2 To clasp, embrace. —3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cover; (भुङ्गांगनाः) लीयते शुक्रलावरेषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26; हरिश्चन्द्रवर्षतिष्ठं द्वाङ्गार-न्याकुल्य लीयते निष्ठत Bv. 1. 106; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Ku. 1. 12, 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. —4 To be dissolved, melt away. —5 To

be sticky or viscons. —6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; माधव मनसिजिविस्त्रभया-दिव भावनया स्वयि लीना Git. 4. —7 To vanish, disappear. —*Chrus.* / लापयति-ने, लाययति-ने, लीनयति-ने, लाययति-ने) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिलाषयते = पूजामधिगच्छति; of P. I 3. 70).

लीः *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to —2 Embracing. —3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन *p. p.* [ली-क] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. —2 Lurking, hid, concealed. —3 Resting or reclining on; S. 6. 16. —4 Melted, dissolved; Māl. 5. 10. —5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; नयः सागरे लीना भवति. —6 Devoted or given up to. —7 Disappeared, vanished; (see ली).

लीका A nit, see लिप्ता.

लीला [ली-लिप् लिपि लानि ला-क वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement, क्लृप्तं च यौ कंदुकलीलायापि वा Ku. 5. 19, oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीलाकमले, लीलाशुकः &c. —2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; उरुहूलीलागतिः R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; क्षुब्धंति प्रसभमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किञ्च सति कारणे रम-यः Si. 8. 24, Me. 35; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उल्लसलमणि.— अत्राववल्लसमसामगनाविकाश-सख्यां पुरोऽत्र निजाविचरिनीदुद्रया । आ-लापवैश्वमतिहास्यविलोकनायैः प्राणेश्वरादुद्धतिमाकल-यति लीलाम् ॥). —3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play, लीलाया जवान 'killed with ease'. —4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien, यः संयति शसपिः नाकिलील R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinākin'. —5 Beauty, charm, grace; सुहृद्वलोकितमंडनलीला Git. 6, R. 6. 1; 16. 71. —6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham as; लीलामनुष्यः लीलानदः &c. —Comp. —अ(आ)गारः -रे, -ग्रहं, -वेष्टम् *n.* a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. —अंग *a.* having graceful limbs. —अचिंत *a.* sportively handsome. —अदजं, -अंजुजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -तामरसं, -पद्मं &c. 'toy-lotus, a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything; R. 6. 13; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. —अवतारः the descent (of Vishnu) on the earth for amusement. —उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. —2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —कलहः 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel; cf. प्रणयकलह. —चतुर *a.* sportively charming; Ku. 1. 47. —नटनं a sportive dance —मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. —मार्ज mer

sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रति: *f.* diversion, sport. —वज्र an instrument like Indra's thunder-bolt. —वापी a pleasure-tank. —युक्त: a parrot kept for pleasure. —साध्य *a.* to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment. लीलायति-ने Den, U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

लीलायितं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् *a.* 1 Sportive, playful. —2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. —2 An amorous or wanton woman. —3 N. of Durgā. —4 N. of a well-known smathematical work by Bhāskara chārya. —5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् *ind.* A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुच् 1 P. (लुञ्चति, लुञ्चि) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. —2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुच् *f.* 1 Plucking out. —2 Dropping out.

लुञ्च: —लुञ्चनं Peeling, plucking out. लुञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Peeled. —2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुड् 1. 1 A. (लोडते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. —2 To shine. —3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 U. (लोडयति-ने) 1 To speak. —2 To shine. —III. 1, 4 P. (लोडति, लुडयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; of लुड्. —2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुड् or लुड्).

लुड् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुड् 2. 1 P. (लोडति) To strike, knock down. —II. 1 A. (लोडते) 1 To roll on the ground. —2 To go, move. —3 To resist, oppose. —III. 10 U. (लोडयति-ने) To rob, plunder. —IV. 6 P. (लुडति) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; मणिर्लुडति पादेषु काचः सिरसि भार्यते H. 2. 68; लुडति न सा हिमकर-किरणेन Git. 7; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणं-लुडति स्तनमेढले Amaru. 100; गृहे गृहे पश्य तवांगवर्णं मुखे सुवर्णावलये लुडति Bv. 2. 176; Bk. 14. 54 —2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुडनं [लुड-लुड] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुडित *p. p.* Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुड् 1. 1 P. (लोडति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. —Caus. (लोडयति-ने) To stir, churn, agitate, (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. —II. 6 P. (लुडति) 1 To adhere. —2 To cover.

लुड् 1. 1 P. (लुडति) 1 To go. —2 To steal, rob, plunder. —3 To be lame or crippled. —4 To be idle or lazy. —II. 1 P, 10 U. (लुडयति-ने) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. —2 To disregard, despise.

लुडा 1 Robbing. —2 Rolling.

लुडाक *a.* (की *f.*) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तनुना हृदयलुडाकी परिष्वक्कमाना निवारयति K. P. 10; आ: सितशकुनयः केयं लुडा: कता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. —2 A crow.

लुड् 1 P. (लुडति) 1 To go. —2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. —3 To be idle. —4 To be lame. —5 To rob, plunder. —6 To resist.

लुडकः [लुड-लुड] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुडनं [लुड-लुड] Plundering, robbing, stealing, यदस्य देव्या इव लुडनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रमुणीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुडा 1 Robbing, plundering. —2 Rolling.

लुडाकः 1 A robber. —2 A crow.

लुडि: —डी *f.* Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुड् 10 U. (लुडयति-ने) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुडिका 1 A round mass or ball. —2 Proper conduct.

लुडी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुङ् 1 P. (लुञ्चति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

लुप् 1. 4 P. (लुपति) 1 To confound, perplex. —2 To be perplexed or confounded. —3 To be suppressed or destroyed. —II. 6 U. (लुपति-ने, लुव) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अलुभवं चचसा सञ्चि लुपसि N. 4. 105. —2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. —3 To seize, pounce upon. —4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. —Pass. (लुप्यते) 1 To be broken or violated; be lost; तस्य भागोऽन लुप्यते Ms. 9. 211. —2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). —Caus. (लोपयति-ने) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. —2 To omit, neglect. —3 To cause to swerve from; सत्याद् युष्मलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —Desid. (लुप्यति, लुपोपयति), *freq.* लोप्यते or लोलोपि.

लुप्त *p. p.* [लुप्त-क] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. —2 Lost, deprived of, R. 14. 56. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). —5 Omitted, neglected. —6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुप्. —सं Stolen property, booty. —Comp —उपमर a mutilated or elliptical simile, *i. e.* an *upama* in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —पद् *a.* wanting in words. —पिडो-दकिय *a.* deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ *a.* deprived of reason.

लुभ् 1. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. —II. 4 P. (लुभ्यति, लुब्ध) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.), तथापि रामो लुब्धे सुगम्. —2 To allure, entice. —3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —Caus. (लोभयति ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; युष्मन्ने बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —2 To excite Inst. —3 To entice, seduce; allure, attract; लोभयमाननयनः श्रुत्यां लु-केमेखलागुणपदैर्नितांभिः R. 19. 26. —4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

लुब्ध *p. p.* [लुब्ध-क] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. —2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; asin धनलुब्ध, मांसलुब्ध, गुणलुब्ध &c. —लुब्धः 1 A hunter. —2 A libertine, lecher.

लुब्धकः 1 A hunter, fowler, सुगमीनसञ्जनानां तुणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनाम् लुब्धकधीवरपिडुना निष्कारणवेरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. —2 A covetous or greedy man. —3 A libertine. —4 The star Sirius. —5 The hinder part.

लुभित *p. p.* Perplexed, disturbed.

लुब्ध 1 P, 10 U. (लुभति, लुब्धयति-ने) To torment, harass.

लुब्धिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुल् 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदादेव चस्सले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. —2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. —3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. —Caus. (लोलयति-ने) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुलापः लुलापः [लुल् धन्यं क, तमामोति वण] A buffalo; सुरविधुतधरित्रीविचित्रकायो लुलापः.

लुलित *p. p.* [लुल्-क] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving, सुरालयप्राप्तिनिमित्त-मंभक्षोत्तसं नौलुलितं वन्दे R. 16. 34.

59. -2 Disturbed, touched ; लुलित-
मकरंदो मधुकरः Ve 1. 1. -3 Disarranged,
dishevelled (as hair) ; Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured ;
S. 3. 26. -5 Pressing on, touching ; अनति-
लुलितज्याघातांकं (कनक-
वल्यं) S. 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping,
unnerved ; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्व-
मेजातखेदात् (अगकानि) U. 1. 24 ;
गाढोत्कठा ललितलुलितेरंगैस्ताम्यतीति
Māl. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4 2. -7 Elegant,
beautiful, चन लुलितपद्मं Bk. 9. 56.

लुप् 1 P. (लोपति) See लुप्.

लुपमः An elephant in rut.

लुह 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire
or long for, cf. लुभ्.

लु 9 U. (लुनाति, लुनीति, लुत् ; *caus*
लावयति, *desid.* लुहयति) 1 To cut,
lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap,
gather (flowers &c.), शरासनज्याम-
लुनाद् विडोऽजसः R. 3. 59, 7. 45, 12.
43 ; पुरिमवृक्षं लुनीहि चंदन Si. 1. 51,
क्रीडति काकैरिव लुनयन्ते Pt. 1. 187 ;
Ku. 3. 61 ; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off,
destroy completely, annihilate,
लोकानलावीद्विजितांश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53.
-WITH आ to pluck (gently) ; Ku.
2. 41. -विम to cut, lop or pluck off ;
U. 3. 5.

लुता [लु-तक्] 1 A spider, -2 An
ant. -Comp. -तंतुः a cobweb.
-मर्कटकः 1. an ape. -2. a kind of
jasmine.

लुतिका A spider.

लुन p. p. [लु-क्] 1 Cut, lopped,
severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, ga-
thered (flowers &c.). -3 Destroyed.
-4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded.
-नं A tail.

लुनक a. Cut, divided. -कः 1 A
cut, division ; wound. -2 Sort, species.
-3 An animal.

लुनं [लु-मक्] A tail. -Comp. -विषः
'having poison in the tail', an
animal that stings with its tail.

लुप् 1. 1 P. (लुपति) To adorn, de-
corate. -II. 10. U. (लुपयति) 1 To
hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder,
steal.

लुड् A technical term used by
Pāṇini to denote the Conditional
mood or its terminations.

लुट् A technical term used by
Pāṇini to denote the Second or Sim-
ple Future or its terminations.

लेखः [लिख् भवे वच्] 1 A writing,
document written document (of
any kind), a letter ; लेखोऽयं न भवेति
नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18 ;
निधारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं
Si. 2. 70 ; अनंगलेख Ku. 1. 7 ; सम्मथ-
लेख S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity.
-Comp. -अक्षरं writing (opp. आलेख).

-अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of
writing letters, the secretary (of a
king &c.). -अईः a kind of palm
tree. -कषभः N. of Indra. -पत्र,
-पत्रिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writ-
ing in general. -2 deed, document
(legal). -संदेशः a written message.
-हारः, -हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख् ण्वल्] 1 A writer,
scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. -कं
Writing down, transcribing. -Comp.
-दोषः, -प्रमादः a slip of the scribe,
copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) [लिख्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1
Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2
Exciting, stimulating. -नः A kind
of reed of which pens are made. -नं
1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratch-
ing, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching.
-4 Attenuating, making thin or
emaciated. -5 Cutting or making in-
cisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture. -7
An instrument for scraping. -8 A
kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf
(for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen,
writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon.
-Comp. -साधनं writing materials or
apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One
who makes another sign for himself,
signing by proxy (being unable to
write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [लिख् अ टाप्] 1 A line, streak ;
कांतिध्वोरायतलेखयोर्वा Ku. 1. 47 ; Ku.
7. 16 ; Ki. 16. 2, Me. 44, विद्युद्वेखा,
फेनलेखा, मण्डलेखा &c. -2 A stroke,
furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing,
drawing lines, delineation, painting ;
पाणिनेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि
Māl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent,
a streak of the moon ; लक्ष्मोदया
चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34 ; Ki.
5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an im-
pression, a mark ; उपासि सपावकस्य-
पादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border,
edge, skirt. -7 The crest.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally
wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य a. [लिख्-ण्यल्] To be drawn,
written, painted, scratched &c. -ख्यं
1 The art of writing. -2 Writing,
transcribing. -3 A writing, a letter,
document, manuscript. -4 An in-
scription. -5 Painting, drawing. -6
A painted figure. -Comp. -आरुढः,
-कृत a. committed to writing, done in
writing. -गत a. painted, drawn in
picture. -चूर्णिका a paint-brush, writ-
ing-pencil. -पत्रं, -पत्रक 1. a writing,
letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf.
-प्रसंगः a document. -स्थानं a writ-
ing place.

लेट् A technical term used by
Pāṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunc-
tive mood or its terminations.

लेदयति Den. P. 1 To deceive,
cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep -4
To shine.

लेई Excrement, feces.

लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लपते) 1 To go, move.
-2 To worship.

लेपः [लिप्-वच्] 1 Smearing, plas-
tering, anointing ; Y. 1. 188. -2
An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A
plaster in general (such as white-
wash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings
of the hand (or the remnants of
the food sticking to the hand),
after offering funeral oblations to
the first three ancestors (पितृ, पितृमह
and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being
offered to the three ancestors after
the great-grand-father, i. e. to pater-
nal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th
degrees) ; लेपभाजश्चतुर्धाः पित्राद्याः
पितृभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defile-
ment, pollution. -6 Moral impurity,
sin. -7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-
maker, white-washer, bricklayer.
-भागिनः, -सुक् m. a paternal ancestor
in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree ; Ms.
3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-
washer. -2 One who moulds or
models.

लेपनः [लिप्-ल्युट्] Incense. -नं 1 Anoint-
ing, smearing, plastering ; Y. 1. 188.
-2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar,
white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् a. Smearing or covering
with. -m. A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared
&c. -त्वं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2
Moulding, modelling, making models.
-Comp. -कृत् m. 1. a model maker.
-2. a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman
covered with unguents or perfumed
ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign *Leo* of the zodiac.

लेलायमाना One of the seven
tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A
kind of worm. -हा A certain posi-
tion of the fingers.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. -2
An epithet of Siva.

लेशः [लिश्-वच्] 1 A small bit or
portion, a particle, an atom, a very
small quantity, लेश (v. 1. स्वेद) -
लेशैरभिकं S. 2. 4 ; अमवारिलेशः Ku. 3.
38 ; भक्ति, गुण &c. -2 Smallness,
littleness. -3 A measure of time
(equal to two *kalas*). -4 (In Rhet.) A
figure of speech which consists in
representing what is usually consid-

ered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. 6.1:—*कुण्डलानिष्टसाधनतया दोष-खेन दीपस्थसंसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णने लेशः*, for examples see *ad. loc.* (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary) —*Comp.*—*उक्त* *a.* only suggested, or hint, at, insinuated.

लेश्या Light.

लेशुः [लिङ्-तुर्] A clod, lump of earth. —*Comp.*—*भेदनः* an instrument for breaking clods.

लेशिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिङ्-वच्] 1 Licking, sipper; as in मधुको लेहः Bk. 6. 82 —2 Tasting. —3 A lambative, an electuary. —4 Food. —5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. —ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहन Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. —ह्य 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. —2 Food in general.

लेह्यं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लैलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लिङ्-ङ्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign, or mark. —2 Inferred (अनुमित). —कः A maker of images, statuary.

लेण् 1 P. (लेणति) 1 To go, approach. —2 To send. —3 To embrace.

लोकः I. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकित) To see, view, perceive. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोकयति-ते, लोकित) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. —2 To know, be aware of. —3 To shine. —4 To seek.

लोकः [लोकयते-स्त्री, लोक-वच्] 1 The world, a division of the universe, (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, i. e. भूलोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यर्लोक or ब्रह्मर्लोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; i. e. अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). —2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूलोक); इहर्लोक in this world (opp. परत्र). —3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिथि, लोकाचर &c. q. v. —4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वयम्भुवनिरभिलाषः सिधसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7; R. 4. 8. —5 A collection, group, class, company; आकृष्टलीलाचरर्लोक-

पालाच R. 6. 1; or कुशाभ तेन क्षितिपाल-लोकः 7. 3 —6 A region, tract, district province. —7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world); लोकवज्जु-लीलाकैवल्यं Br. Sū. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्याचिदातिथिगस्त राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). —8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः मिद्धा लोकाच्च लोकिकाः, प्रियतद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकवेदिके-त्विति प्रयुज्यते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —9 Sight, looking. —10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. —11 Ved. Open space; space, room, (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly'; as लोकविज्ञात; so विद्विष्ट). —*Comp.*—*अक्षः* space, sky. —*अतिथि* *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. —*अतिथि* *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. —*अधिक* *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वे पंडितराजरा-जितिलकेनाकारि लोकधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 27. —*अधिपः* 1. a king. —2. a god or deity. —*अधिपतिः* a lord of the world. —*अनुरागः* 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. —*अनर* 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 55; लोकांतरं गन्-प्राप् &c. 'to die.' —*अपवादः* public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. —*अभिभाविन्* *a.* 1. overcoming the world. —2. Per- vading the whole world (as light). —*अभ्युदयः* public weal or welfare. —*अयनः* N. of Nārāyaṇa. —*अलोकः* N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; लोकालोक-व्याहृतं धर्मराजोः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रस- ह्नुं Si 16. 83, Mv. 5. 10, 45; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇ- dārkar's note on I. 79 of Māl. 10th Act). (—*कौ*) the visi- ble and the invisible world. —*आचरः* common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशला लोकाचारविचरिताः Pt. 5. 43. —*आत्मन्* *m.* the soul of the uni- verse. —*आदिः* 1. the beginning of the world. —2. the creator of the world. —*आयत* *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (—*तः*) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (—*तः*) materia-

lism, atheism, (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadar- anasamgraha). —*आयतिकः* an atheist, a materialist. —ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). —2. Brahman. —3. quicksilver. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying; Pt. 1. 371. —2. common talk, public opinion. —उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (—*ः*) a king. —एकवंधुः an epithet of Sākyamuni. —एषणा desire for heaven. —कंडकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. —2. an epithet of Rāvana, see कटक. —कथा a popular legend. —कर्तु, —कृत् *m.* the creator of the world. —कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world. —2. regarded by the world. (—*ह्यः*) a period or age of the world. —कत *a.* liked by the people, popular; V. 6. 21. —कारणकारणः an epithet of Siva. —गतिः *f.* actions of men. —गाथा a song handed down among people. —चक्षुस् *n.* the sun. —चारित्र the ways of the world. —जन्मी an epithet of Lakshmi. —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. —2. any conqueror of the world. —3. a sage. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. —तत्त्वं knowledge of man- kind. —तत्रे course of the world. —तु बारः camphor. —त्रयं, त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उरुवातलो- कत्रयकंडकेऽपि R. 14. 73. —द्वारं the gate of heaven. —धातुः a particular division of the world. —धातु *m.* an epithet of Siva. —नाथः 1. Brahman. —2. Vishnu. —3. Siva. —4. a king, sovereign. —5. a Buddha. —नेतृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पः, —पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताभिनय तमस्य भर्ता स- र्वतां ब्रह्मनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78; (the *lokapas* are eight, see अष्टदिक्पाल). —2. a king, sovereign. —पक्तिः *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3. a king, sovereign. —पथः, —पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. —पितामहः an epithet of Brahman. —प्रकाशनः the sun. —प्रवादः general un- moun, current report, popular talk. —प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known. —बधुः, —बांधवः 1. the sun. —2. Siva. —बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. —2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (—*ह्यः*) an outcast. —भावन, —भाविन् *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. —सर्वादः an established or current custom. —सातु *f.* an epithet of Lakshmi. —मार्गः an established

custom. —यात्रा 1. worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; यावदयं संसारस्यावत्प्रसिद्धेयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. —2. a popular usage or custom. —3. worldly existence, career in life; Māl. 4, 6. —4. support of life, maintenance. —रक्षः a king, sovereign. —रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity. —रवः popular talk or report. —लेखः a public document. —लोचनं the sun. —वचनं a popular rumour or report. —वादः public rumour, common talk, popular report; मा लोकवाद-श्रवणाद्वासीः R. 14. 61. —वार्ता popular report, public rumour. —विद्विष्ट a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. —विधिः 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. —2. the creator of the world. —विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. —विश्रुति f. 1. world-wide fame. —2. unfounded rumour, mere report. —वृत्त 1. the way of the world, custom prevalent in the world. —2. an idle talk or gossip. —वृत्तान्तः, व्यवहारः 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. —2. course of events. —व्यवहार a. commonly used, universally current. —व्रतं general practice or way of the world. —युतिः f. 1. a popular report. —2. world-wide fame. —संसृति f. fate, destiny. —संकरः general confusion in the world. —संग्रहः 1. the whole universe. —2. the welfare of the world. —3. worldly experience. —4. propitiation of mankind. —साक्षिक a. attested by witnesses. —साक्षिन् m. 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. fire. —सिद्ध a. 1. current among the people, usual, customary. —2. generally received or accepted. —स्थिति f. 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence, the stability or permanence of the world; Bh. 2. 22. —2. a universal law. —हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. —हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (—तं) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकंयुग a. Filling or pervading the world, लोकंयुगैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कडुतापि नितान्तरम्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोक्य a. 1. World-wide. —2. Usual, customary. —3. Right, real. —4. Heavenly. —5. Granting free space.

लोमः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see. —III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine

लोचं Tears.

लोचक. [लोच-पुल्ल] 1 A stupid person. —2 The pupil of the eye. —3 Lamp-black, collyrium. —4 A kind of ear-ring. —5 A dark or blue garment. —6 A bow-string. —7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. —8 A lump of flesh. —9 The slough of a snake. —10 A wrinkled skin. —11 The wrinkled brow. —12 A plantsain tree.

लोचन a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, brightening. —2 Visible. —नं [लोचयते-नेन लोच-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. —2 The eye; शेषान्मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. —Comp. —गोचरः, —पथः, —सार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. —हित blue vitriol.

लोढ 1 P. (लोडति) To be mad or foolish.

लोद A technical term used by Panini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोढनं Rolling, wallowing.

लोढा, लोढिका Sorrel.

लोढः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोड् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोडनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोटः 1 Tears. —2 A mark, sign, token. —तं 1 Booty. —2 Salt.

लोत्रं [ल-भू] Stolen property, booty, लोत्रेण (or लोट्रेण) गुह्यतस्य कुम्भिलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिबचनं V. 2.

लोध., लोधः N. of a tree with red or white flowers, लोधद्रुम साधुमतः प्रकुलं R. 2. 29, मुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोधद्रुमा 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [लु-भावे वच्] 1 Taking away, deprivation, robbing, plundering. —2 Loss, destruction. —3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. —4 Violation, transgression; धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. —5 Want, failure, absence, R. 1. 68. —6 Omission, dropping; तद्धर्मस्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10. —7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.), अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60. —8 Being perplexed or confounded —9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [लु-भ्युट्] 1 Violation, transgression. —2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपायुजा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of

different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife].

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिच् a. 1 Injuring, harming. —2 Subject to elision.

लोष्वं See लोच.

लोभः [लु-भावे वच्] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चदुष्टेन किं Bh. 2. 55. —2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.), कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5, आनन-स्पर्शलोभात् Me. 109. —3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man) —Comp. —अन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. —आत्मन् a. greedy-minded, avaricious. —विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन a. (नी f.) Alluring, enticing. —नं [लु-भ्युट्] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement —2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; S. 1. 21; 6. 19.

लोभित p. p. Allured, attracted; enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. —? Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail. —2 The hair on the body.

लोमकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. [लु-मन्] The hair on the body of men or animals, see रोमन्. —Comp. —अञ्चः 1. —रोमाञ्च q v. —2. wool, down. —3. a tail. —आलिः-ली, आवलिः-ली, —राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. —कर्जः a hare. —कीटः a louse. —कूपः, —गर्तः, —रंध्रं, —विवरं a pore of the skin. —हृष्टं morbid baldness. —पादः N. of a king of the Angas, U. 1. 4. —साजिः an amulet made of hair. —वाहिन् a. feathered. —ज्ञातनं depilatory (removes the hair of the body). —सहृष्टं, amthrilling, causing horripilation. —सारः an emerald. —हृष्टं, हृष्टं, हृष्टिन् see रोमहृष्ट &c. —हृष्ट m. yellow orpiment.

लोमश a. [लोमानि बाहुल्येन संत्यस्य श] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. —2 Woollen.

-3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. -जः A sheep, ram. -जः-1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -गुल्फकः the Sirisha tree. -मार्जारः the civet-cat. लोमहयं 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल a. [लोल अच् हस्य लः, लुल वच् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangle, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुरलोलशिखायाजिह्वं जगज्जिबस्तन्मिवांतवाह्निं Ki. 3. 20, लोलशुकस्य पवनाकुलितांशुकांतं V. 2. 22; तत्तस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23; लोलोपांशे लोचने Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady, येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरुद्धं स्वभावलोलित्ययः प्रमुष्टं R. 6. 41, so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Faint, transient, S. 1. 10. -5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अमे लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6, हस्तं कंपवती रुणाद्धि रसानां व्यापारलोलालुलि M. 4. 14; कणे लोलः कथयितुमभूदाननस्पृहलोभात् Me. 109; Si. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. -लोल 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -Comp. -अक्षि n. a rolling eye. -अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -जिह्व a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless. लोलित p. p. Shaken, tremulous.

लोप a. [लुप् यच् अच् णो मस्य पः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोपस्त्वं तथा परिचुम्ब्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवसन्तिमात्रनिर्भूतो मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्तेनां कथं S. 5. 1, निघस्त्वदाभाषणलोपं मनः S. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). -यः Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोप.

लोह 1 A. (लोहते) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, -हं A clod, a lump of earth; परदृष्टेषु लोहवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोहकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोहवातं हत, Mu. 2. -हं Rust of iron. -Comp. -हः-भेदनः-नं an instr. 3. ant for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोहकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोहः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron.

-हः, -हं 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fishhook. -हः The red goat. -हं Aloe-wood. -Comp. -अजः the red goat. -अभिसारः, अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नैराजनं q. v. -आमिश्रः the flesh of the red-haired goat. -वत्तमं gold. -कांतः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किहं rust of iron. -वातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. -जालं a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -द्राविच् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -गृध्रः a heron. -प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. -वद्ध a. tipped or studded with iron. -नारक a. calcining a metal. -सुकिका red pearl. -रजस् n. rust of iron. -रजक silver. -लिङ्गं a bowl filled with blood. -वरं gold. -वर्मन् n. iron-armour, mail. -शंकुः an iron spike. -श्लेषणः borax. -सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहिमि लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [रुद्-इत् रस्य लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured; सस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलो बाह्व घटोत्सेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सुहृत्स्वल्पलवलोहिनीभिर्बुधैः शिखाभिः शिखिनां वलीढाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper. made of copper. -तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputrā. -6 A kind of rice. -ता N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 3. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. (-क्षं) the armpit, thigh-joint; hip. -अंगः 1. the कापिल tree. -2. the planet Mars. -अयस् n. copper. -अर्मन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. -अशोकः a variety of Asoka (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -आचनः an ichneumon. -आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. -हृक्षण a. red-eyed. -उद् a. having red or blood-red water. -कल्माष a. red-spotted. -कुण्ण a. dark-red. -क्षयः loss of blood. -श्रीवः an epithet of Agni. -चंदनं saffron. -गुल्फकः the granate tree. -सुकिका red chalk. -शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. -शबल a. dappled with red.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. -का 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. -2 the planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. -कं 1 A Bell metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden, so लोहितायति.

लोहितमन् m. Redness

लोहित्यः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputrā, see लोहित्य.

लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.

लोकायतिकः A follower of Chārvāka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) [लोके विदितः प्रमिद्धो हिती वा ण] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय), Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world. -2 The human race, mankind. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनोक्तसेपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लोह 1 P. (लोहिते) To be foolish or mad

लोह्य [लोलस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Fickle; ness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness -lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालौह्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 31.

लोह a. (ही f.) [लोहमेव लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -हा A kettle. -Comp. -आत्मन् m., -यूः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः a blacksmith. -जं rust of iron. -बंधः-धं an iron-fetter, irons. -भांडं an iron vessel. -मलं rust of iron. -शंकुः an iron-spike.

लोहितः The trident of Siva.

लोहितिक a. Reddish.

लोहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः व्यञ्ज स्वार्थे ण्यच् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputrā; चक्रेपि तीर्णलोहित्ये तस्मिन् प्रागज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 8; (where Malli. says, तीर्णा लोहित्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). -स्य Redness.

लपी, लयी 9 P. (ल्यनाति, ल्यनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P. (ल्वनाति) To go, move, approach

व.

व *a.* Powerful, strong. वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness. -7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -9 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Rāhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. व N. of Varuṇa (Medini). -*ind.* Like, as; in मणी वोद्गम्य लं: वेदे मियो वस्ततरो मम Sk., (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [वंशति उद्भिरति वंश-तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A bamboo, धनुर्वंशविशुद्धोऽपि निर्गुणः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23, वंश-मको गुणवानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also); Me. 79. -2 A race, family, dynasty, lineage, स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुत्पत्ति H. 2; सूर्यवंशवो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंशकर, वंशस्थिति &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe; कृजाद्विरापादितवंशकृत् R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things), सांक्षीकृतः स्वंदनवंशचक्रैः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The Śāla tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten hastas.). -12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo manna. -*Comp.* -अग्रं, -अंशुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane. -2. the shoot of a bamboo -अनुकीर्तिर्न genealogy. -अनुक्रमः genealogy. -अनुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. -आगत *a.* inherited. -आवली a pedigree, genealogy. -आहः bamboo-manna. -कठिनः a thicket of bamboos. -कफः cottony seeds floating in the air. -कर *a.* 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race : वंशस्थिति वंशकरेण तेन R. 18. 31. (-रः) 1. a son; स्वयि समुत्पन्नस्य वंशकरस्य सुखं प्रेक्षिष्यते V. 5 -2. an ancestor. -कपूररोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-manna. -कुत्तु *m.* the founder or perpetuator of a family. -क्रमः family succession. -क्षीरी bamboo-manna. -चरितं the history of a family. -चित्तकः a genealogist. -छेत्तु *a.* the last of a family. -ज *a.* 1. born in the family of; R. 1. 31. -2. made of bamboos. -3. sprung from a good family. (-जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant. -2. the seed

of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna. -तंडुलः he seed of the bamboo. -धर *a.* 1. perpetuating a family; U. 7. 3. -2. supporting a family. -धान्य = वंश-तंडुल *q v* -नतिन् *m* a buffoon. -नाडि (लि) का a pipe made of bamboo -नाथः the chief or head of a race. -नेत्र the root of sugar-cane. -पत्र a bamboo-leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. -पत्रकः 1. a reed. -2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (-कं) yellow orpiment. -परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. -पूरकं the root of sugar-cane. -भृत् *m.* the supporter or head of a family. -भोज्य *a.* hereditary. (-ज्यं) a hereditary estate. -राजः a very high bamboo. -लक्ष्मीः *f.* the fortune of a family. -विततिः *f.* 1. a family, descent. -2. a thicket of bamboos. -शर्करा bamboo-manna. -शलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vipā. -स्थितिः *f.* the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31; V 5. 15.

वशकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of fish. -कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिक *a.* Lineal, genealogical. -कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमज्ञा-सीदुवि करमरोजाद्विगलितां H. D. 108; कंसरिपोर्वपोहतु स वोऽश्रेयासि वंशीरवः Gīt. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weight. -*Comp.* -धरः, -धारिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश्य *a.* [वंशे भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. -इयः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.); इतरेऽपि रधोर्वंश्याः R. 15. 35. -2 A forefather, an ancestor; नूनं मत्तः परं वंश्याः र्पिद्विच्छेदवर्द्धिनः R. 1. 66. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A bull.

वंहू See वंद्.

वक्क See वक्.

वकुल See वकुल.

वक् 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [वच्-तव्य] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared, तत्तर्हि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible. -6 Dependent. -ज्यं 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-रथं 1 Censure, reproach -2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्तृ *a.* or *m.* [उचितं बहु वक्ति, वच्-तृच्] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2 Eloquent, an orator; अग्रियस्य च पश्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; किं करिष्यति वक्ताः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते; वदुरा यत्र वक्तास्त्वत्र मानं हि शोभनं Subhāsh. -3 A teacher, an expounder. -4 A learned or wise man in general. -5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रे [वक्तव्येन वच्-करणे ण्] 1 The mouth. -2 The face, यद्वक्त्रं सुहृदीक्षते न धनिनां ब्रूये न चाद्भुम्बा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzle, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to *anushtubh*; See S. D. 567; Kāv. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. -*Comp.* -आमवः saliva. -खुरः a tooth. -जः a Brāhmaṇa. -तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. -तुण्डः N. of Ganeśa. -तुलं the palate. -पटः a veil. -पट्टा a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. -परिस्पंदः speech. -भेदिन् *a.* pungent, sharp. -रंध्रं the aperture of the mouth -वासः an orange. -शोधनं 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. a lime, citron. -शोधिन् *n.* a citron. (-*m.*) a citron, tree.

वक्र *a.* 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous, वक्रः पथा यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योचराशां Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech), किमेतेवक्रमणिते Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः...सुष्ठुवां प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Śi. 10. 12; see वक्राक्ति also. -3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition.

-6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet).
 -7 Prosodially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. —2 The planet Saturn.
 -3 N. of Siva. —4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्र 1 The bend or arm of a river. —2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). —Comp. —अंनं a crooked limb. (—गः) 1. a goose. —2. the ruddy goose. —3 a snake. —उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammata thus defines it:—यत्कमन्ययावाक्यमन्ययात्यन्तं योग्यते । श्लेषेण काका वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (धन्या कैव स्थिता &c.). —2. equivocation, insinuation, innuendo; सुच्युर्वीणमहश्च कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणाश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥ —3. sarcasm. —कंदः the jujube tree. —कंदकः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः —खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गतिः, गामिन् a. 1. winding, meandering. —2. fraudulent, dishonest. (—तिः f.) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait. —जीवः a camel. —चंडुः a parrot. —हृदः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. a parrot. —दंष्ट्रः a boar. —दृष्टिः a. 1. squint-eyed, squinting. —2. having a malignant or evil look. —3. envious. (—f.) squint, an oblique look. —नक्रः 1. a parrot. —2. low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, —पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the Palāsa tree. —बालधिः, —लांगूलः a dog. —भणिते prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. —2. deceit. —वक्रः a hog.
 वक्रता, —त्वं 1 Crookedness. —2. Retrograde motion. —3 Failure, mishap. —4 Perverseness; dishonesty.
 वक्रि a. 1 Equivocating. —2 Speaking falsely, lying.
 वक्रित a. Bent, crooked.
 वक्रिन् a. 1 Crooked. —2 Retrograde. —m. A Jaina or Buddha.
 वक्रिमन् m. [वक्र-इमनिच्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. —2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्रांजुजसौरभं स च सुधा-स्वदी गिरां वक्रिमा Git. 3. —3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.
 वक्रिक 8 U. To make crooked, bend.
 वक्रीय 1 P. 1 To become crooked. —2 To retrograde.
 वक्रिभावः 1 Curve. —2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.
 वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.
 वक्रोष्णिः f. वक्रोष्णिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. —2 To be powerful —3 To be angry. —4 To accumulate.
 वक्षणे 1 The breast. —2 Refreshment. —3 Fire. —णः —ण pl 1 the stomach or abdomen. —2 The sides; flank. —3 The bed of a river. —4 A river.
 वक्षथः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. —2 Growing, increasing; growth.
 वक्षस् n. [वक्ष् अहर् सुच्] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34. —2 Ved. Strength. —m. An ox, a bull. —Comp —जः, —वह्, —वहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरहः, वक्षोरहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. —स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थलं) the breast or bosom.
 वक्षी Ved. A flame.
 वक्ष्, वंश् (वक्षति, वंक्षति) To go, move.
 वंक् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. —2 To go.
 वंक् 1 The bend of a river. —2 Crookedness, bend, curve.
 वगाहः See अवगाह.
 वकरः The bend of a river.
 वका The pommel of a saddle.
 वंकिलः A thorn.
 वंकिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be f. only by some)). —2 The timber of a roof. —3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n. also in these two senses).
 वंक्षणं 1 The groin. —2 The joint of the thigh.
 वंशुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.
 वंश् 1 P (वंक्षति) 1 To go. —2 To lump, be lame.
 वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वंगाहस्ताय तरसा नेता नोसाधनोद्धतान् R. 4. 36, रत्नाकरं समारभ्य ब्रह्मपुत्रांगः मिये वंगदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App. III). —गः 1 Cotton. —2 The egg-plant. —नं 1 Lead. —2 Tin. —Comp. —अरिः yellow ornament. —ज 1. brass. —2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —हृत्त्वजं bell-metal (कांस्य).
 वंश् 1 A. (वंक्षते) 1 To go. —2 To go swiftly. —3 To begin. —4 To censure, blame.
 वंश् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugalional tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वंक्षि, उवाच, अवोचत्, वक्षति, वक्ष्, उक्त) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वंक्षि K. P. 10, (oft. with two acc.),

तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमच्यमिध्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच चास्याप्रमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एव वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Rām. —2 To relate, describe, रचूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. —3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां महचनात्सारथिः S. 2; Me. 98. —4 To name, call, तदेकसप्ततिगुणं मन्वन्तरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. —5 To signify, denote (as sense). —6 To recite, repeat. —7 To censure; reproach. —Caus. (वाचयति-ते) 1 To cause to speak. —2 To go over, read, peruse. —3 To say, tell, declare. —4 To promise. —Desid. (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विवक्षता दोषमपि च्युतात्मना स्वयंकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81.
 वक्मन् n. Ved. 1 A path, road. —2 A hymn of praise.
 वक्त्रन् m. A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.
 वम् a. Talkative. —ग्रः 1 A speaker. —2 A sound. —3 A cry (of an animal &c.).
 वग्नुः Ved. A sound, noise.
 वचः 1 A parrot. —2 The sun. —चा 1 A kind of talking bird. —चं Speaking, talk. —Comp. —अचः a sun-worshipper.
 वचकः a. Talkative, eloquent. —m. A Brāhmaṇa.
 वचंदा A kind of talking-bird.
 वचनं [वच्-स्युद्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. —2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken) sentence, ननु वक्तुविशेषानिःस्पृहा गुणगुहा वचने विप्रश्चितः Ki. 2. 5; श्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुख-वचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —3 Repeating, recitation. —4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. —5 An order, command, direction; महच्चनात् 'in my name,' 'by my order.' —6 Advice, counsel, instruction. —7 Declaration, affirmation. —8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). —9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोचरशब्दः मेघवचनः. —10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). —11 Dry ginger. —Comp. —उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. —कर a. obedient, doing what is ordered. (—रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. —कारिन् a. obeying orders, obedient. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्राहिन् a. obedient, compliant, submissive. —पद्म a. eloquent. —मार्ज mere words, unsupported assertion. —विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —शतं a hundred

speeches, *i. e.* repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —सहायः a companion in conversation —स्थित *a* (वचनेस्थित also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय *a.* [वच्-अनीय] 1 To be said, spoken, or related —2 Censurable, blameable. —य Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिवचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82, वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि 4. 21, भवति योजयितुं वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75; Ki. 9. 39, 65 Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. —2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचस् *n.* 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यस्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36, वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते कलं Subhāsh. —2 A command, order, precept, injunction. —3 Advice, counsel. —4 A hymn. —5 Singing, a song of birds. —6 (In gram.) Number. —Comp. —कर *a.* 1 obedient, compliant. —2. executing the orders of another. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्रहः the ear. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* an attempt at speaking; अव्यक्तवर्णरमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तिश्च S. 7. 17.

वचस *a.* Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसांपतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त *p. p.* 1 Said, spoken. —2 Uttered, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or संभावितः). —3 Told, addressed; असावक्तुकोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. —क *A* speech, words collectively, a sentence. —कं —का *A* stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each) —Comp. —अनुक्त *a.* spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहारः a brief description, resume, peroration, recapitulation. —निर्वाहः defending an assertion. —पुंस्कः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse. —वाक्यं a dictum, decree,

उक्तिः *f.* 1 Speech, expression, statement, उक्तिरर्थतरङ्गासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. —2 A sentence. —3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्तव्या पुष्पवंती दिवाकरमिश्रकरो Ak.

वच् 1 P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. —II. 10 U. (वाजयति-ते)

1 To trim, prepare —2 To feather an arrow. —3 To go, move.

वज्र *a.* [वज्र-स् Un. 2. 28] 1 Hard, adamant. —2 Severe. —3 Forked, zigzag. —4 Cross. —ज्रः, —ज्र 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi q. v.); आशंसते समितिषु सुराः सक्तवैरा हि वैरैरस्याधिष्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहते च वज्र S. 2. 15. —2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt —3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कठोरणि सुहृन् कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7, R. 6. 19 —5 Scur gruel. —ज्रः 1 A form of military array. —2 A kind of Kusa grass. —3 N. of various plants. —4 A kind of pillar. —ज्रं 1 Steel. —2 A kind of talc. —3 Thunder-like or severe language. —4 A child. —5 Emblic myrobalan. —6 The blossom of the sesamum or Vajra plant. —Comp. —अंगः a snake. —अभ्यासः cross-multiplication. —अज्ञानिः the thunder-bolt of Indra. —आकरः a diamond mine, R. 18. 21. —आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. —आघातः 1 a stroke of thunder or lightning. —2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. —आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आधुषः an epithet of Indra. —आसनः a diamond-seat. —कंकटः an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका *N.* of the mother of Sākya muni. —कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37, cf. U. 1. 47. —कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. —केतुः *N.* of the demon Naraka. —क्षारः an alkaline earth. —गोपः = इन्द्रगोपः q. v. —वंचुः a vulture. —चर्म *m.* a rhinoceros. —जित् *m.* *N.* of Garuda. —ज्वलनं, —ज्वाला lightning. —तुहः 1. a vulture. —2. mosquito, gnat. —3. *N.* of Garuda. —4. of Ganesa. —तुल्यः *lapis lazuli* or azure stone. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. —दक्षिणः *N.* of Indra. —दंतः 1. a hog. —2. a car. —दंशनः a rat. —देह, —देहि *a.* having an adamantine or very hardy frame. —धरः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18, 21. —2. an owl. —नाभः the discus of Krishna. —निर्घोषः, —निष्पेयः a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra, वज्रसुसुक्ष्मनिववज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. —3. an owl. —पातः, —पतनं a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt; U. 4. 24 —पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. —2. a valuable flower. —यत् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —मणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. —मय *a.* 1. hard, adamant.

—2. cruel, hard-hearted. —मुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. —रुदः a hog. —लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्र-लेपवदितेव Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57). —लोहकः a magnet. —वधः 1. death by thunderbolt. —2. cross-multiplication. —व्यूहः a kind of military array. —शल्यः a porcupine. —सार *a.* as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt adamantine; क्व च निशिननिपाता वज्र-साराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10; त्वमपि क्लृप्तमवागन्वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. —सूचिः, —ची *f.* a diamond-needle. —हृदयं an adamant heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. —2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वज्रिन् *m.* 1 *N.* of Indra, ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमतद्विजयते द्विपतो यदस्य पश्याः V. 1. 15, R. 9. 24. —2 An owl. —3 A Buddha saint.

वंच् 1 P. (वंचति) 1 To go, to arrive at; वंचुश्चाहवक्षति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. —2 To wander over. —3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. —4 To go crookedly. —5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. —Caus. (वंचयति-ते), 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun; अहिं वंचयति; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरहिषा Bk. 8. 43. —2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be *A.* only, but often *P.* also); मूर्खस्त्वामवंचयन्तं Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूतं Git. 8; (बंधन) वंचयन् प्रणयिनीरवाप सः R. 19. 17, Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. —3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वंचक *a.* [वंच्-णिच्-णञ्] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. —2 Cheating, deceiving. —कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. —2 A jackal. —3 Musk-rat. —4 A tame ichneumon.

वंचतिः Fire.

वंचथः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. —2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. —3 The cuckoo.

वंचने-ना [वंच्-लुट्] 1 Cheating. —2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 5; स्वर्गाभिर्संधिमुकुतं वंचनानिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47. —3 An illusion, delusion. —4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवंचना Māl. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. —2 Deprived of. —ता A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —कः A jackal.

वज्रुल *a.* Crooked. —लः [वज्र-उल्लङ्घ] 1 A common cane or reed; आमंजुवज्रुललत नि च तान्ममूनि नीरधनीलनिचुलानि मरित्तदाणि U 2. 23, or मजुलवज्रुलकुजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुहुले Git 1. —*a.* A kind of flower. —3 The Asoka tree. —4 A kind of bird. —ला A cow that yields much milk. —Comp —द्रुमः the Asoka tree. —मियः the ratan.

वट I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. II. 10 U. (वटयति-ने) 1 To tell —2 To divide, partition —3 To surround, encompass. —4 To tie, string, connect. —*Caus* (वटयति) To speak.

वटः [वट-अन्] 1 The fig tree ; अयं च चित्रकूटयागेनि वर्तते वटः इयानो नाम U. 1, R. 13. 53. —2 A small shell or cowrie. —3 A small ball, globule, pill. —4 A round figure, a cipher. —5 A kind of cake. —6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). —7 Equality in shape. —Comp. —पत्रं a variety of the white basil. (—त्रा) a jasmine.—वासिन् *m.* a Yaksha.

वटकः 1 A kind of cake. —2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटर *a.* Wicked, villainous. —रः 1 A cock. —2 A mat. —3 A turban. —4 A thief, robber. —5 A churning stick. —6 Fragrant grass.

वटारकः, —वटारकः A cord, string.

वटिका 1 A pawn at chess.

वटिका 1 A pill. —2 A chessman —3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar.आदोळी) made of rice and Māsha.

वटिक् *a.* Stringed, circular. —*m.* = वटिक q. v.

वटी 1 A rope or string. —2 A pill, bolus.

वटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling, oft. used like the English word 'chop' or 'fellow'; चण्णोयं वटुः S. 2 ; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तरापरः Ku. 5. 83, cf वटु also. —2 A religious student or Brahmachārin q. v.

वटुकः 1 A boy, lad. —2 A Brahmachārin. —3 A fool or blockhead.

वटुस्त्रि *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

वट् 1 P. (वटति) 1 To be strong or powerful. —2 To be fat.

वटर *a.* [वट-अन्] 1 Dull, stupid. —2 Wicked. रः 1 A fool or blockhead. —2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. —3 A physician. —4 A water-pot.

वटभिः —भी See वलभिः-भी.

वटवा 1 A mare. —2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins,

see वज्रुल. —3 A female harlot. —4 A harlot, prostitute. —5 A woman of the Brahmana caste (वज्रुलवत्) —Comp. —अग्निः, —अरुः the submarine fire. —हृत् 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Siva.

वट्टा A kind of cake.

वटिलं See वटिल.

वट् *a.* Large fig, great.

वण 1 P. (वणति) To sound

वणः Sound, noise.

वणिज् *m.* [Un. 2 70] 1 A merchant, trader ; चरयन्तः केवल जीविकायै न ज्ञानपथं वणिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —*f.* *mercatorise*, trade —Comp —कर्मन् *n.*, —क्रियः traffic, trade —जतः 1. Merchants (collectively) —2. a trader, merchant. —पथः 1. trade, traffic —2 a merchant —3. a merchant's shop, a stall. —4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —वृत्तिः *f.* trade, traffic, Bu 3 31. —सार्थः a caravan

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac

वणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्यं, वणिज्या Trade, traffic

वट् 1 P, 10 U (वटति, वटयति-ने) To divide, apportion, partition, share

वट *a.* Unmarried —रः 1 A part, portion, share. —2 The handle of a sickle. —3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वटकः [वट-अन् स्वार्थि ऋ] 1 Dividing, distributing. —2 A distributor. —3 A part, portion, share.

वटनं [वट-अन्] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वटालः, —वटालः 1 A contest of heroes. —2 A sword, hoe —3 A out

वट् 1 A. (वटते) To go alone, to unaccompanied

वट *a.* 1 Unmarried —2 Dwarfish. —3 Crippled —रः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. —2 A servant. —3 A dwarf. —4 A javelin, dart.

वटरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo —2 The new shoot of the palm tree. —3 A rope for tying (a goat &c). —4 A dog —5 The tail of a dog. —6 A cloud. —7 The female breast.

वट् I. 1 A. (वटते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. —2 To surround, encompass. —II. 10 U. (वटयति-ने) To share, divide, apportion.

वट् *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. —2 Unmarried —3 Emaculated. —रः 1 A man who is emaciated or has no prepulse. —2 An ox without a tail. —3, A dejected woman, cf. रट्ट.

वट्टरः 1 A miser, straggy person. —2 A cunuch.

वट्टाल See वटाल.

वत् *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; वनवत् possessed of wealth ; रूपवत् beautiful ; सुभवत्, भारवत् &c., (the words so formed being adjectives). —2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle ; इत्युक्तवत् जनकात्मजापर R. 14. 43. —*and.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as', आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः परः तिस्र पंडितः.

वत् S. वत्.

वव *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered —2 Asked, begged. —3 Hurt, killed.

वतंस See अवतंस ; कपोलविलोलवतंसं Git. 2

वत् *f.* A river of heaven. —*m.* 1 A road. —2 A disease of the eyes.

वतोका A barren or childless woman ; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वट्स ; Up. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the young of an animal ; तेनाय वत्ससिन् लोकमसु युवाण Bh. 2. 46 ; ये सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्से Ku. 1. 2. —2 A boy, son, in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child' ; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमस्तेविनयेन, किमपराजं वत्सेन U. 6. —3 Offspring or children in general, जीवद्वत्सा 'one whose children are living'. —4 A year. —5 N. of a country, (its chief town was कोशली and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). —*स्त्रा* 1 A female calf. —2 A little girl ; वत्से सति 'dear Sita' &c —*स्तं* The breast. —*Comp.* —अक्षः a kind of cucumber. —अदन a wolf. —*द्वंशः*, —*राजः* a kind of the *Vatsas*, लोकं हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाट्ये च दृशा वयं Ratn 1. —*काम* *a.* fond of children. (—म) a cow longing for her calf. —*तंत्री* a rope for tying calves —*द्वंशः* a kind of arrow. —*नाथः* 1. N. of a tree. —2. a kind of very strong poison. —*पालः* N. of the town Kausāmbī. —*पालः* 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarāma. —*शला* a cow longing for her calf. —*शाला* a cow shed.

वश्य *a* 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished -दृष्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom; Mu. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -Comp. -पटहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. -सुः, -भूमिः *f*, -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. -माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to

be executed. —शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. —2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्नी 1 A leathern strap or thong ; Si. 20. 50. —2 Lead. —ग्री A leathern thong.

वध्नि α. Castrated, emasculated.

वध्निका m. A castrated person, eunuch.

वध्न्यः A shoe.

वनम् I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. —2 To aid. —3 To sound. —4 To be occupied or engaged. —II. 8 U. (वनाति, वनुते, usually वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc), तोयवादिनरैव खातको वनुते जलम्. —2 To seek for, seek to obtain —3 To conquer, possess. —4 Ved. To like, love. —5 To wish, desire. —6 To make ready, prepare for. —7 To hurt, injure. —III. 1 P, 10 U. (वनति, वनयति-ने) 1 To favour, aid. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To sound. —4 To confide in.

वन [वन्-अच्] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees ; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120, वनेऽपि लोषाः प्रभवन्ति राणिनाम्. —2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed, चित्रद्विपरः पद्मवनावतीर्णः R. 16. 16. 6. 86. —3 A place of abode, residence, house. —4 A fountain, spring (of water). —5 Water in general ; Si. 6. 73. —6 A wooden vessel. —7 Wood, timber. —8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. —9 Ved. A cloud. —10 Light ; a ray of light. —11 Worshipping. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest' ; वन-वराहः, वनकदली, वनपुष्प &c.). —Comp. —अग्निः a forest-conflagration. —अजः the wild goat. —अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest ; R. 2. 58. —2. the forest region itself, wood ; U. 2. 25. —अंतरं 1. another wood. —2. the interior of a forest, V. 4. 26. —अब्जिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. —अरिष्टा wild turmeric. —अचकः a florist, maker of garlands. —अलकं red earth or ruddle. —आलिका a sun-flower. —आलुः a hare. —आलुकः a kind of bean. —आपगा 'wood-river', a forest stream. —आर्द्रकं the root of wild ginger. (—का) wild ginger. —आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —आश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. —आश्रयः 1. an inhabitant of the wood. —2. a sort of crow or raven. —उत्साहः a

rhinoceros. —उद्धवा the wild cotton-plant —उपप्लवः a forest-conflagration. —ओकस m. 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. —2. an anchorite, a hermit. —3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. —कणा wild pepper —कदली wild plantain. —करिन् m, —कुजरः, —गजः a wild elephant. —कार्पासी (सिः f.) the wild cotton tree. —कुक्कुटः a wild fowl.

—कोलिः f. the wild jujube tree. —खंडं a forest. —गवः the wild ox. —गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. —गुप्तः a spy —गुह्यः a wild or forest shrub. —गोचर α 1. frequenting woods. —2. living in water. (—रः) 1. a hunter. —2. a forester. (—रः) a forest. —ग्रहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress, S. 2 —चंदनं 1. the Devadāra tree. —2. aloe-wood —चंद्रिका, —ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. —चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. —चर α. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (—रः) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman ; उपतस्थुरास्थितविवादधियः शनयज्जनो वनचर वसति Ki. 6. 29, Me. 12. —2. a wild animal. —3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. —चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. —छागः 1. a wild goat. —2. a boar. —छिद् m. a wood-cutter. —जः 1. an elephant. —2. a kind of fragrant grass. —3. the wild citron tree. (—जः) a blue lotus-flower. —जा 1. wild ginger. —2. the wild cotton tree. —जीविन् a forester, woodman. —तिलकः the yellow myrobalan tree. —वृः a cloud. —दाहः a forest-conflagration. —दीपः = दीपकः —देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad ; R. 2. 12, 9. 52 ; S. 4. 4 ; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. —द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. —धारा an avenue of trees. —धितिः f. Ved. a hatchet. —धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. —धुः a woodman. —पल्लवः the shoot, a bud. —पांसुलः a hunter. —पार्श्वः the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. —पुष्पः a forest-flower. —पूरकः the wild citron tree. —प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. —मस्थ α. retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (—स्थः) a wood situated on a table-land. —प्रियः the cuckoo (—वः) the cinnamon tree. —वह्निः, —वह्निः a wild peacock. —यू f. forest-ground. —मक्षिका a gad fly. —मल्ली wild jasmine. —माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna, R. 9 51, it is thus described: —आजातुर्लंबिनी माला सर्वतुङ्गुचमोज्ज्वला । मध्ये स्थूलकंदवाड्य । वनमालेति कीर्तिता । धरः an epithet of Krishna. —मालिन् α. adorned with a chaplet of wood-

flowers. (—m) an epithet of Krishna, धीरसमीरे यमुनानरे वसति वने वनमाली Gīt. 5 ; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि सीदति *ibid.* —मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. —मुच् α. pouring water ; R. 9. 22. (—m.), —सूतः a cloud. —सुद्रः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचा wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः —जी f. 1. a grove or long row of trees. —2. a long tract of forest. —3. a path in a forest. —रहं a lotus flower. —लक्ष्मी f. 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. —2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper. —लूनीकृतः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. —वह्निः, —हुवाशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest ; S. 4. 9. —2. a wild or nomadic life. —3. a forest-dweller, a forester —वासनः a civet cat. —वासिन् m. 1. a forest-dweller, forester. —2. a hermit, so वनस्थायिन् —वाजः, —वाजकः the wild citron tree. —वृताकी the egg-plant. —व्रीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus —श्वन् m. 1. a jackal. —2. a tiger —3. a civet cat. —संकटः a kind of pulse. —मद्, —संवासिन् m a forester. —समूहः a thick wood. —संपवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. —सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. —2. a hermit. —स्था, —स्थी the holy fig tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground ; Ku. 3. 29. —स्रज् f. a garland of forest flowers.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्पतिः नि० वृत्] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms —2 A tree in general ; तमाशु विष्टं तपसस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. —3 The Soma plant. —4 A stem, trunk. —5 A beam, pole, post. —6 A sacrificial post. —7 An offering to *Vanapati*. —8 A wooden amulet. —9 A scaffold. —10 An ascetic. —Comp. —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वननं Ved Wealth.

वनम् n. Ved. 1 Loveliness ; or glory. —2 Wealth. —3 A wood.

वनायुः N. of a district, R. 5. 73. —Comp. —जः α. produced in Vanāyu, (as a horse)

वनहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 N. of Agni. —2 A heap —3 Asking, begging. —f. Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood, as in अशाक-वनिका.

वनिन् α. Ved. 1 Worshipping. —2 Desiring. —3 Giving, bestowing. —4 Abounding in water. —5 Living in a forest. —m. 1 A tree —2 The Soma

plant. -3 A Brāhmana in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha q. v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees), अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी साधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनेकिञ्चुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly, also वनेविल्वकाः in this sense.

वनेचर a [वने चरति चर्-ट अलुह् सं] Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forester, woodman, वनेचराणां वनितासखाना Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. -2 An ascetic, a hermit. -3 A wild beast. -4 A sylvan, satyr. -5 A demon.

वनिता p p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c -2 Served, worshipped

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनिताति वदन्त्येतां लोकाः सर्वे वदन्तु ते । यूनां परिणता सेयं तपस्येति मते मम Bv. 2 117; पथिकवनिता Me. 8 -2 A wife, mistress, वनेचराणां वनितासखाना Ku. 1. 10, R. 2. 19. -3 Any beloved woman. -4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -द्वि m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिष्ठः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice -2 The rectum.

वनिष्णु a. Begging, requesting; (याचक).

वनीकः A beggar.

वनीपकः; वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पभूरुहः N. 15. 60.

वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg (as alms). -2 To ask, entreat, request.

वहः Ved. A malicious person (द्विषक).

वह्य a. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. -2 Devoted or attached to. -3 A worshipper, one who honours. -m. 1 A plotter, an enemy (द्विषक). -2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

वंद् 1 A. (वदन्ते, वदति) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. -2 To adore, worship. -3 To praise, extol. -WITH अग्नि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदयः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. -2 One who deserves praise.

वंदनं [वन्द-लुट्] 1 Salutation, obeisance. -2 Reverence, adoration. -3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmana &c (by touching his feet). -4 Praising, extolling. -5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. -ना 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -नी 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -3 Solicitation. -4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -मालां,

-मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. -या Yellow pigment.

वंदा 1 A female beggar. -2 Parasitical plant; (वंदाकः, की, का, वंदारः also in this sense).

वंदाक a 1 Praising. -2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमहंसगृहीतो महासुनिवदाकः Mu. 7. -n. Praise. -m. A panegyrist, bard.

वंदिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; वर्मचंडेदात्पटु-तरगिरो वंदिनो नीलकंठाः V 4 4; (the bards form distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother). -2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See वंदी. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद्य a. 1 Adorable, venerable. -2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83, Me. 12. -3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. -या 1 A parasitical plant. -2 Yellow pigment.

वंद्वः A worshipper, votary. -द्वं Prosperity.

वंधुर a. See वंदुर.

वंध्य. वंद्या See वंध्य, वंध्या.

वन्धः [Un. 2. 23] A co-partner.

वन्य a. [वने-भवः यत्] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in woods, wild; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्या-मेवास्य संविधा R. 1. 94; वन्यानां मार्ग-शास्त्रिणां 45, 88. -2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -3 Wooden. -न्यः 1 A wild animal. -2 A wild plant. -न्यं Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.); R. 12. 20. -Comp. -इतर a. tame, domesticated. -गजः, -द्विपः a wild elephant.

वन्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. -2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपति, वपते, उत; pass. उप्थते; desid. विवप्सति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यद्येति वीज-मुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फले Ms. 3. 142, न विद्यामिदं वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते वीजं तादृशं लभते फले Subhāsh; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. -2 To throw, cast (as dice). -3 To beget, produce. -4 To weave. -5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). -Caus. (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put in to the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. -2 One who sows, a sower. -3 Shaving. -4 Weaving.

वपनं [वप्-लुट्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Shavings, shearing; Ms. 11 152. -3

Semen virile, seed. -नी 1 A barber's shop. -2 A weaving instrument. -3 A weaver's shop (तैत्तिरीया).

वपा [वप्-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. -2 A hole, cavity. -3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -4 The skin of the intestines. -Comp. -कृत् m. marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुः The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

वपुष a Ved. 1 Handsome. -2 Wonderful. -वं Beauty (of form).

वपुस् a. [वप्-उभि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.). -n. 1 (a) Body, person; (स्मर) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नवं वयः कान्तमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषौ शंख. पद्मौ च दृष्ट्वा Me. 80, परिवः क्षतजतुल्य. वपुः Bii. S. 30. 25. -2 Essence, nature; Ms. 5. 96. -3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. -5 Ved Water. -Comp. -गुणः, -प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty, संयुक्ष्यतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 32; वपुःप्रकर्षाद्विजयद्वरं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. -धर a. 1. embodied. -2. beautiful. -हवः a humour of the body.

वपुस्मत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; दृष्ट्वा जगतीमुजा दुनिः स वपुस्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वप्स m. [वप्-लुच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालः स्तंभकरिता वप्स्येनमेष्वेते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. -2 A father, procreator. -3 A poet, an inspired sage. -4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः -प्रं [उप्थते अत्र वप्-रन्] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्ध्व) R. 1. 30. -2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47, see वप्रक्रीडा below. -3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बृहच्छिलावप्रवनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. -4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तत्रैव महावतमिवात्र चरति वप्राः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8 -5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; हवनय-प्रतेहुरवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. -6 The foundation of a building. -7 The gate of a fortified town. -8 A ditch. -9 The circumference of a sphere. -10 A field in general. -11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -12 Dust. -प्रः 1 A father. -2 A Prajāpati. -प्रं Lead. -Comp. -अग्नि-

वतः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.), Ki. 5. 42, cf. तदावत. —क्रिया, —कीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वपक्रिया-मृशवतस्तदेषु R. 5. 44: वपकीडापरिणत-गजप्रेक्षणीयं दृदर्श Me. 2.

वपकः The circumference of a wheel.

वमिः 1 A field. —2 The ocean. —3 Difficult position (दुर्गति)

वमी A mound of earth, hillock.

वञ्च 1 P. (वञ्चति) To go, move.

वस्त्र 1 P. (वसति, वान, *cous* वामयति, वमयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्तं चावमिषुर्मुले: Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. —2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); किमग्रेययावा निकुत इव तेजोसि वमति U. 6. 14; S. 2. 7; R. 16. 66, Me. 20, अविदितयुगापि सत्कविभणितः कर्णेण वमति मधुधारा Vās —3 To throw out or down; वातमालयः R. 7. 6. —4 To reject.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. —2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [वम् ल्यट्] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. —2 Drawing out, taking or getting out, as in वर्गभिष्यद् वमनं R. 15. 29, Ku. 6. 37. —3 An emetic. —4 Offering oblations. —5 Pain. —नः Hemp. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः [वम् इत्] 1 Fire. —2 A cheat rogue. —मिः f. 1 Sickness, nausea. —2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंशः A bamboo (वंश).

वंशारवः The lowing of cattle.

वज्रः —घ्नो An ant. —Comp. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वञ्च 1 A. (वञ्चते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस् m. [अङ्-अहन् वामावः] 1 Age; any time or period of life, युगाः पू-जारधान युगिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11, नव वयः R. 2. 47; पश्चिमे वयसि 19 1, न खलु वयस्तेजमो हेतुः Bh. 2. 38, तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1, Ku. 5. 16. —2 Youth, the prime of life; वयोमते किं वनित्तिलासः Subhāsh, so अतिक्रान्तवयाः. —3 A bird in general; स्मरणीयाः समये वयं वयः N. 2. 62; युग-वयोमवयोपचितं वनं R. 9. 53; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55, 11. 47. —4 Crow; Ft. 1. 23; (here it may mean 'a bird'

also). —5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. —6 Energy, strength. —7 Health, soundness of constitution. —Comp. —अतिव, —अतीत a (वयोतिग &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —अधिक a. (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. —अवस्था वयो-वस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age; Māl. 9. 29. —कर a. causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life —गत a. 1. come of age. —2. advanced in years. (—तं) the departure of youth, —परिणतिः, —परिणामः ripeness of age; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. —2. duration of life. —वृद्ध a. (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संघिः 1. transition from one period of life to another, त्रयो वयःसंघयः. —2. puberty, maturity, (period of coming of age). —स्थ a (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. —2. grown up, mature. —3. strong, powerful. (—स्थः) a friend; contemporary. (—स्थः) 1. a female companion. —2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —3. small cardamoms. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः f (वयो-हानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. —2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. [वयस्य तुल्यः यत्] 1 Being of the same age. —2 Contemporary. —स्थः A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age) —स्था A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयाकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुने [वय् उन्] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. —2 A temple (said to be m. also in this sense in Unadisūtras). —3 A rule, precept, order. —4 Manner, custom. —5 Clearness.

वयोधस् m. A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा a. Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous. —2 Giving strength or health. —3 Giving food. —धाः f. Strength, power.

वयोरंगं Lead.

वर् 10 U. (वस्यति-ने, strictly caus. of वृ or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वर a. [वृ कर्मणि अर्] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59, वेदविदां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54, Ku. 6. 18; चवराः, तरवराः, सरिहरा &c. —2 Better than, preferable to; ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणां वरः Ms. 12. 103; Y. 1. 352. —रः 1 The act of choosing,

selecting. —2 Choice, selection. —3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते यस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः); वर वृ or याच् 'to ask a boon', प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63, भवद्भ्यश्च वरोदीर्घः Ku. 2. 32, (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). —4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. —5 A wish, desire in general. —6 Solicitation, entreaty. —7 Charity, alms. —8 Surrounding, enclosing. —9 Obstructing, checking. —10 A bride-groom, husband; वरं वरयते कन्या, see under वय् (1) also. —11 A suitor, wooer. —12 A dowry. —13 A son-in-law. —14 A dissolute man, libertine. —15 A sparrow. —रं Saffron; (for वरम् see separately). —Comp. —अंग a. having an excellent form. (—यः) 1. an elephant. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Cupid. (—गी) turmeric. (—नं) 1. the head. —2. the best part. —3. an elegant form. —4. pudendum muliebre. —5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह a. 1. worthy of a boon. —2. very worthy, highly esteemed. —3. very expensive. —आनन a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविर m. an astrologer. —आरोह a. having fine hips. (—हः) 1. an excellent rider. —2. a rider on an elephant or horse. —3. mounting, riding. (—हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman; कान्ते कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरेभणं Māl. 6. 11. —आलि the moon —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. —2. the chief seat, seat of honour. —3. the China rose. (—नः) 1. a door-keeper. —2. a lover, paramour. —इन्द्रः 1. a chief, sovereign. —2 Indra. —इश्वरः N. of Siva. —उयः रुः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —ऋतुः an epithet of Indra. —चंदनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. —2. the pine tree. —तनु a. fair-limbed. (—तुः f.) a beautiful woman. वरतुल्यवयासो नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तनुः N. of an ancient sage; R. 5. 1. —स्वचः the Nimba tree. —द a. 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. —2. propitious (—तुः) 1. a benefactor. —2 N. of a class of Manes. —3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. इहस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (—दा) 1. N. of a river; M. 5. 1. —2. a maiden, girl. —दक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bride-groom by the father of the bride. —दानं the granting of a boon. —द्रुमः agallochum. —निश्चयः the choice of a bride-groom. —पक्षः the party of the bride-groom (at a wedding; R. 6. 86. —पद्म N. of Lopamudrā. —प्रस्थानं, —पात्रा the setting

out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —कलः the cocoa-nut tree. —वह्निः saffron. —युवतिः नी f. a beautiful young woman. —रुचिः N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama, see नवरत्न, he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vartikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras) —लब्ध a. received as a boon. (—चतुः) the *Champaka* tree. —वस्तुला a mother-in-law. —वर्ण gold. —वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. —2 a woman in general. —3. turmeric —4. lac. —5. N. of Lakshmi. —6 of Durgā. —7. of Sarasvatī. —8. the creeper called *Priyangu*. —9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of Siva. —सुरत a. 1. very wanton. —2. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —वस्त्र f. 'the bride-groom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः [वृ-वृत्] 1 A wish, request, boon. —2 A cloak. —3 A kind of wild bean. —4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —कं 1 The cover of a boat. —2 A towel, wipe.

वरण [वृ-वृत् ल्यु वा] 1 Choosing, selecting. —2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. —3 Surrounding, encircling. —4 Covering, screening, protecting. —5 The choice of a bride. —6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). —7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —गः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. —2 A bridge. —3 The tree called Varuṇa. —4 A tree in general; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणः करिणो मुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. —5 A camel. —6 A kind of ornament on a bow. —7 N. of Indra. —Comp. —माला, —सञ्ज See वरजञ्ज.

वरदः [वृ-अट्] 1 Gander. —2 A kind of grain. —3 A kind of wasp. —डा-नी 1 A goose; नवप्रभृतिर्वरदा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. —2 A wasp or a variety of it, भो वयस्य मते खलु दास्याः पुत्रा अर्थकल्पवर्षा वरदाभीता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र न खाद्यते तत्र तत्र गच्छन्ति Mk. 1. —ट 1 A jasmine flower (कुद्रुप)

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरङ्गः [वृ-अङ्] 1 A multitude, group. —2 A pimple or eruption on the face. —3 A veranda. —4 A heap of grass. —5 The string of a fish hook. —6 Pocket. (The word वरङ्गलङ्क in यदिदानीमहं वरङ्गलङ्क इव

दूरदृष्टिष्वप्य गतितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall,' which if raised high, is sure to topple down, so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरङ्ग a. 1 Large, great, spacious. —2 Frightened —3 Miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mound of earth. —2 The seat on an elephant, a *howdah*. —3 A wall. —4 An eruption on the face.

वरडा 1 A dagger, knife. —2 A kind of bird (सरिका) —3 The wick of a lamp.

वरङ्गालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरत्रा 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather), St. 11. 44 —2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative, समुच्चयन् भूतिमनार्थसंगमाद्दरं विशेषोपि नमं महात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case); वरं मोक्षं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यद्वृत्तं...वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परधनास्वादनमुखं H. 1; वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनर्यमानासुपगमः *ibid.*; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः; याश्चा मोक्षा वरमधिगुणे नाथमे लब्धमाता Me. 6.

वारयितु m. A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. —ल 1 A goose. —2 A kind of wasp.

वरम् n. Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 Turmeric. —4 N. of Pārvatī.

वराक a. (की f.) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तन्मया न युक्तं कुतं यस्त वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1, यत्किमुज्जिह्वानजीवितो वराकीं नाशुर्नपते Mā. 10 —2 Low, vile. —3 Impure. —कः 1. N. of Siva. —2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरमल्यं अटति अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A cord. —2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A *cowrie*, प्रातः काणवराटकोपि न मया तुष्णेषुना मुचं मां Bh. 3. 4. —2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. —3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). —Comp —रजम् m. the tree called नागकेसर.

वराटिका A *cowrie*; Bv. 2. 12.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वगलः, —वरालकः Cloves.

वराजिः —सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [वराय अभीष्टाय सुस्तादिलाभाय आहनि धूमि आ-हृ-उ Tv.] 1 A boar, hog विश्ववर्ध क्रियता वराहतमिभिर्मुस्ताक्षरैः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. —2 A ram. —3 A bull. —4 A cloud. —5 A crocodile. —6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. —7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar-incarnation, cf. वसन्ति दशमशेखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनः कलंक-कलेव निमग्ना । केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. —8 A particular measure. —9 N. of Varāhamihira. —10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —Comp. —अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. —कंदः a kind of esculent root. —कर्णः a kind of arrow. —कणिका a kind of missile. —कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. —क्रांता the sensitive plant. —द्वादशी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Māgha in honour of Vishnu. —नामन् n. an esculent root. —मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of वृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama.). —शृंगः N. of Siva.

वराहुः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमन् m. 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. —2 Ved. Circuit, compass. —3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् n. Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. —2 Wealth. —3 Room, space. —4 Pleasure, happiness. —5 Ease.

वरिवसि (सि) त a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्या 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. —2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. —2 Largest, greatest. —3 Widest. —4 Heaviest. —5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उरु q. v.). —एः 1 The francoline partridge. —2 The orange tree. —ङ्ग 1 Copper. —2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Ohhāyā, wife of the sun. —2 The plant called शतावरी.

वरिमन् m. Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्.

वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good; *Māl.* 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु *q. v.*). -4 Extremely tender or younger. -*n.* Ved. Rest, repose.

वरी(ली)वर्दे: An ox, a bull.

वरीषु: *N.* of Cupid, the god of love.

वरुटः *N.* of a class of Mlechchhas

वरुडः *N.* of a low caste.

वरुणः [वृ-उन् *Up.* 3 53] 1 *N.* of an *Aditya* (usually associated with *Mitra*). -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); **यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यावृते अवप-इयञ्जनानाम्**; वरुणो यादसामहं *Bg.* 10. 29; त्वं विश्वेषा वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा ये च मतोः *Rv.* 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति *Mb.*, अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा भूगमन्वरज्यदतुषारकरः *Si.* 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The sun. -6 The Varuna tree. -**Comp.** -अंगरुहः an epithet of *Agastya*. -आत्मजः spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलयः, -आवासः the ocean. -देवः, देवतं the *Nakshatra Satabhi. shaj.* -पाशः 1. a shark. -2 the noose of *Varuna*. -लोकः 1. the world of *Varuna*. -2. water.

वरुणानी *Varuna's* wife.

वरुणाविः *f. N.* of *Lakshmi*.

वरुत्रं A cloak, mantle.

वरुत् *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. -नी A guardian deity.

वरुथं [वृ-ऊथ् *Up.* 2. 6] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरुथो रथमुत्तिरो तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). -यः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वरुथिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमकरयेन वरुथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्मतः *R.* 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. -नी An army; स्वस्तिवसलिलासुहृद्यैर्ना जगाम वरुथिनी *Si.* 12. 77; *R.* 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* [वृ-एन् *y.*] 1 To be wished for, desirable, obligeable; अनेन चेद्विच्छसि सुहृत्सामाणि पार्ष्णि वरेण्येन *R.* 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief, वेधा विधाय पुनरुक्त-मिवेदुर्विचं दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषा वरेण्यः *Bv.* 2. 158, तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही *Rv.* 3. 62. 10, *R.* 6 84, *Bk.* 1. 4; *Ku.* 7. 90. -य्यं *Satiron.*

वरोटः The *Marubaka* plant. -इ Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः [वृ-अर् *r.*] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 *Mirth, sport, pastime.* -5 Jest, joke. -**Comp.** -कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [वृ-ज् *v.*] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यसेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः *R.* 2. 4, 11. 7, so पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side *Ku.* 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class, of words grouped together, as सन्तुष्य-वर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an *Adhyāya* in *Rigveda*. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (वर्ग, अर्थ, and काम). -**Comp.** -अन्त्यः, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants, *i. e.* a nasal. -वनः the cube of a square. -वातः the fifth power -पदः, -मूलं the square root. -प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. -वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणा Multiplication

वर्गयति *Den.* P. To multiply.

वर्गशस्त्रं *ind.* In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन् *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गीण *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. -ह्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning), या यस्य जुज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भाविन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः *Māl.* 1; ब्रह्महृता जुहविरं जुहुरात्मवर्ग्याः *Si.* 5. 15.

वर्च 1 *A.* (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्चस् *n.* [वृ-अश् *r.*] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen vile. -**Comp.** -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *n.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, availing, abandoning.

वर्जन [वृ-ज् *v.*] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जं *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.). गौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रान्ताः *S.* 4, *Ku.* 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in शुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. -उर्ध्वं A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण 10 *U.* (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्ण-वर्णयन्त्यात्मनस्तुं *Subhāsh.* -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन *Gīt.* 3, *Ki.* 5. 18. -3 To praise; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [वर्ण-अच्] 1 A colour, hue; अंतः शुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कुर्वणः *Me.* 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वय्यादातुं जल-मवनते शाङ्गिणो वर्णचौरे *Me.* 46; *R.* 8. 42. -4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामाहुर्धेयं *Vārt.*; न कश्चि-द्वर्णानामपथमपकुर्वीत भजते *S.* 5. 10; *R.* 5. 19. -5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species; as in सर्वर्णो अक्षरः. -6 (a) A letter, character, sound; न मे वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः *V.* 5. (b) A word, syllable; *S. D.* 9. -7 Fame, glory,

celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजारंजन-लक्ष्मणः R. 6. 21. -8 A good quality, merit, virtue -9 Praise. -10 Dress, decoration. -11 Outward appearance, form, figure. -12 A cloak, mantle. -13 A covering, lid. -14 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गितकम्); उपास्यवर्णं चरिते पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56. 'celebrated in song, made the subject of a song.' -15 The housings of an elephant. -16 A quality, property. -17 A religious observance. -18 An unknown quantity. -19 The number 'one'. -20 Application of perfumed unguents to the body. -21 Gold. -22 A musical mode. -ञ्जि 1 Saffron. -2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen -अधिपः a planet presiding over a caste or class. -अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत a. devoid of any caste, out-cast, degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean. -आगमः the addition of a letter; भवे-द्वर्णगमाद्भसः Sk. -आत्मन् m. a word. -आश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages of life, R. 5. 19. -उदकं coloured water; R. 16. 70 -कृपिका an inkstand. -क्रमः 1. the order of castes or colours. -2. alphabetical order or arrangement. -गत a. 1. coloured. -2. algebraical. -चारकः a painter. -ज्येष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa. -तूलिः -तूलिका, -तुली f. a pencil, paint-brush. -द्वे a. colouring. (-द्वे) a kind of fragrant yellow wood. -द्वार्जो turmeric. -द्वतः a letter. -द्वषक a. violating the distinctions of castes. -धर्मः the peculiar duties of a caste. -पातः the omission of a letter. -पात्रं a paint-box. -पुष्पं the flower of the globe-amaranth. -पुष्पकः the globe-amaranth. -प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood. -मातु f. a pen, pencil -मातुका N. of Sarasvatī. -माला, -राशिः the alphabet. -रे(ले)खा chalk. -वर्ति, -वर्तिका f. a paint-brush, pencil. -वादिन् m. a panegyrist. -विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters; (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोढकः 1. a house-breaker. -2. a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः f. the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संसर्गः confusion of castes. -संकरः 1. confusion of castes through intermarriage. -2. mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended). Si. 14. 37. -संघातः -समाघातः the alphabet. -स्थानं an organ of utterance. -हीन a. outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण-ण्डुल] 1 A mask,

105

the dress of an actor -2 A paint, colour for painting, Si. 16. 62. -3 A paint or anything used as an unguent or pigment; एतैः पिष्टमालवर्णकानि नैरा-लिप्तमभोधैः Mk. 5. 46, Bk. 19. 11. -4 A hard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6 Sandal (the tree). -7 A letter, syllable. -क 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Ver-milion. -5 A cloak, mantle. -क 1 A paint, colour, pigment, S. 6. 15. -2 Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A circle, orb.

वर्णन-नार [वर्ण-लुट्] 1 Painting. -2 Description, delineation, representation, स्वभावो नस्तु हिमादेः स्वक्रियारूप-वर्णनं K. P. 10 -3 Writing -4 A statement, an assertion -5 Praise, commendation. (-नार only in this sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णदिः 1 A painter. -2 A singer. -3 One who maintains himself by his wife (श्रीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्णा अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संत्यस्या-ट्] 1 The mask or dress of an actor. -2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen, pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. -परिग्रहः the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Māl. 1.

वर्णित p. p [वर्ण-क] 1 Painted. -2 Described, represented. -3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णिन् a. [वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इति] (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. -2 Belonging to the caste of. -m. 1 A painter. -2 A scribe, writer. -3 A religious student, a Brahmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाच चक्षे R. 5. 19. -4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. -Comp. -लिंगिन् a. disguised as or wearing the marks of a religious student; स वर्णिलिङ्गी विदितः समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. -3 Turmeric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य a. To be described, (often used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or प्रस्तुत q. v.). -वर्ण्य Saffron

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood, as in कृत्यवर्त q. v. -Comp. -जन्मन् m. a cloud. -लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. [वृत्-ण्डुल] 1 Living, being, existing. -2 Devoted to. -कः 1 A

quail. -2 A horse's hoof. -जं A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन a. [वृत्-लुट्] 1 Abiding, living, staying, being &c. -2 Stationary. -नः A dwarf. -नी 1 A road, way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding, grinding. -4 Sending off, despatching. -5 A spindle. -नं 1 Living, being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing. -3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living, स्मरसि च तदुपाते-ष्वावर्तेनानि U. 1. 26, (the word may here mean 'abode or residence' also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turn-ing round, revolving. -7 Rolling on, moving about. -8 Appointing. -9 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. -11 Wages, salary, hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनिः 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. -2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). -निः f. 1 A way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved. A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान a. [वृत्-शानच्] 1 Being, existing. -2 Living, being alive, contemporary, प्रथितयज्ञां मानकवि-सौमित्रकविमिश्रादीनां प्रवधानतिक्रम्य वर्त-मानकवः कालिदासस्य क्रियाया कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or moving round revolving. -4 Dwelling in. -नः The present tense (in gram.); वर्तमानसामोऽयं वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131. -नं Presence.

वर्तकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An eddy, a whirlpool. -3 A crow's nest. -4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तस् n. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -ती f. [वृत् इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll -2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill), सा पुनर्मेम प्रथमदर्शनात्पुनस्तुतवर्तिरिव चक्षुषोरानन्ददुष्टस्यादयती Māl. 1; इयममुत-वर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 38, कपूरवर्तिरिव लाचनतापहंजी Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. -3 The wick of a lamp; Māl. 10. 4 -4 The projecting threads or un-woven ends (of a cloth), the fringe -5 A magical lamp. -6 The protuberance round a vessel. -7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). -8 A streak, line. -9 Swelling in the throat. -10 A swelling formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush ; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1 ; अं-
गुलिक्षरणसज्जवर्तिकाः R. 19. 19. -2
The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour,
paint. -4 A quail ; Māl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) [वृत्-गिति] (Usu-
ally at the end of comp) 1 Abiding,
being, resting, staying, situated. -2
Going, moving, turning. -3 Acting,
behaving. -4 Performing, practising.
वर्तिष्ण a. 1 Revolving. -2 Being,
abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary,
fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिन् n. Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. -2
A way, path. -3 Abode, residence.
वर्ती (ति) r. A kind of quail.

वर्तुल a. [वृत्-वृत्त] Round, cir-
cular, globular. -लः 1 A kind of
pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. -लं A
circle.

वर्तमन् [वृत्-मनिन्] 1 A way, road,
path, passage, track ; वर्तनं भानोस्त्य-
जायु Me. 39 , पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रत्ये
स्थलवर्तमना ' by land ' ; आकाशवर्तमना
' through the air. ' -2 (Fig.) A
way, course, an established or pre-
scribed usage, the usual manner or
course of conduct ; सम वर्तमानुगच्छति
मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वज्ञः Bg. 3. 23 ; रेखाभात्र-
मपि क्षुण्णादामनोवर्तमनः परम् । न व्यतीद्युः
प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नैमिवृत्तयः R. 1. 17
(where the literal sense is also
intended) ; अहमेत्य पतंगवर्तमना पुनरेका-
अयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 ' after the
manner of a moth. ' -3 Room, scope
for action ; न वर्तनं कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां
Ki. 14. 14. -4 An eye-lid. -5 An
edge, a border. -Comp. -कर्मन् n.
' roadwork ' , engineering. -पातः
deviation from the road. -बंधः,
-बंधकः an affection of the eye-lids.
-रोगः a disease of the eyelids.

वर्तमनिः-नी f. A road, way.

वर्त्रे a Ved. Protecting. -त्रं A
dam, dike.

वर्त्रे 10 U. (वर्षयति-ते, also वर्षयति)
1 To cut, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्धः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 In-
creasing, causing increase or pro-
sperity. -3 Increase, augmentation.
-वर्ध 1 Lead -2 Red lead.

वर्धक a. [वृष्-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 In-
creasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3
Filling. -कः A carpenter.

वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. [वृष्-णिच् ल्युट् वा] 1 In-
creasing ; growing. -2 Causing to
increase, enlarging, magnifying.
-नः 1 A bestower of prosperity.
-2 A tooth growing over another

tooth. -3 N. of Siva. -नी 1 A
broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water jar
of a particular shape. -नं 1 Grow-
ing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase,
prosperity, magnifying, enlargement.
-3 Elevation. -4 Exhilaration (of
spirits), animation. -5 Educating,
rearing. -6 Cutting, dividing, as
in नाभिर्वर्धनं. -7 A means of streng-
thening restorative. -8 Filling.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which
sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान a. [वृष्-शानच्] Growing,
increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil
plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N.
of Vishnu. N. of a district (said
to be the same as the modern Bard-
vāna). -4 Sweet citron. -नः, नं 1
A pot or dish of a particular shape,
lid -2 A kind of mystical diagram.
-3 A palace or temple built in the
form of the above diagram. -4 A
house having no door the south
side. -नार N. of a district (the
modern Bardvāna.). -Comp. पुरं the
city Bardvāna

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot,
lid or cover.

वर्धापनं [वर्षं छेदं करोति, वृत् णिच्-आप् च
ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing.
-2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or
the ceremony connected with this
act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4
Any festival in general when wishes
for prosperity and other congra-
tulatory expressions are offered : cf.
पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased.
-2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4
Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing,
thriving.

वर्धे 1 A leather strap or thong
-2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्धी A leather strap or
thong.

वर्धन् n. Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2
Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्ध्ने 1 P. (वर्धति) 1 To go, move.
-2 To kill.

वर्मन् n. [वृ-मनिन्] 1 An armour,
a coat of mail ; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति
सजलनलिनौदलजालं Git. 4 ; R 4.
56 ; Mu 2. 8. -2 (Hence) Shelter,
protection. -3 Bark, rind. -m. An
affix added to the names of Ksha-
triyas ; as चंदवर्मन् प्रह्लादवर्मन् cf. दास.
-Comp. -हर a. 1. wearing armour.
-2 old enough to wear armour (i. e.
to take part in battle) ; सम्भविवनी-
तस्य वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् a. Mailed, furnished
with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्ष a [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or
selected, eligible. -2 Best, most
excellent, chief, principal (mostly
at the end of comp.) ; अन्वीतः स क-
तिपयैः किरातवर्षैः Ki. 12. 54. -र्षः
The god of love. -र्षी 1 A girl
choosing her own husband. -2 A
girl in general.

वर्षट See वर्षट.

वर्षणा See वर्षणा.

वर्षर a. [वृ-अरच् इट् च] 1 Stammer-
ing. -2 Curled. -रः 1 A barbarian.
-2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An
outcast. -4 Curly hair. -5 The clash
of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing.
-रा, -री 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind
of basil. -रं 1 Yellow sandal-wood.
-2 Vermilion. -3 Gum-myrrh. -Comp.
-उत्थं white sandal-wood.

वर्षरक A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्षरीकः 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of
basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्षू (वृ) r. A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्ष [वृष् भावे वृत् कर्तृ अच् वा]
1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain ; वि-
द्युत्तन्निवर्षेषु Ms 4. 103 ; Me. 35 -2
Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down,
a shower of anything ; सुरभि सुरवि-
द्युक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात R. 12. 102 ; so शर-
वर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal
effusion -4 A year (usually only
n.) ; इयति वर्षाणि तया सहोद्यमस्यस्यतीव
व्रतमानिधार R. 13. 67 ; न वर्षर्ष वर्षाणि
द्वादश दक्षशताक्षः Dk ; वर्षभोग्येण शापेन
Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a
continent ; (nine such divisions are
usually enumerated : -1 कुरु , 2 हिम-
य ; 3 रम्यक , 4 इलावृत , 5 हरि ; 6 केतुमाला ;
7 मद्राथ ; 8 किंनर ; and 9 भारत ; एतद्
द्वयुभयभारतं वर्षस्य मम वर्तते वशे Si.
14. 5. -6 India (= भारतवर्ष). -7 A
cloud (only m. according to Hema-
chandra). -Comp. -अंशः, अंशकः,
-अंशः a month. -अंशु n. rain-water.
-अष्टुते ten thousand years -अर्चिस्
m. the planet Mars. -अवसानं the
autumn or Sarat season. -आघोषः a
frog. -आमदः a peacock. -उपलः
hall. -करः a cloud. (-री) a cricket.
-कोशः, -वः 1. a month. -2. an
astrologer. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः ' a Varsha
mountain, ' i. e. one of the moun-
tain-ranges supposed to separate the
different divisions of the world from
one another ; (they are seven. -हिम-
वान् हेमदृष्टश्च निषयो मेरुश्च च । चैवः कर्णी च
शृंगी च सप्तैते वर्षपर्वताः) -ज a. (वर्षेज

also) produced in the rainy season. —वरः 1. a cloud. —2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4. (वर्षवर्ष in the same sense). —पाकिन् m. the hog-plum. —वृषः a series or collection of years. —प्रतिबंधः a drought. —प्रियः the Chātaka bird —वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. —वृद्धिः f. birth day. —शतं a century, one hundred years. —सहस्रं a thousand years.

वर्षक a. Raining.

वर्षण [वृष-लुट्] 1 Raining, rain. —2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also); द्रव्यवर्षण ' showering or bestowing wealth '.

वर्षणिः f. [वृष-अनि.] 1 Raining. —2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. —3 An act, action. —4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually f. pl.) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon, श्रद्धे पंचाग्निमयस्थो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेशयः Y. 3. 52, Bk. 7. 1. —2 Rain (sing. in this sense). —Comp. —कालः the rain, the rainy season; so वर्षासमयः. —कालीन a. belonging to or produced in the rainy season. —प्रभञ्जनः a high wind. —वृ m. 1. a frog. —2. a kind of insect (इद्रगोप) —वृः स्त्री f. 1. a female frog or a little frog. —2. hog-weed. —3. an earth-worm —रात्रिः 1. a night in the rainy season. —2. the rainy season.

वर्षिक a. Raining, showering. —क Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक a. (की f.) [वृष-उक्] Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कृतोक्षतेरं दुवस्य परिहार्यमूषः Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. —Comp. —अवृद्धः —अवृद्धः a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ a. 1 Oldest, very old. —2 Strongest. —3 Largest (superl of वृद्ध q. v.)

वर्षीयस a. (सी f.) 1 Older, very old. —2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q. v.).

वर्षम् The body; see below.

वर्षमेव n. [वृष-मनिन्] 1 Body, form —2 A measure, height; वर्षमे द्विपाना विरुवंत उच्चकैर्वेनचरेभ्यश्चिरमाचक्षिरे Si. 12. 64; यजुर्वेदमि किरातेभ्यः शशं सुद्वेवदारवः R. 4. 76. —3 A handsome or lovely form. —4 Surface (as of a mountain), Māl. 9. 5.

वर्ह
वर्ह
वर्हण
वर्हिण
वर्हिन्
वर्हिस्

See वर्ह, वर्ह, वर्हण,
वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस्

वल्ग 1 A (वलने, but sometimes वलति also, वलिते) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योन्यं जरद्विरेव वलते Mv. 6. 41, प्रणयिनं परिच्युतयांगना ववलिते वलिरेचित मध्यमाः Si. 6. 38, 6. 11. 19. 42. , स्वभिसरणरभमेन वलती पतति पदानि कियति चलती Git 6 —2 To move, turn, move or turn round, वलितकंधर Māl. 1. 29; दृष्टिरन्यतो न वलति K —3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to, हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते वलात् Git. 7, Nalod. 3. 5. —4 To increase, वलच्चपुनरिस्वना S. D. 116; असंदं कंदर्पज्वरजनिता वितकुलतया वल्ग्वर्षा राधा सरसमिदमूचे सहचरी Git. 1. —5 To cover, enclose. —6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. —WITH वि to move to and fro, roll about, स्विद्यति कूगति वेद्यति विवलयि निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. —सं 1. to mix, blend. —2 to connect, unite with (mostly in p. p. ; see वलित)

वलनं [वल् भवे लुट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. —2 Moving round in a circle. —3 (In astr.) Deflection. —4 Agitation, excitement.

वलित p. p. 1 Moving. —2 Moved, turned round, bent round. —3 Surrounded, enclosed. —4 Wrinkled, Ki. 11. 4. —5 Cast, darted, Māl. 8. 11.

वल see वल्.

वलक्ष see वलक्ष.

वलग्रः, —ग्रं The waist.

वलभिः, भी f [वलयते आच्छाद्यते वल्-अभि वा डीप्] (Also frequently written वलभिः-भी) 1 The sloping roof of the wooden frame of a thatch, धूरेर्जालविनिःसृतैर्यलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2. , सोढान्यत्यर्थतापाद्गलभिपरिचयद्वेषि पारावतानि M. 2. 13. —2 The topmost part (of a house), दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा भवनवल-भीतंगवातायनस्था Māl. 1. 15; Me. 38, Si. 3. 53. —3 N. of a town in Saurashtra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलंब See अवलंब.

वलयः —यं [वल्-अयन्] 1 A bracelet, armband, विहितविशद्विसकिसलय-वलयो जीवति परामिह तव रतिकलया Git 6, Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2, 60, R. 13. 21, 43 —2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. —3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. —4 A circle circumference (oft. at the end of comp.), भ्रातृवलयः Dk.; वेलावप्रवलयं (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिग्मलयः Si. 9. 8. —5 An enclosure, a bower; as in लतावलयमंडप. —यः 1 A fence, hedge. —2 A branch. —3 A sore throat (वलयीकृ ' to form into a bracelet ' ; Ku. 5. 66; वलयीसु ' to serve as a bracelet or girdle ').

वलचित a. 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26; U. 4. 30. —2 Whirling round. —3 Curling, Māl. 5. 6.

वलाक See वलाक.

वलाकिन् See वलाकिन्.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo. —2 A frog.

वलाहक See वलाहक.

वलि-ली f. (Also written वलिः-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin). वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतम् —2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्येन सावदिवलग्र-मध्या वलिचयं चारु वभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof —4 A line made on the body with fragrant unguents. —Comp. —भृत् a curled, having curls (as hair), कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभृतश्चलयन् भंगरुच-स्तवालकात् R. 8. 53 —सुखः, —वदनः a monkey, Māl. 9. 31.

वलिकः-कं The edge of a thatched roof.

वलिन, वलिम a. [वलिन् म वा] Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid; Si. 6. 13.

वलितम् a Wrinkled.

वलिर a. Squint-eyed, squinting, oggling.

वलिश-शी A fish hook.

वलीकं The edge of a thatched roof; Si. 3. 53.

वलूकः A kind of bird. —कं The root of lotus.

वल्ल a. Strong, robust, powerful. वल्ल 10 U. (वल्लयतिने) To speak.

वल्लकः-लकं [वल् सवरेण क, कस्य नेव] 1 The bark of a tree; स वल्लकासांसि तवाधुना हरन् करोति मनुं न कथं धर्मजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11, 11, Bk. 10. 1. —2 The scales of a fish —3 A part, fragment (खड). —Comp. —तरुः a kind of tree. —द्रुमः the birch tree. —लोध्रः a variety of the Lodhra

वल्लकवत् a. A fish (having scales).

वल्लकलः-लं [वल्-कलत् कस्य नेव] 1 The bark of a tree. —2 A garment made of a bark, bark-garment, ह्ययमधि-कमनोष्ठा वल्लकलेनापि तन्वी S; 1. 20, R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8; हेमवल्कलाः 6. 6 ' wearing golden bark-dresses ' ; (cf. चीरपरिग्रहाः in Ku. 6. 93). —Comp. —संबीत a clad in bark.

वल्लिकः A thorn.

वल्लकुटं Bark, rind.

वल्ल 1 U. (वल्लयतिने, वलित) 1 To go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. —2 To leap, bounce, bound; go by leaps, gallop (fig. also); वल्लु वल्लगि सक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. —3 To dance prance; हारे

हमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्गन्ति यद् दपितः। Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125, Si. 18. 53. -4 To be pleased, Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat; निजिताखिलमहाणवैषयिस्थं दुसारममृतं व-वल्गरे Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger, vaunt; विद्यासम्राजविनिर्गलत्कणमुषो वल्गन्ति चरपासराः Bv. 1. 72.

वल्गनं Leaping, jumping, gall ping, R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आला, युद्धते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु युद्धते Mk. 1. 50.

वल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded, leaped &c. -2 Moved, made to dance, Kāv. 2. 73. -तं 1 A gallop, one of the paces of a horse. -2 Swagging, boasting, vaunt; निमित्तादपराद्धिषोधात्पुष्कस्येव वल्गितं S. 2. 27.

वल्गु a. [वल् संवरणे उ युक् च Tv] 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Kī. 18. 11. -2 Sweet, Bv. 2. 136. -3 Precious. -adv. Beautifully, splendidly, Pt. 1. 62. -वल्गुः A goat. -Comp. -पत्रः a kind of wild pulse. -वल्गुक a. Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -कं 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A wood.

वल्गुलः The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. -2 A chest.

वल्गुयति Den. P. 1 To be handsome. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3 Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्भ 1 A. (वल्भते) To eat, devour
वल्भनं 1 Eating -2 Food.

वल्भिक, वल्भिकि m., n. See वल्भक.

वल्भी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an ant-hill.

वल्भीकः-क [वल्-ईक् सुट् च Up. 4. 25] An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by white ants, moles &c.; यर्षं ज्ञानैः संचिनुपाह्वलीकमिव पुत्तिकाः Subhāsh., Me. 15; S. 7. 11. -कः 1 Swelling of certain parts of the body, elephantiasis. -2 The poet Vālmiki. -Comp -जीर्षं a kind of antimony (used as collyrium).

वल्भू (लघु) 10 P. (वल्भू-लघुयति) 1 To cut off. -2 To purify.

वल्भू 1 A. (वल्भते) 1 To cover. -2 To be covered. -3 To go, move.

वल्भुः [वल्भ-वल्भ] 1 Covering. -2 A weight of three *Gunjas*. -3 Another weight of one *Gunja* and a half; or of two *Gunjas* (in medicine). -4 Prohibiting. -5 Winnowing corn. -6 A *Masha* of silver.

वल्भुकी [वल्-कुन् गां० ङीप्] The (Indian) lute; अजन्ममास्फलितवल्भुकी-

मुणक्षतोज्जलाशुनखांशुभिजया Si. 1. 9, 4. 77, Rv. 1. 8, R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्भु a. [वल्भ-अभन् Un. 3. 125]

1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supreme. -भः 1 A lover, husband; (खेदः) स्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्भुमालोकनेन Māl. 3. 8, Si. 11. 33. -2 A favourite; Pt 1. 53. -3 A superintendent, an overseer. -4 A chief herdsman. -5 A good horse (one with auspicious marks). -भा A beloved female, mistress, wife, बहुवल्भभा राजानः श्रूयते S. 3, Mu. 3. 9. -Comp. -आचार्यः N. of the celebrated founder of a Vaishnava sect.

-पालः a groom.

वल्भुभायितं A mode of sexual enjoyment; cf. दुष्प्रयुक्त.

वल्भुरे [वल्भ-अन्] 1 Aloe-wood. -2 A bower. -3 A thicket (गहन). -4 A branching foot-stalk.

वल्भुरिः-री f. [वल्भ-अरि वा ङीप्] 1 A creeping plant, अनपायिनि संश्रय दुर्मे गजभरं पतनाय वल्भुरि Ku. 5. 31, तमो वल्भुरि Māl. 5. 7. -2 A branching foot stalk.

वल्भुव. (नी f) See वल्भुव, Si. 12. 39

वल्भुः f. [वल्भ-इत्] 1 A creeper, creeping or winding plant, भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्भुवलयवल्भुनद्धजटा जटा Māl. 1. 2. -2 The earth. -Comp -दूर्वा a kind of grass.

वल्भु f. A creeping plant, winding plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper. -वृक्षः the *Sāla* tree.

वल्भुरं [वल्भ-उत्] 1 A bower, an arbour. -2 A place overgrown with creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branching foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness. -6 Dried flesh.

वल्भुरः [वल्भ-ऊत्] 1 Dried flesh. -2 The flesh of the (wild) hog. -रं 1 A thicket. -2 A desert, wilderness. -3 An uncultivated field. -4 Ground impregnated with salt.

वल्भु I. 1 A. (वल्भते) 1 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -2 To cover. -3 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To give. -II. 10 U. (वल्भयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वल्भिक, वल्भीक See वल्भिक, वल्भीक.

वल्भु 2 P. (वल्भि, उल्लिखितं) 1 To wish, desire, long for, निःस्वो वल्भि शतं शती दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभव भवस्य जययि सेनाभ्यसुशान्ति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7. 20; वल्भि भागुरिरल्लोपसंवाच्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To shine (कांतौ).

वल्भु a [वल्भु कर्तति अच् भावे अप् वा] 1 Subject to, influenced by, under the

influence or control of, usually in comp, शोकवशाः, मृत्युवशाः &c. -2 Obedient, submissive, compliant. -3 Humbled, tamed. -4 Charmed, fascinated. -5 Subdued by charms. -शः, -शं 1 Wish, desire, will. -2 Power, influence, control, mastery, authority, subjection, submission, स्ववशा 'subject to oneself', independent, परवशा 'under the influence of others'; अनयत् प्रभु-शक्तिसंपदा वशमेको दृष्टतीनन्तरात् R. 8. 19, वशं नी, or आनी to reduce to subjection, subdue, win over; वशं गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to, give way, yield, submit; न युचो वशं वशिनामुत्तमं गंतुमर्हति R. 8. 90, वशे कृ or वशीकृ to subdue, overcome, win over, to fascinate, bewitch. -वशान् (abl.) is frequently used adverbially in the sense of 'through the force, power or influence of', 'on account of', 'for the purpose of', देववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. -3 Being tamed. -4 Birth. -ज्ञः The residence of harlots. -Comp -अनुग, -ग, -वर्तिन् (so वशंगत) a. obedient to the will of another, submissive, subject. (-m.) a servant. -आहचकः a porpoise. -क्रिया winning over, subjection. -ग a. subject, obedient, नमस्यामो देवानां हवविधिस्तेऽपि वशागाः Bh. 2. 94, Pt. 1. 139. (-ग) an obedient wife

वशंवद् a. Obedient to the will of compliant, submissive, subject, under the influence of (lit. and fig.), को-पस्य किं तु करभोर वशंवदासुः Bv. 3. 9, 2. 136, 157, N. 1. 33, सा ददशं सुव-हर्षवशंवदवदनमनंगनिवासं Git. 11, अभि-सारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा S. D.

वशका An obedient wife.

वशा [वश-अच्] 1 A woman. -2 A wife. -3 A daughter. -4 A husband's sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren woman. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female elephant, श्रीरत्नेषु समोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूये तवेयं वशा Vi. 4. 25.

वशिः 1 Subjugation. -2 Fascinating, bewitching. -n. Subjection.

वशिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe-wood.

वशिता-स्वं 1 Subjection, control. -2 Bewitching, fascinating.

वशिन् a. (नी f.) [वशः अस्यस्य इति] 1 Powerful. -2 Being under control, subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One who has subdued his passions (used like a noun, also); प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28. -m. Ved 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A sage.

वशिनी The Sāmi tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. —रं Sea salt.

वशिष्ठ See वसिष्ठ.

वशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. —2 A cause of attraction or allurements, एकेकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Māl. 6. 17. —3 Subduing, subjugation.

वश्य u [वश्-यत्] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवश्यविवेकात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. —2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled, Bg. 6. 36. —3 under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्दृश्यः समुद्रो परमिकः सुधीः H Pr. 18, oft in comp., (मनः) हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिवश्यं Ku. 3. 50. —इयः A servant, dependent —इया An humble or obedient wife; यं ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वागवश्येवाब्रुवन्ते U. 1. 2 (who has full command of language). —इयं Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वश्व 1 P. (वशति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् and An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity), इन्द्राय वषट्, पूज्ये वषट् &c. —Comp. —कर्तुं m. the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. —कारः the formula or exclamation वषट्.

वष्क 1 A. (वष्कते) To go, move.

वष्कय. A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves, (चिरवृद्धता गो).

वसु 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवात्सीत्, वस्यति, वस्तु, उवित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc., but sometimes acc.), वीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. —2 To be, exist, be found in, वसन्ति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति, भुतिः श्रीहृदयैः कीर्तिर्दशैः वसति नालमे Subhāsh. —3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). —Caus. 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. —2 To receive hospitably. —3 To dwell, inhabit. —Desid. (विवसति) To wish to dwell. —II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; वसने परिधूयते वसना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9, Bk. 4. 10. —Caus. (वासयति-ने) To cause to put on. —III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be straight. —2 To be firm. —3 To fix. IV. 10 U. (वासयति-ने) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. —2 To love. —3 To take, accept. —4 To hurt, kill. —5 To offer,

—V 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः -ती f. [वस्-अति वा वाप्] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding, आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1. 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. —2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation, हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु वाणः P. K. 1. 22, S. 2. 14. —3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig), अलकामतिवाहोव वसतिं वलुसेपदां Ku. 6. 37, so विनयवसतिः, धर्मकवसतिः. —4 A camp, halting place (शिविर). —5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादिका वधूव वसतिस्तः R. 15. 11 (वसतिः = रात्रि Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c, तिष्ठो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33, 11. 30. —6 A Jaina monastery. वसथ An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसनं [वस्-आगरे ल्युट्] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. —2 A house, residence. —3 Dressing, clothing, covering. —4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes, वसने परिधूयते वसना S. 7. 21, उत्संगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणा Me. 86, 41. —5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for sarna).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख), मधुमाघयो वसंतः Susr., सर्वे मिये चारुतरं वसंते Bā. 6. 2; विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Git. 1. —2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. —3 Dysentery. —4 Smallpox. —5 (In dramas) A nick-name for the Vidūshaka or buffoon. —Comp. —अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring, वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मादयितुं रूपं मेदय S. 1. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phālguna, and identified with the Holi festival. —कालः the spring-tide, vernal season. —कोषिन् m. a cuckoo. —जा 1. the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. —2. the spring festival; see वर्ततोत्सव. —तिलकः —कं the ornament of the spring, कुण्डे वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनाल्पः Chand. M 5. (—कः —का —कं) N. of a metre, see App. 1. —वृत्तः 1. the cuckoo. —2. the month called Chaitra. —3. the musical mode हिंदोल. —4. the mango tree. —हृत्ती the trumpet-flower. —हुः, —हुमः the mango tree. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha. —वयुः, —योधः —सखः epithets of the god of love.

वसा [वस्-अञ्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow, adeps, suet, Mu. 3. 28, R. 15. 16. —2 Any oily or fatty exudation. —3 Brain. —Comp. —आहयः, —आहयकः the Gangeitic porpoise. —छटा the mass of the brain. —पायिन् m. a dog.

वासिः [वस्-इन्] 1 Clothes. —2 A dwelling, an abode.

वासित p p. 1 Worn, put on. —2 Dwelling. —3 Stored (as grain). —व Abode, residence.

वासिरं Sea salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Mandala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. —2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु a. 1 Sweet. —2 Dry. —3 Ved Wealthy, rich. —4 Ved. Good. —n [वस्-उञ्] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेऽस्य गुणैरुपसृता वसुपमानस्य वसुने मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18, R. 8. 31, 9. 6. —2 A jewel, gem. —3 Gold. —4 Water. —5 A thing, substance. —6 A kind of salt. —7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). —8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. —m. 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense), सेयं धुरिवसोवैशेतिरिव सुता सुव्योर्मुखे वर्तते Māl. 5. 24, Ki. 18; (the Vasus are eight in number: —1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वरुण, 5 अग्नि, 6 अमल, 7 प्रत्युष and 8 प्रभात, sometimes अह is substituted for आप; वरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चेवान्नलोऽमलः । प्रत्युषश्च प्रभातश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति स्मृतः ।) —2 the number 'eight'. —3 N. of Kubera. —4 Of Śiva —5 Of Agni —6 A tree. —7 A lake, pond. —8 A rein. —9 The tie of a yoke. —10 A halter. —11 A ray of light, निरकाशायद्रविमयेतवहं विषदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; शिथिलवसुनगाधे मयमापस्वयोधो Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). —12 The sun. —f. 1 A ray of light. —2 Light, radiance. —3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). —Comp. —औकसार 1. N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. —2. of Alakā, the city of Kubera. —3. of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā. —कीदः, —कुमिः a beggar. —सातिः f. Ved. wealth. —दा the earth. —देवः N. of the father of Kṛishna and son of Śara,

a descendant of Yadu. °सुतः &c. epithets of Krishna. —देवता, देव्या the asterism called Dhaishthā. देव्या the ninth day of lunar fortnight. —धर्मिका crystal. —धा 1. the earth; वसुधैवमेवश्यता त्वया R. 8. 83; S. 7. 33. —2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4 °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varuṇa. —धारा, —भारा the capital of Kubera. —प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire —प्राणः an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् m. fire. —रोचिस् m a sacrifice, religious ceremony. —श्रेष्ठ 1. wrought gold —2. silver. —वेषः N. of Karna. —स्थली N. of the city of Kubera.

वसु(सू)कः The plant called Arka
—कं 1 Sea-salt. —2 Fossil-salt.

वसुधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुधरा. R. 4. 7; S. 6. 23.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. —ती The earth, वसुमत्या हि वृषाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83, S. 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वस्क 1 A. (वस्कते) To go, move.

वस्कः 1 Going, motion. —2 Application, perseverance.

वस्कय See वस्कय.

वस्कयणी Sho वस्कयणी.

वस्कराटिका A scorpion.

वस्तु 10 U. (वस्तयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To ask, beg, solicit. —3 To go, move. —4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. —स्तः A goat, see वस्त. —Comp. —अंत्री benzoin.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कुत्रिमलवण).

वस्ति m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. —2 The abdomen, the lower belly. —3 The pelvis. —4 The bladder. —5 A syringe, clyster. —Comp. —मल urine. —शिरस् n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. —2. the neck of the bladder. —शोधनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder).

वस्तु n [वस्तु] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुस्वप्नस्वप्नारोपोज्ञानम्. —2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा सुदु वस्तु हिंसितं सुदु नैवारभते कुलांतकः. 3. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विदुस्सुखे प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3. 5, वस्तुनीष्ट-यनादुरः S. D. —3 Wealth, property, possessions. —4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. —5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आ-
—याद्वैनामन्दनवस्तुकां संभावयामि

M. 1 —6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of any poetic composition, कालिदासप्रथितवस्तुना नवेनभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाट्येनोपस्था-
तव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 अथवा सद्दस्तुपुरुष-
बहुभामात् V. 1. 2, आशीनमस्क्रिया
वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुख S. D. 6, Ve.
1. —7 The path of a thing. —8 A plan, design —f. Ved. A day (°)
—Comp —अभावः 1. absence of reality. —2 loss of property or possessions —उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration, see S. D. 420. —उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin who thus illustrates it —राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रं नञ् नीलोत्पले इव । इयं प्रतीकमनिकवर्मा वस्तुमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 16; (it is a case of Upamā where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted). —उपहित a. applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material, क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). —रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतत्त्व ind. 1 In fact, in reality, really, actually. —2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. —3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. —4 In fine.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence, Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं [वस्-वृ] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. —2 Dress, apparel. —Comp. —अगारः-रं, -गृहं a tent. —अंचलः, —अंतः the hem of a garment. —आगारं a clothier's shop. —कुट्टिमं 1. a tent. —2 an umbrella. —मथिः the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel); cf. नीधि. —निर्णोजकः a washerman. —परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. —पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. —पूत a. filtered through a cloth, पञ्चपूतं पिबेज्जल Ms. 6. 46. —भेदकः, —भेदित् m. a tailor. —चोनिः the material of cloth (as cotton). —रंजनं safflower. —विलासः foppery in dress.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्त्रं [वस्-नः Up. 3. 6] 1 Hire, wages (in this sense m. also). —2 Dwelling, abiding. —3 Wealth, substance. —4 A cloth, clothes. —5 A skin. —6 Price. —7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रसा A tendon, nerve.

वस्त्रिक a. Mercenary, hireling.

वस्मन् n. Ved. 1 A garment. —2 An abode.

वंह 10 U [वहयति-ते] To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine

वह 1 U. (वहतिते, उवाह, ऊढे, अवा-
क्षित्, अवाह, वहयति-ते, वोढे, ऊढ, pass
उहते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey,
transport (oft with two acc.), अजा
ग्रामं वहति, वहति विधिद्वितं या हविः S. 1
1, न च हव्यं वहत्याग्निः Ms. 4. 249.
—2 To bear along, cause to move on-
ward, waft, propel; जलानि या तोर-
निखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामसु राजधानी R.
13. 61; विज्ञोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठा
S. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. —3 To fetch,
bring, वहति जलमियं Mu. 1. 4. —4
To bear, support, hold up, sustain,
न गर्दभा वाजिदुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; त-
ते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरं को भयस्या
वकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is
leading the van &c.', वहति सुवन-
श्रेणीं जेषः फणाफलकस्थिता Bh. 2. 35,
S. 7. 17, Me. 17. —5 To carry off,
take away, अद्देः शृंगं वहति (v. l. for
हरति) एवनः किंरिचिद् Me. 14. —6 To
marry; यदूढया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5.
70, Ms. 3. 38. —7 To have, possess,
bear, वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभुतं करारं
Mk. 1. 31, वहति विषधरात् पदोरजग्मा
Bv. 1. 74. —8 To assume, exhibit,
show, लक्ष्मीसुवाह सकलस्य ज्ञाशोकमूर्तेः
Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. —9 To look to, at-
tend to, take care of; सुग्राया मे जन-
न्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4, तेषां नित्या-
भिपुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22.
—10 To suffer, feel, experience; Bv.
1. 94, 10 दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c.
—11 (Intransitive in this and the
following senses) To be borne or
carried on, move or walk on; वहतं
बलीवर्द्धं वहतं Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत्
K. , Pt. 1. 43, 291. —12 To flow (as
rivers), प्रत्यगूह्यमहोदयः Mb.; परो-
पकाराय वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. —13 To
blow (as wind); मद्दं वहति मातुतः
Rām., वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिवाय
Git. 5. —14 To breathe. —Caus.
(वहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or
carry, cause to be brought or led.
—2 To drive, impel, direct. —3 To
traverse, pass or go over; स वाह्यते
राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाह-
येद्ववशेषं Me. 38. —4 To use, carry;
Bk. 14. 23. —5 To place in a boat.
—6 To proceed, go. —7 To carry out,
complete, finish. —8 To go to visit.
—Desid. (विहयति-ते) To wish to
carry &c.

ऊढ p. p. 1 Borne, carried, as a
burden. —2 Taken. —3 Married; Ku.
5. 70, —ढः A married man. —ढा A
girl who is married. —Comp. —कं
ऊढ a mailed —भार्य a. one who

has married a wife. -वयसः a young-man.

ऊर्हिः *f.* 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [वह्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद्). -8 A measure of four Dronas. -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहतीः -वह A river, stream in general.

वहतुः 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहन [वह-ल्यट्] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

वहित *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहतः 1 Wind. -2 An infant.

वहल *a.* See वहल. -उः A raft, boat.

वहिनं, वहिनकं, वहिनी A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्युपस्यद्भ्यत किमपि व, हिन् Dk.; प्रत्युपस्योधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहिवचरित्रमखेदम् Gt. 1.

वहिसू See वहिसू.

वहिष्क *n.* Outer, external.

वहेडकः The Bibhitaka tree.

वाहिः [वह-नि] 1 Fire; अतृणे पति-तो वाहिः स्वयमेवोपशम्यति Subhāsh. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle. -5 The marking-nut plant. -6 Leadwort -7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. -9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. igniting. -2. stimulating digestion, stomachic. -का-द्र a kind of agallochum. -गन्धः 1. incense. -2 resin. -गर्भः 1. a bamboo. -2. the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ. -दीपकः safflower. -नामन् *m.* 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. leadwort. -भोग्यं clarified butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रेतस *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. gold. -लोहं, -लोहकं copper. -वर्ण the red water-lily. -वल्गुनः resin. -बीजं 1. gold. -2. the common lime. -शिखं 1. saffron. -2. safflower. -सखः the wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree.

वाह्यं 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वाहिक, वह्नीक see वहिक, वह्नीक

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. च. -2 It has also the following senses:—(a) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दहनो वा G. M., अस्ति ते माता स्मरसि वा ताते U. 4. (b) like, as, जातां मन्ये तुहिनमधितां पक्षिनी वाच्य-रूपा Me. 83; मणौ वापिद्रव्य लवेते Sk.; दृष्टो गर्जति चातिदृष्टित्वलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया प-त्रोर्णो वाप्युज्यते M. 5. 12, Si. 3. 63, 4. 35, 7 64, Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally, (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो णो वा चित्तिविरागे P. VI. 4 99, 91. (d) Possibility; (in this sense वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like क्व or क्वा), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वाच्यस्य वचसि मया स्थातव्यं K; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (f) Indeed, truly. (g) Only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or', 'whether-or'; सा वा शम्भो-स्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमादुरोधोऽपि उत्तानकथावस्तुगौर-वाद्वा न वनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्विरवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ, न वा not, neither, nor, यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.).

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्त-धा सप्तभिन्ना. Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मेरु-तो वतुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वापयति. ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow; वद्धां वद्धां भित्तिसंकाममुष्मिन्नावावाग्मातरि-स्वा निर्वहति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -प्र, -वि to blow; वायुविवाति हृदयानि हरज-राणां R. 6. 23. -II. 4 P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. (वापयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (शी. f.) [वंश्-अण्] Made of bamboo. -शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश्-उक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes --कः [वच्-वञ्] Speech, uttering, as in नमो वाके प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1.

वाकल See वाकल.

वाक्यं [वच्-प्यत् चस्य कः] 1 Speech words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken, शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey', Si. 2. 24 -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्ति-युक्तः पदार्थः S. D. 6, पदसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K.; औत्तरार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr.) The solar process for all astro- nomical computations. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dan- din, see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः con- versation, discourse. -खेटनं refuta- tion of an assertion or argument. -पद a word in a sentence. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Dharmābharī. -पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition. -2. the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः em- ployment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a diver- gent statement; वाक्यभेदावह्वनगमम् Mu. 2 -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -वि- शारद *a.* eloquent, skilled in speech. -शेष 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sen- tence; सदीपावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone, wheel-stone. -5 An impediment, ob- stacle. -6 Certainty, determination. -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

वागा A bridle.

वागारु *a.* Breaking one's promises, eridions, faithless.

वागाशानि. A Buddha.

वायरा [वा-हिंसने उरच् गच् च] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जन-वायरासु पतितः क्षेमण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 116 -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-वृत्तिः) a fowler, huntsman, Ms. 10 32.

वायुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer- catcher, R. 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् *a.* [वाच्-अण्-अण्] मिनि. चस्य क. तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124] 1 Elo-

quent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. -*म.* 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलोहितकार्यस्य-वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109, Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -3 N. of Vishnu.

वाग्य *a.* [वाच यच्छति, यम्-ड] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. -*ग्य:* Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वांक्ष 1 P. (वांक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाक् [वच्-क्विप् शीर्षोऽसंसारण च Un. 2. 67.] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp अर्थ), वागर्थान्वितं संपृक्तं-वागर्थपतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4; लोकिनाम्ना हि साधूनामथ वाग-जुवते। ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमथो-धायति U. 1. 10. विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाच-माद्वे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; R. 1. 49, Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3 -3 A voice, sound; अक्षरेणि वाग्द्वयार्त् U. 2; मनुष्यवाचा R. 2. 33 -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Saraswati, the goddess of speech -*Comp.* -अपहारकः (वाग-पहारकः) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts -*अर्थ:* (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning, R. 1. 1; see above. -*असि:* cutting speech (cutting like a sword); स्फुरन्साधोविद्युजोति वागासिः Ki. 14. 12. -*आडंबरः* (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. -*आत्मन्* *a* (वागात्मन्) consisting of words; ऋषे प्रबुद्धोसि वागा-त्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2 -*ईशः* (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods -3. an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya (-शा) N of Sarasvati -*ईश्वरः* (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2 an epithet of Brahman. (-रि) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech -*कृष्णमः* (वागृष्णमः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. -*कलहः* (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel strife. -*कीरः* (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. -*युद्धः* (वाग्युद्धः) a kind of a bird -*गुणः* (वाग्युणः) a merit or excellence of speech; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hema-chandra.) -*गुलिः*, -*गुलिकः* (वाग्युलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a kind &c; cf. तांबूलकरवादिन्. -*चपल* *a.* (वाक्च-पल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -*चापल्यं* (वाक्चाप-ल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, saiping. -*छलं* (वाक्छलं) 'dis-

honesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication, एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छ-लं Mu 2, केनेदममृतं मे वाक्छलाद् वृष्टं K. 330. -*जालं* (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk, अनिलोहितकार्यस्य वाग्जा-लं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27. -*डंबर-* (वाग्डंबरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language -*दंडः* (वाग्दंडः) 1. reproach-ful words, reprimand, reproof. -2 restraint of speech, control over words, cf. विदंड. -*दत्त* (वाग्दत्त) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed (-त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -*दरिद्र* (वाग्दरिद्र) *a* 'poor in words', *a. e.* speaking little -*दलं* (वाग्दलं) *a* lip. -*दानं* (वाग्दानं) betrothal. -*दुष्ट* *a* (वाग्दुष्ट) 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brāhmaṇa not invest- ed with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -*देवता*, -*देवी* (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the god- dess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांख्यम-थत्वे S. D. 1. ^०कुलscience, learning. -*दोषः* (वाग्दोषः) 1 the utterance of a (dis- agreeable) sound द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H 3 -2 abuse, defamation. -3 an ungrammatical speech -*निवधन* (वाग्निवधन) *a* de- pending on words -*निश्चयः* (वाक्- निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract -*निष्ठा* (वाक्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -*पटु* *a.* (वाक्पटु) skillful in speech, eloquent. -*पति* *a* (वाक्पति) eloquent oratorical. (-तिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वचसांपतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. -*पारुष्यं* (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation -*प्रचोदन* (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -*प्रतोदः* (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language -*प्रलापः* (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence -*बंधनं* (वाग्बंधनं) stop- ping the speech, silencing, Amaru. 13. -*मनस* *n* (the dual वाक्मनसौ in Vedic language) speech and mind; अपैनं तुष्टुवः स्तुत्यमवाक्मनसमोचरं R. 10. 15 -*मात्रं* (वाक्मात्रं) mere words. -*मुख* (वाग्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an ex- ordium, a preface -*यत* (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. -*यमः* (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -*यामः* (वागयामः) a dumb man. -*युद्धं* (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -*रोधः* (वाग्रोधः) stopping the speech, silencing. -*वज्रः* (वाग्वज्रः) 1. adamant- ine words; अहह दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1 -2. harsh or severe language.

--विदग्ध *a.* (वाग्विदग्ध) skilled in speech. (-वि) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. --विभवः (वाग्वि- भवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language, नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रज्ञासिद्धं V 3, रघुणामन्वय वक्ष्ये तद्ववाग्विभवोऽपि सत् R. 1. 9, Māl. 1. 26. -*विलासः* (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. --व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधान हि नाद्वयज्ञानं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M. 1. -*व्ययः* (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. -*व्यापारः* (वाग्व्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2 the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. --सयमः (वाक्सयमः) restraint or con- trol of speech.

वाङ्मय *a.* (वां. *f.*) 1 Consisting of words, R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words, Ms. 12. 6, Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Elloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. --*१* Speech, language; म्यरस्तजन्गेलीतिरे- भिर्दोषाभिरक्षरैः समस्त वाङ्मय व्याप्त वे- लोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. 1, Ku. 7. 90, Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence -3 Rhetoric. --*यी* The goddess Saras- vati.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant मदन

वाचयम *a.* Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn, उपास्थिता देवो तद्वाचयमो भवं V. 3; विद्वाभो बहुधातले परवचःश्लाघातु वाचयमाः Bv. 4. 42; वाचयमत्वात् R. 13. 44. -*मः* A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक *a.* [वच्-ण्डुल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Express- ing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लक्षणीक and व्यञ्जक); साक्षात्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. -*क्तः* 1 A speaker. -2 A reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. -*Comp.* --*पदं* a signifi- cant word.

वाचनं [वच्-णिच् स्वार्थं वा णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance, as in स्वास्ति- वचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q. q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक *a.* (वां. *f.*) [वचनेन निर्दिष्टं टक्] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [वाचः पतिः षड्यलुक्] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तद्वरीकृत्य कृति

भिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (= Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism -3 An oath.

वाचाट् a. [वाच् आट् च्च न कः] Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरेरे वाचाट् Ve. 3, Mv 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाळ a. [वाच्-आळच् च्च न कः] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying -2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट्, Si. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering

वाचिक a. (का, की f.) [वाचा कृत वाच् ठक् च्च न कः] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words, वाचिकं पारुष्यम् -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -कं 1 A message, a note or verbal communication; वाचिकम-त्प्रायेण सिद्धार्थकाच्छेदत-वमिति लिखितं Mn. 5; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70 -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp -पत्रं 1. a letter. -2 a newspaper. -हरकः 1 a letter. -2. a messenger, news-bearer.

वाचिक् a. (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent -क्तिः f. 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र सहिव्यं वाचोयुक्तिः Mā. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य a. [वाच्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed, वाच्यस्त्वया महचनारस राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word), cf. लक्ष्य and ध्येय. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; एभिर्मुक्ता मही-पातः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. -त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमदात्मसु संस्थितः क्षुचा वृपतिः सन्निति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिप्राय q. v.; cf. लक्ष्य and ध्येय, अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रति-भासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -Comp --अर्थः expressed meaning -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अयम्) division of Kāvya or poetry, in which the charnel lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्दचित्र) ; see चित्र also. -वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता, -त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाजः [वज्र-वच्] 1 A wing -2 A feather -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound -जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śāddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water -5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. --पेयः -य N of a particular sacrifice. --सन् 1 N of Vishnu -2. of Śiva. --सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi-Samhitā or the Śukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिक् m 1 N of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Śukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyins.

वाजिक् a. [वाज अस्त्वयं द्वि] 1 Swift, quick -2 Strong. -m. 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वदन्ति Mk. 4. 17; तस्य-मनीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 67, S. 13. 31 -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -4 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. -नी 1 A mare. -2 N of Ushas (dawn) -3 Food (Ved.) -Comp. -वृक्षः the globe-amaranth. -मक्षः a chick-pea. -मोजनः a kind of kidneybean. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The scum of curdled milk.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणं Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) 1 To wish, desire, न संहतास्तस्य न भिन्नवृत्तयः प्रियाणि वाञ्छन्त्यमुभिः समीहितु Ki. 1. 19 -2 To seek for, pursue. -WITH अभि, -सं To wish, desire or long for, Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छनं Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.), वाञ्छा सज्जनसंगेम Bk. 2. 62, Ki. 4. 25.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. -सं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छिक् a. 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful -नी 1 A libidinous woman -2 A wanton.

वाच् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः -टं [वाट्-वच्] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court, स्ववाटकुञ्जविजयद्वयः Dk; so वेष्टि, उमज्जानं &c -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain -Comp. --धानः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmana by a Brāhmana female, see Ns 10. 21

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden. अये वटिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामाह्वय इव भूतः S. 1; १० पुष्पं, अशोकं &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard वाटीमुपि स्मिन्निजः Varad. 5. -5 A road -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य a. Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. --वृक्ष 1 garden. -2. saffron. (-वपी) the plant अतिवृष्टा.

वाट्या, वाट्याल, वाट्याली of the plant अतिवृष्टा.

वाट् 1 A. (वाट्ते) To bathe, dive.

वाट्याः [पट्याया अण्वयं वट्यानां समूहि वा अट्] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brāhmana -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. --आग्निः -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाट्येयः [वट्याट्] A bull. -यी (m dual) The two Asvins.

वाट्याः A collection of Brāhmanas.

वाट See वाट.

वाट् See वाट्.

वाटि f. 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatī.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman -2 A dancing girl, an actress -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language; वाण्यका समलंकोति पुरुषं वा संरुद्धता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice, कदा वाणी मयूरस्य Ak. १० आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition, मद्राणि वा कुरु विपादमवादेन वात्सर्वममनसा सङ्गता खलानां Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात p. p. [वा-वच्] 1 Brown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. -३ The god of wind.

the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover. (घृष्ट). -Comp. -अः 1. an antelope (वातमृग). -2 a horse of the sun. -अंडः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind -अवः a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-न) 1. a window, an air-hole; Māl. 2. 11; Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. -अरिः 1. the castor oil tree. -2. N. of several plants: -शनमूरी, शेफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, सुदी, विडंग, चुरण, जतुका &c. -अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. -आपयः 1. fermentation. 2. Soma. -3. Water. -आमोदः musk. -आलिः ली. f. a whirl-wind; एतेन वातालीयुजितेन शुष्ककर्णपुडेन प्रच्छाद्यमि Mk. 8. -आहतः a. 1. shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout. -आहतिः f. a violent gust of wind. -आहिः f. 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् n. breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुंभः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -केलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् m. a bird. -गुलमः 1. a high-wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. -ज्वरः fever arising from vitiated wind. -जुलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -धृष्टः 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. -दवजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -पित्तं a form of gout. -पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhīma or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश -प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रसी m., f. a swift antelope. -कुल्लोच्चं flatulence in the bowels (caused by indigestion). -मंडली a whirl-wind. -मृगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -रोगितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रूपः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain-bow. -3. a bribe. -रोगः, -रोगाधिः gout or rheumatism. -वस्तिः f. suppression of urine. -वृद्धिः f. swelled testicle. -वैरिन् m. the castor-oil tree. -शीर्षं the lower belly. -शूलं colic with flatulence. -सहः a. gouty. -सारथिः fire.

* वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् a. (नी. f.) Gouty.

मजः A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर a. 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, how shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल a. (ली. f.) [वातरोगमद्वातलि-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापिः N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्विष् m., -सदनः, -हन् m. epithet of Agastya.

वातिः [वा-किच्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant; (वातिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक a. (की. f.) [वाताद्यनः ठक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. -रुः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय a. Windy. -यं Rice-gruel.

वातुल a. 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed; H 2. 26. -लः A whirl-wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातुल a. See वातुल.

वातु m. Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानां सङ्घः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वात्याभिः पक्षी-कृता दश दिशश्चक्रावता इः तहः Bv. 1. 31; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21; Māl. 5. 6; 10 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [वात्सल्य भावः पञ्च] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकुरियति Ku. 5. 14; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98; so भार्या, प्रजा, शरणागत, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सिः -रसी f. The daughter of a Śūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kāmasūtra (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras

वादः [वद्-वच्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk; सामवाद्: सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55; so केतववादः Git. 8; सात्ववाद &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; असाध्यवादांश्च बह्वे वदित्यति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account; शाकुंतलोदीनिनिहास-वादान् Māl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion,

dispute, controversy; वादे वादे जायते तत्त्वबोधः Subhāsh. ; सीमा. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवादं निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work); परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution'; so नास्तिक. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अववादी (m. du.) 1. assertion and reply, pliant and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत a. causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त a. disputed, वाद्यस्तोऽयं विषयः -चक्षु a. clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्ध a dispute, controversy. -रत a. disputations. -वादिन् m. a Jaina. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वादकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [वद्-गिच् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 Sound-ing. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादिप p p 1 Cursed to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. -गणः a band of music.

वादिन् a. [वद्-गिति] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -m. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist; तस्यांगी-करणेन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वामिनो निग्रहः Mu. 5. 10, R 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-गिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -Comp. -कर, a musician. -माहं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वाद्ग a. (री. f.) Made or consisting of cotton. -र The cotton shrub. -र Cotton cloth.

वाद्गः The sacred fig-tree.

वाद्गयण See वाद्गयण.

वादलः The sheat-fish.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन -ना, वाधा See वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु(धु)र्यं Marriage.

वाग्नीषः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. -*n.* 1 Dry or dried fruit (*m.* also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसंस्थे प्रतिष्ठते स्था-क-]
1 A Brāhmana in the third stage of his religious life. -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhūka tree. -4 the Palāsa tree.

वानरः [वानं वनसंवाधि फलादिकं राति-गृह्णाति रा-क, वा विकल्पेन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. -*रि* A female monkey. -*Comp.* -अक्षः a wild goat. -आघातः the tree called Lodhra. -इन्द्रः N of Sugriva or of Hanumat. -म्रियः the tree called क्षीरित्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower ; *c. g.* the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -*Comp.* -जः a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानरः A sort of cane or ratan ; स्मरानि वानरिगृहेषु सुतः R. 13. 35 ; Me 41 ; Māl. 9. 15 ; R. 13. 30, 16. 21 ; U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40.

वानरकः The *Munja* grass, a kind of rush.

वानेर्यं N. of a fragrant grass (सुप्ता).

वात *p. p.* [वृ-क्त] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -*Comp.* -अदः a dog. -अ-आक्षिप्त *m.* a foul feeding demon.

वाति *f.* 1 Vomiting -2 Ejecting, emitting. -*Comp.* -ऊत, -व *a.* emetic.

वाण्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [वृ-वृ] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing ; Ms. 11. 109. -*Comp.* -दंडः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापिः -पी *f.* [वृ-इत् वा वीप् ; Up. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water ; वापी

चास्मिन्मरकताशिलावज्रसोपानमार्ग Me. 76. -*Comp.* -हः the *Chātaka* bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण) ; विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य तद्विचित्रवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8, Me. 78, 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side ; वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9 ; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense ; *c. g.* वामेनात्र वदस्तमध्व-गजनः सर्वोत्तमा सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable, तद्वद्दो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gt. 12 ; Māl. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature ; वात्येवं दृष्टिणीपदं दुवतयो वामाः कुलस्यायः S. 4. 17 (*c*) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory, S. 6. -4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad, K. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming ; as in वामलोचना *q. v.* -6 Short. -*n.* 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine). -*n.* Wealth, possessions. -*Comp.* -आचारः, -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the *Tantras*. -आपीडनः the *Palu* tree. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -ऊरु, -ऊरु *f.* a woman with handsome thighs ; तद्विदं विषहिष्यते कथं वद वामोरु चित्ताविरोहणं R. 8. 57. -दृष्ट *f.* a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva -यूः *f.* a beautiful eye-browed woman, Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes ; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्तः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10, R. 19. 13. -शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature, cross-tempered, तद्विदं वामशीला मालती चिर्भर्त्सयामः Māl. 7. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दक्षिण्यमवल-स्यते Māl. 8 (where both senses are intended.)

वामन *a.* 1 (*a*) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy ; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (*b*) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length, वामनाच्चि-रिव क्षीपभाजनं R. 19. 51, कथं कथं तानि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र) ; क्षिरसि-स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिवंधने छलवामनं विनयवा-मनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. -*n.* 1 A dwarf, pigmy ; प्राजु-लभ्ये फले मोहादुद्राहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि) ; छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमज्जुत-वामन पद्मखनीरजनिजन्मपावन । केशव

धृतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gt. 1 ; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the *Kāśikāvr̥tti*, a commentary on Pāṇini's *Sūtras*. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -*Comp.* -आकृति *a.* dwarfish. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 *Purāṇas*.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामदूर. An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman ; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gauri. -4 Of Lakshmi. -5 Of Saras-vati.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgā.

वामी 1 A mare, अथोद्वापनीशतवा-हितार्थ R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [वे-वृ] Weaving, sewing. -*Comp.* -दंडः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmana, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. -2 Aerial. -*रि* The north-west quarter (presided over by Vāyu).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -*Comp.* -पुराण N. of a *Purāṇa*.

वायसः [वय एव अण् Up. 3. 120] 1 A crow, बलित्वि परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तकं-यति Mk. 10. 3. -2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine. -*Comp.* -अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. -आहः a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [वा-उण् युक् च Un. 1. 1] 1 Air, wind ; वायुर्विधूनयति क्षपकयुष्ण-रेणु K. B., आकाशात् विक्षुर्वीणात्सर्व-गंधवहः शुचिः । बलवाजायते वायुः स वे-स्पृशयुगो मतः ॥ Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other :—आवह प्रवहश्चैव सेवहश्चैव हस्तया । वि-वहाह्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्). -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the re- gent of the north-west quarter). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated :—माण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान. -4 Morbid

affection or vibration of the winny humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north west. -भङ्गः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -गतिः a. swift as wind, very fleet. -गुरुः 1. a hurricane, storm. -2. a whirlpool. -जेवरः the range of the wind. -जल 1. affected by wind, flatulent. -2. gouty. -जातः -जन्यः, -कृतः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुहृद्: epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. -द्वानः a cloud. -निद्रा a. affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -निद्रुतिः f. 1. a lull, calm -2. cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -राल 1. hail. -2. the rain-bow. -रक्षः, -भक्षणः, -रुद्ध m. 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. -2. a snake, cf. पवनान्न. -रोषा night. -रुज a. broken down by wind, R. 9. 63. -रुद्ध m, n. the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -मन a. swift as wind. -वज्र, -वसिः m. fire.

वार n. Water, Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water -किटिः (वाकिटिः) a porpoise. -वरः a goose, gander. -वृः a cloud. -वृर 1. water. -2. -वृ 3. speech. -4. the seed of the mango. -5. a curl on a horse's neck. -6. a conch-shell. -विः the ocean. -वन्दे a kind of salt. -वृष (वावृष) cloves. -वृष्टः an alligator. -मुच m. a cloud. -राशि the ocean. -वृष्टः a ship, boat. -सदनं (वासदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -वा a. (वा. रय) being in water.

वारः [व-वृ] 1. That which covers, a cover. -2. A multitude, large number, as in वारयुसति. -3. A heap; quantity. -4. A herd, flock; St. 18. 56. -5. A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. -6. Time, turn; शशकस्य वारः समाप्तः Pt. 1; अप्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18, often used in pl. like the English 'times', बहुवारान् 'many times' कतिवारान् 'how many times'. -7. An occasion, opportunity. -8. A door, gate. -9. The opposite bank of a river. -10. N. of Siva. -11. Ved. A tail. -र 1. A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. -2. A mass of water (जलस्रव). -Comp. -अमना, -नारी, -युवति f, -योषित् f, -वनिता, -विलासिनी, -सुन्दरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1. a wife's brother (according to Trik.). -2. the submarine fire. -3. a hair-dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings

are given in Medin.). -वृ (वृ) वार the plantain tree. -मुख्य the chief of a number of harlots. -वा (वा) वारः, -जं armour, a coat of mail, अगमकैतक रजः । तद्योधवारपाणानामयत्नपटवासता R. 4. 55, St. 15. 118. -वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. -2. a musician. -3. a year. -4. a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. -वाणी A harlot. -वृषा 1. corn. -2. the plantain tree. -वेला a time or period of the day when no act is performed. -सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

वारक a [वृणिच् वृद्ध] Obstructing, opposing. -कः 1. A kind of horse. -2. A horse in general. -3. One of the paces of a horse. -क 1. The seat of pain. -2. A kind of perfume (वाळ or रोधिर).

वारकिन् m. 1. An opposer, enemy. -2. The ocean. -3. A kind of horse, one with good marks. -4. An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird

वारंगः 1. The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2. The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारट 1. A field. -2. A number of fields. -टा A goose.

वारण a (वार f.) [वृ-वृ वृद्ध वा] Warding off, resisting, opposing. -ज 1. Warding off, restraining, obstructing, न भवति विमर्तवृत्तारण वारणान् Bh. 2. 17. -2. An obstacle, impediment. -3. Resistance, opposition. -4. Defending guarding, protecting. -णः 1. An elephant, न भवति विमर्तवृत्तारण वारणान् Bh. 2. 17, Kt. 5. 70, R. 12. 93, St. 18. 56. -2. An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -वृषा, -वृषा, -वृषा the plantain tree. -तादय N. of Hustināpara.

वारणसी See वारणसी

वारणावत-तं N. of a town

वारवं A leather thong.

वारंवार ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं निरयति वृक्षोद्धनं वाष्पपुरः Māl. 1. 35.

वारला 1. A wasp -2. A goose; cf. वरटा.

वारणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारानिधिः The ocean.

वाराह a. (वार f.) [वराहस्येदं विय-व्यात् अण्] Relating to a boar; वराहीमात्मयोनैस्तुमवनविधावास्थितस्याङ्कुरा Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -हः 1. A boar. -2. A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which

we are at present living). --पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वाराही 1. A sow. -2. The earth. -3. The Sakti of Vishnu in the form of a boar. -4. A measure. -Comp. --कंदा N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. [वृ उण् Un. 4. 124] 1. Water, यथा खनन् खनिवेण नरो वारिधिगच्छति Subhāsh. -2. A fluid. -3. A kind of perfume (वाळ or रोधिर). -रिः, -री f. 1. A place for fastening an elephant, नारी वारिः मस्मरे वारणान् St. 18. 56, R. 5. 45. -2. A rope for fastening an elephant. -3. A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4. A captive, prisoner. -5. A water pot. -6. N. of Sarasvatī. -7. Speech. -Comp. --ईशः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Vishnu. --उद्धवं a lotus. -ओकः a leech. -कपूर a kind of fish (इलाङ). -कुञ्जकः the plant शृंगाटक. -किमिः a leech. -क्षर a. piece of water. --चर a. aquatic. (-रः) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. --चामर moss. -ज a. produced in water. (-जः) 1. a conch-shell, St. 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. (-जं) 1. a lotus; St. 4. 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant (गोरसुवर्ण). -4. cloves. --तस्करः 1. a cloud. -2. the sun. --त्र an umbrella. --वृः a cloud; वितर वारिद वारि वृवातरे Subhāsh. ; Bv. 1. 30. (-वृ) a kind of perfume. -वृः the Chataka bird. -धरः a cloud, नववारिधरोद्वाद्दोभिर्वितत्य च निरातपस्वर. स्यैः V. 4. 3. --धारा a shower of rain. -विः 1. the ocean, वारिधिसुतामक्ष्यां दिवुक्षुः शतैः Gīt. 12. -2. a jar or pot. --नाथः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. a cloud. -4. the habitation of the serpent race. -निधिः the ocean. --पथः, -यं 'journey by sea', a voyage. --प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. --मसिः, -मुच m, -रः a cloud. --यंत्र a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water, M. 2. 13. --रयः a raft, boat, float. --राशिः 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. --रुहं a lotus. --लोमन् m. N. of Varuna. --वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. --वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142. --ज्ञः N. of Vishnu. --संभवः 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony. -3. the fragrant root called उशीर q. v.

वारी See वारि (f)

वारीटः An elephant.

वारुः A war elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुठः A bier.

वारुण a. (वार f.) [वरुणस्येदं अण्] 1. Belonging to Varuṇa, साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् पाशैर्वध्यते वारुणभृशं Ma. 8. 82. -2. Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. -3.

Given to Varuna. —**णः** N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. —**जं** Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. —2 Of Bhṛigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuna). —2 Any spirituous liquor; पयोपि शौडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यादिधीयते II. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended), Ku. 4. 12. —3 The asterism शतभिषज्. —4 Dūrva grass. —5 N. of the wife of Varuna. —6 A kind of Dūrva. —**Comp.** —**वद्वभः** an epithet of Varuna.

वारुडः The chief of the serpent-race. —**डः**, —**डं** 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. —2 The ear-wax. —3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. —**डो** A door step.

वारुंद्री N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाली.

वारुक्षे *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [वृक्ष अण्] 1 Consisting of trees. —2 Made of or belonging to a tree. —3 Made of bark. —**क्ष** A forest.

वारुक्ष्य *a.* Made of trees. —**क्ष्यं** An enclosure made of trees &c.

वारुणिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, **वार्ताकिः** *f.*, **वार्ताकिन्** *m.* **वार्ताकी** *f.*, **वार्ताकुः** *m f.* The egg-plant **वार्ताका** A kind of quail.

वार्त्त *a.* [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. —2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). —3 Following a profession. —**वै** 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेहि राजन् R. 5. 13, 13. 71; स गृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्य-द्राज्ञे न संतर्ति 15. 41, Si. 13. 68. —2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. —3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता 1 Staying, abiding. —2 Tidings, news, intelligence, समागिकायाः का वार्त्ता Rāta 4. —3 Livelihood, profession. —4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2, Ms. 10. 80, Y. 1. 311. —5 The egg-plant. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. —**Comp.** —**आरम्भः** a commercial undertaking or business. —**मात्रं** 1 mere report. —2 superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. —**वहः**, —**हरः** 1. a messenger. —2. a Chandler. —**वृत्तिः** one who lives on agriculture. —**व्यति-करः** general or common report.

वार्त्तायनः A news bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृत्ति टक्] 1 Relating to news. —2 Bringing news. —3 Explanatory, glossarial. —**कः** 1

An emissary, a spy. —2 A husband-man (a man of the third tribe). —**क** [वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो वयः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said, or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions, उक्ताहुक्तदुरुक्तार्थ-व्यक्ति (or चिन्ता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —**Comp.** —**करः** N. of Kātyāyana.

वार्त्तिकः N. of Arjuna, Ki. 15. 1.

वार्त्तिक [वृद्धाणां मनुष्यं तस्य भावः कर्म वा वृत्तिः] 1 Old age, किमित्यपारम्भाभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्त्तिकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44, R. 1. 8. N. 1. 77. —2 The infirmity of old age. —3 A collection of old men.

वार्त्तिक्य 1 Old age. —2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्त्तिक = वार्त्तिक.

वार्त्तिकिः, **वार्त्तिकिकः**, **वार्त्तिकिन्** *m.* A usurer.

वार्त्तिक्य Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्त्ति, **वार्त्ती** *f.* A leather thing.

वार्त्तीणसः 1 A thinnoceros; see वार्त्तीणस also. —2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्त्तीणं A collection of men in armour.

वार्त्ति A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

वार्त्तीणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्त्ति *a.* (वी *f.*) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. —2 Annual.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वर्ष वर्षात् वा भवः टक्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season, वार्त्तिकं संजहारदो घट्टजैत्रं रघुर्वयो R. 4. 16. —2 Annual, yearly. —3 Lasting for one year; मातृपाणं प्रमाणं स्यात्तुक्तिर्वै दशवार्त्तिकी; so वार्त्तिकमन्त्रं Y. 1. 124. —**क** N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्त्तिला Hail.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्त्तीयः 1 A descendant of Vrishni. —2 Particularly Krishna. —3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्हि

वार्हिद्रथ

वार्हिद्रथि

वार्हिस्पत

वार्हिस्पत्य

वार्हिण

वाल

वालक

See वार्हि, वार्हिद्रथ, वार्हि-
द्रथि, वार्हिस्पत, वार्हिस्पत्य,
वार्हिण, वाल, वालक.

वालखिल्य See वालखिल्य.

वालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugriva, his younger brother [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyanaka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him].

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel, अकृतज्ञ-स्योपकृतं वालुकास्त्रिव सूत्रितम्. —2 Powder. —3 Camphor in general. —**का**, —**की** A kind of cucumber. —**Comp.** —**अतिनिका** sugar.

वालेय See वालेय.

वालक *a.* (ली *f.*) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वालकल *a.* (ली *f.*) [वल्कल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. —**ल** A bark-garment. —**ली** Spirituous-liquor.

वाल्मीकिः, —**वाल्मीकिः** [धन्वनीके भवः अण् इत् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyana. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *marā* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the 'valmika' he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushtubh metre. This was a new

mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

वालुभ्यं Being beloved or favourite.

वाक्लूक *a.* [वद् यङ् लृक्-ऊक्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वाक्वः A kind of basil.

वाहुदः A boat, raft.

वावृत् 4 *A.* (वावृत्ते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love ; ततो वावृत्तमानासौ रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वावृत्त *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाश 1. 4 *A.* (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl ; hum (as birds), sound in general ; (शिवाः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Sf. 18. 75, 76 ; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire

वाशिनं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant ; अम्पपद्यत स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनीरेव द्विपः R. 19. 11 ; (also written वाशिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र *a.* Ved. Roaring, bellowing, -अः 1 A day. -2 A bull. -आ 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. -अं 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल *a.* Large, great. -लः A warrior.

वाष्पः -ई See वाष्प.

वाश् 1. 10 *U.* (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant ; वासिताननविशेषितगंधा Kt. 9. 60 ; प्रकटितपटवासिर्वासयन् काननानि Gt. 1 ; U. 3. 16, R. 4. 74 ; Me. 20 ; Bk. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -II. 4 *A.* See वाश्.

वासः [वस् निवसे आच्छादने वा वश्] 1 Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling ;

वासो यस्य हरेः करे Bv. 1. 63, R. 19. 2. Bg. 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -अ (आ) -गारः -रः, -गृहं, -वेष्टमन् *n.* the inner apartments of a house, particularly bed-chamber ; धर्मासनादिशति वास-युहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7 ; समयः खलु ते वासयुह-प्रवेशस्य V. 3. -कर्ण 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. -ता-चूलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -याष्टिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on, उत्कीर्णं इव वासयाष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा वह्निः V. 3. 2 ; Me. 79. -योगः a kind of fragrant powder. -सज्जा = वासकसज्जा Q. 7.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) [वास्-वस्-णिच् वा ण्डल्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -Comp. -सज्जा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her, an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā, S. D. thus defines her: -कुस्ते मदन यास्या (या तु) सज्जिते वासेवेदमने । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्वद्विदितप्रियसंगमा ॥ 120 ; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gt. 6.

वासनं [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c. ; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षिपावारभूतं सपुटादिर्कं समुद्रं यथादिशतम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory ; cf. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination, संसारवासनावद्ध-शृंखला Gt. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard ; तेषां (पक्षिण्या) मर्त्यमम तु मर्त्ये वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित *p. p.* [वास्-क] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, po-

pulous. -6 Possessing, having -7 Famous, celebrated. -तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge, cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासः An ass.

वासतेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [वसतेये हितं साधु वा ढङ्] Habitable. -यी Night.

वासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). -तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain ; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers), वसंते वासंतीकुसुमसुकु-मोरवरचयैः Gt. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid ; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal ; वासंति-कस्तकभिः S. 6. -कः 1 The Viddhshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः -रः A day (of the week).

-रः N. of a Nāga. -Comp. -संगः morning.

वासव *a.* (की *f.*) [वसवे स्वार्थे अण् वक्ष्णि संख्यस्य अण् वा] Belonging to Indra, पांडुतां वासवीं दिग्गयासीत् K. , वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -वः N. of Indra ; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -वं The constellation Dhanishthā. -Comp. -वृत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sūharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जहौ she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana ; (see Māl. 2.). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu, but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.]

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyāsa.

वासव *n.* [वस्-आच्छादने असि णिच्] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22, Ku 7. 9, Me 59. -2 A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. -कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent -खंडः 'a piece of cloth', a rag, tatter

वासि *m., f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासि (शि)ष्ट *a.* (शी *f.*) [वसि-शिष्ट-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishta, as a Mandala of the Rigveda. -ष्टः A descendant of Vasishta. -ष्टी The Gomati river.

वासुः 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 The 'constellation' पुनर्वसु.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः [वसुदेवस्यापत्यम् अण्] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Krishna.

वासुरा [वस्-उरण्] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

वासुः *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवासि वासु शिरसि गृह्णाता Mk. 1. 41; वासु प्रसीद Mk. 1.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वस्त्वैव अण्] 1 Real, true, substantial. -2 Determined, fixed. -व Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) [वस्तुको निर्बुद्धिः टङ्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrate, established.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरेऽस्य वास्तव्यकुडुब्जिता ययुः Si. 1. 66. -2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -व्यः A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानादिगंतवास्तव्यो महर्जनसमाजः Mā. 1. -व्यं 1 A habitable place, house. -2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तु *m., n.* [वस्-तुण् Un. 1. 77] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place; स्वैरविषये वास्तु किं न वीपः प्रभाषयेत् Subhāsh.; Ma. 3. 18. -Comp. -यगः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of

a house. -संशमनं, -ज्ञातिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N. of Indra.

वास्त्य *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त्र *a.* [वस्त्र-अण्] Made of cloth. -स्त्रः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See वास्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह 1 A. (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [वह-वच्] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp); as in अंशुवाह, तोयवाह, &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras; बाहो भारचतुष्टयं. -Comp. -द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. -श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहकः [वह-कृत्] 1 A porter. -2 A coach driver. -3 A horseman.

वाहनं [वाहयति वह-णिच् लृट् वा] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse, स हृ-व्यापयज्ञाः प्रापद्वाश्रमं आतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाहस् *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन *a.* [वह-णिच्] Bearing, carrying. -म. A chariot.

वाहिनी [बाहो अस्यस्याः इति कीप्] 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुज्ये न वाहिनी R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1. a 'general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

वाहसः 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen -3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहिन्यं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य. -ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. -ह्य A carriage.

वाह्मिः N. of country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्मि (ह्री)कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. -कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fostida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses - (a) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विद्युच्च, विह, विचल्य &c.; (b) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy' -विक्री 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember' -विस्मृ 'to forget'; (c) division, as विभज्, विभाग; (d) distinction; as विक्षिप्, विक्षेप, विविच, विवेक; (e) discrimination, व्यवच्छेद; (f) order, arrangement; as विधा, विरच; (g) opposition; as विरुच, विरोध; (h) privation; as विनी, विनयन; (i) deliberation, as विचर, विचार; (j) intensity; विध्वंस. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots it expresses (a) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर, i. e., it forms Bah. comp, विधवा, व्यसुः &c.; (b) intensity, greatness; as विकरालः; (c) variety, as विचित्र; (d) difference, as विलक्षण; (e) manifoldness, as विविध; (f) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम, (g) change, as विकार; (h) impropriety, as विजन्मच्च.

वि *m., f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. -ज्ञः A twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशतितम *a.* (मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः -तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were

made) ; R. 11. 25

विकच *a.* [विकच्-अच्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.) ; विकचकिञ्चुकसंहरुचकैः Si. 6. 21 ; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over ; Bv. 1. 3 -3 Destitute of hair -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent ; U. 5. 26, विकचनक्षत्रकुसुदः Mu. 3. 7. -चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant, -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

विकचोक्तु 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful ; प्रधुल्लसत्तद्वदितविकटभृकुटि नर Ve. 1 ; विधुमिव विकटविधुतुददन्तदल नगलितासुतधारे Git. 4 (*b*) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide ; जुभाविडवि विकटोदरमस्तु चा पं U. 4. 30 ; आवरेष्ट विकटेन विवेकाद्वेक्ष-सेव कुचमडलमन्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10 ; Māl. 7. -4 Proud, haughty, विकट परिक्रामति U. 6, Mv. 6. 32 -5 Beautiful. Mk 2 -6 Frowning. -7 Obscure. -8 Changed in appearance. -9 Large-toothed -2 A boal, in mour.

विक्रथ 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt ; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयमाना विप्रथते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage ; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य शुभे-स्मान् विक्रथते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

विकथन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vannting, bragging ; विद्वत्सोऽप्यविकथना भवति Mu. 3 ; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. -न 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विकथा 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

विकृ 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble, किं यासि बालकदलाव विक्रमाना Mk. 1. 20 ; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाह्वुश्च विक्रपते 9 13, Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed -3 To shrink or retreat from. -Caus. To shake ; R. 11. 19 ; Rs. 2. 17.

विक्रप *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विकपित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful, U. 5. 26.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince ; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun ; U. 5 -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act ; Bg. 4. 17 ; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. -क्रियन् an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्मिक *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various businesses. -कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c

विकल 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilate ; कृदकुट्टिकलद्विगाः Y. 2. 70 ; Ms. 8 66, U. 4 24 -2 Frightened, alarmed, Māl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.) ; आरामाधिपतिर्विकलविकलः Bv. 1. 31, मूर्च्छितं S 6 24 ; Pt 5. 8 ; Mk 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid, किमिति विषादसि रोदधि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Git. 9 ; विरहेण विकलद्वया Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्रुतियुगले पिकस्ताविकल Git. 12, वहति विकलः कायो मोह न मुचति चेतना U. 3. 31 ; Māl. 7. 1. 9. 12 -5 Ineffective, useless ; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला, -ली A woman during her courses. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -इन्द्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid ; U. 3. 22 -करण *a.* helpless, piteous ; Māl. 9. 11 ; U. 1. 28. -पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. To unnerve, overpower ; वनीधृतः शोको विकलयति च संमृष्टयति च U. 2. 26.

विकलीकृ 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरणे 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kālā* q. v.

विकल्मष *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकस् 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also) ; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुडरीकं Māl. 1. 28 ; Si. 9. 47, 32 ; Ku. 7. 55 ; निजहृदि विकसतः Bh. 2. 73. -2 To burst, become divided. -Caus To open, cause to expand ; चन्द्रा विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh 2 73 ; Si 15. 12 ; Amaru. 84

विकसः The moon.

विकसित *p p* Blown, fully opened or expanded, Bv. 1. 100.

विकामः 1 Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth U. 6. 28 ; see विकास also.

विकासनं Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्व (इव) *a.* 1 Opening, expanding ; कुक्षयैश्च जलाशयोविता सुदा रमते कलमा विस्वरेः Si. 4. 33 -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound) ; उद्गीयत वैकुण्ठात्सहज्यादस्य विकस्वस्वरेः N. 2. 5.

विकालः, **विकालरुः** Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling, cf. मानरश्मा.

विकाश 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. -Caus 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense), Ku. 3. 29 -3 An open or direct course ; विकासनीयुजगतिसमाधिगः Ki. 15. 52. -4 An oblique course ; Ki. 15. 52 -5 Joy, pleasure, Ki. 15 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश), Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire ; Si. 9. 41 (where it means ' blowing ' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

विकाशनं 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विकाशि (सि) *v a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. -2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent ; Pt. 3. 147.

विकुंठ N. of Vishnu's heaven. -ठ N. of the mother of Vishnu.

विकुंठित *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak

विकुलः The moon.

विकृजनं 1 Cooring, humming. -2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकृणनं A side-glance, leer.

विकृणिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect, विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियते येषां न चेत्तांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59, R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform, विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, affect; Ms. 1. 75, नास्य विघ्नं विकृतिं दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure (A.), हीनान्यनुपकट्टं विप्रवृत्तिं विकृतिं R. 17. 58. -5 To utter (a sound), विकृवाणः स्वरानय Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless (as a wife). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (A.). -10 To rejoice (A.). -11 To feel aversion (A.). -12 To act in various ways (A.). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To distribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44; S. 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारंभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4, Ku. 2. 48. -4 Change of mind or purpose; सृष्ट्यमी विकारः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु S. 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चेतस्य भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36; Māl. 1. 30. -6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. -7 Contortion, contraction (as of the features of the face), प्रमथदुःखविकारैर्हासयामास सृष्टं Ku. 7. 95. -8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation, विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियते येषां न चेत्तांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारित्व a. 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions, भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Māl. 1. 17. -2 Changing, modifying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकृवाण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. -4 In-

complete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled, see विकृ above. -नं 1 Change, modification. -2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form, &c.); चित्तविकृति, अंगुलीयकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरीणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56, U. 5. 29, Si. 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion, S. 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor, see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृ 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow), शरासनं तेषु विकृयतामिदं S. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -ण 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 Across throw.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; ; (see कृष् with वि).

विकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61, Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, cut to pieces; अस्मिन्वाच गात्रं सपादे लवणस्ते विकिरतु Māl. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; ककीलीफलजगिषुग्धविकिर-व्याहारिणस्तुलुबो भागः Māl. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing (हितन). -5 Knowledge. -जः The Arka tree.

विकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केश, -मूर्धज a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair, विललाप विकीर्ण-मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 -ज्ञं a kind of perfume.

विकल्प 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. -Caus. 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि

विकल्पते S. 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation, तस्मिन्नेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion, Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; नायाविकल्पपरचितैः R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp. -उपहारः an optional offering. -जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पन 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश a. (शी f.) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -शी 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or Venā. -4 N. of the wife of Śiva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of Śiva; cf. यामाहु सर्वभूतपूजिताः S. 1. 1.). विकेश -प a. 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered, Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

विक्रः A young elephant.

विक्रम् 1 A. 1 To walk along or through; विष्णुलोधा विक्रमे 'took 3 steps'; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, overcome, conquer. -3 To cleave; split open (P.). -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour, Māl. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace, गतेषु लीलाचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34; S. 7. 6, cf. विविक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walking. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour, अहस्तेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1, R. 12. 87, 93. -5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayini; see App. II. -6 N. of Viṣṇu. -7 strength, power. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed feat or valour.

विक्रमणं A stride (of Viṣṇu), छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमनुत्तवामन Gīt. 1.

विक्रान्त a. 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2 Powerful, strong. -m. 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

विक्रान्त p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 A lion. -तं 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel called विक्रान्त.

साफल्य 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध a. Disordered, deranged, S. 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grape.

साध्यस्य a. Envious, jealous.

सासु 10 U. (सासयति-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सामग्री [समस्य भावः पृथक् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे स्त्री यलोपः Tv.] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्य-विशेषी युक्तानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वदृष्टः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् n. [सोमन्तिर् Up. 4. 152] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four upayas or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy), सामद्वयो प्रशंसति निरयं राष्ट्रमिद्वयं Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words, Pt. 4 26, 43. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसामोपगीतं त्वं R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. -7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun, cf. Ms. 1. 23). -Comp. -उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -नः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -गर्भः, -गायनः, N. of Vishnu. -जः, जात a. 1. produced by the Sāmaveda. 2. produced by conciliatory means. (-जः, -तः) an elephant; Si. 12 11, 18. 33. -यानिः 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. -वादः kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55, Pt. 3. 28. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas. -वेदिन् m. a Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Sāmaveda. -वेदीयः a Chhândoga priest.

सामक a. Belonging to the Sāmaveda.

सामन a. Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामान्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Sāmaveda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, सामनी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत a. 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince, सामंतमौलिमणिरजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19. R. 5 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general, -तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक a. (की. f.) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयोपाचार). -Comp. -सूत्र N. of certain Sūtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक a (की. f.) [समय उच्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement, देवि सामयिका भवानः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely, Ki. 2 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -Comp. -अभावः temporary, non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यात् ' by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of. ')

सामवायिक a. (की. f.) [समवाये प्रवृत्तः उच्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection -कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक a. (की. f.) [समाज. समा-वेदान प्रयोजनमस्य उच्] Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting, तेन हि तत्प्रयोगदिनात् भवतः सामाजिकाहुताश्महे Mā. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य a [समानस्य भावः पृथक्] 1 Common, general, सामान्यमेवा प्रथमवररं Ku. 7 44; आहारनिद्राभयमैश्वर्यं च सामान्यमेतत्पञ्चभिर्नाराणां Subhās. ; R. 14. 67, Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; सामान्यास्तु पराधुन्यमभूतः स्वर्गाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5

Entire, whole -सं 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, general characteristic; नित्यधर्मकमेकसमवेत सामान्यं Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness -4 Kind, sort -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general proposition, उक्तिरर्थतत्त्वज्ञानः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandra 5. 120 -9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata. -प्रमुक्तस्य मन्त्रेण पुनः सन्धिविशेषा ' ऐकार्थ्यं वच्यते अगात्सामान्यमिति ' रत्नम् K. P. 10 -स्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. -ज्ञान knowledge or perception of generic properties. -पक्षः the mean -पदार्थः the category called सामान्य or generality. -प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकं and with equal respect; S. 4. 15. -लक्षणं a generic definition, इति द्रव्यसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -वनिता a common woman; prostitute. -शास्त्रं a general rule.

सामान्यतः and Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. -दूत (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause).

सामासिक a. (की. f.) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective -2 Condensed, concise, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. -क The whole class of compounds, इन्द्रः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि and 1 Half, i. e. unfinished, अभिवर्धय सामिहृतसंदभं यदाः करवद्ध-नीविग उद्धुक्ताः स्त्रियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. -2 Bismalle, vile, contemptible. [Cf. L. semi, Gr. hemi.]

सामिधेनी [सम्+ईह् करणे लृट् नि.] 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -पृथः A neighbour.

सामुद्र a. (की. f.) [समुद्रे भावः अण्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्र लब्ध -दः A mariner, voyager. -दं 1 sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone. -3 A mark or spot on the body.

सामुद्रक Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक a. (की. f.) [समुद्रे भावः अण्] 1 Sea-born, oceanic -2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, (who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body.) 2 A for-

tune-teller. —कं 'The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* (की. f.) 1 Relating to war, warlike. —2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, —यं 1 Conflict, contention. —2 Future life, the future. —3 The means of attaining the future world. —4 Inquiry into the future. —5 Inquiry, investigation. —6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Warlike. —2 Military, strategic. —3 Calamitous. —4 Relating to the other world. —कं War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 8. —कः A war-chariot. —कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable, Ve. 3. 3. —2 Relevant. —तं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time, हेतु स्थानं कोधस्य सांप्रतं देवः Ve. 1. —2 Immediately. —3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Belonging to the present time. —2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (की. f.) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांघः N. of Siva.

सांघिक *a.* (की. f.) Arising from relationship. —कं Relationship, alliance.

सांघरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांघरी A sorceress.

सांघवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. —2 Possibility.

सांघुष्यं 1 Presence. —2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

सांघ्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 51. —2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्पष्ट प्राप्सामास्य सुवीचरस्य Si. 18. 38, H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. —3 Equability. —4 Concord, harmony. —5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां सांघ्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway, साम्राज्य-शंसिनी भाषाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23, R. 4. 5. —2 Empire, dominion.

• **सायः** [सो-चञ्] 1 End, close, termination. —2 Close of day, evening. —3 An arrow. (साये 'in the evening, at the close of the day.'). —Comp. —अ-हम् *m.* (forming सायहः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायं *a.* (नी. f.) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंते सवन-कर्मणि संवदते R. 3. 27; अहिनामता लिनी शिल्पिं सह सायंनदीपपाटलाभे Si. 6. 72.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening, प्रयत्ना प्रानरन्वेतु सायं प्रयुज्येज्वपि R. 1. 90.

—Comp. —कालः evening. —युतिः f the evening oblation. —मङ्गलं 1. sunset —2. the sun. —संस्था 1. the evening twilight. —2. the evening prayer. —3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening देवता N. of Sarasvati

सायकः [सो-युक्] 1 An arrow, त-साधुद्धतसंयान प्रतिमंहर सायकं S. 1. 11. —2 A sword. —Comp. —युक्त्वः the feathered part of an arrow, सक्तयुलि सायकयुक् एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned Brāhmanas supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन *m.* A horseman

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of Mukti). —2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* [सू-च्ञ, सार-अच्ञ] 1 Essential. —2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. —3 Real, true, genuine. —4 Strong, vigorous. —5 Sound, thoroughly proved. —6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.). चित्रंसारः Ku. 5. 38. —रः, —रं (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses.)

1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य सरफलमसौ प्रयस्य सरः Mal. 1. 9; U. 6. 22, अमारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम् काश्या वासः सता संगी गंगाधः शंखसंवनं Dham. 14. —2 Substance, pith. —3 Marrow. —4 Real truth, main point. —5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसारः, सर्जसारः. —6 Summary, epitome, compendium. —7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सार धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17, R. 2. 74. —8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. —9 Firmness, hardness. —10 Wealth, riches, नामात्त-सार R. 5. 26. —11 Nectar. —12 Fresh butter. —13 Air, wind. —14 Cream, coagulum of curds. —15 Disease. —16 Matter, pus. —17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. —18 A man at chess. —19 Impure carbonate of soda. —20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax', उत्तरोत्तरशुक्लं भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. —21 The heart. —रा 1 Dūrvā grass. —2 Kusa grass. —रं 1 Water. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Wood, thicket. —4 Steel. —Comp. —असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (—रं) 1. worth and worthlessness. —2. substance and emptiness. —3. strength and weakness. विचारः consideration

of strong and weak points &c. —गंधः sandal wood. —श्रीवः N. of Siva. —जं fresh butter —तरुः the plantain tree. —दा 1. N. of Sarasvati. —2. of Durgā. —द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —भगः loss of vigour. —भांड 1. a natural vessel. —2 a bale of goods, merchandise. —3. implements. —मितिः the Veda. —लोहं steel.

सारत् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. —2 Vigorously.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. —2 Fertile. —3 Having sap.

सारक *a.* Purgative, cathartic.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग *a.* (गी. f.) [सार अगमस्य शकः] Spotted, variegated —गः 1 The variegated colour. —2 The spotted deer, an antelope, एष राजेव दुष्येनः सारयेणातिरहसा S. 1. 5. —3 A deer in general, सारंगारस्ते जललवधुवः सूचयिष्यन्ति मार्गं Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). —4 A lion. —5 An elephant. —6 A large black bee. —7 The cuckoo. —8 A large crane. —9 The flamingo. —10 A peacock. —11 An umbrella. —12 A cloud. —13 A garment. —14 Hair. —15 A conch-shell. —16 N. of Siva. —17 The god of love. —18 A lotus. —19 Camphor. —20 A bow. —21 Sandal. —22 A kind of musical instrument. —23 An ornament. —24 Gold. —25 The earth. —26 The Chātaka bird. —27 A flower. —28 Night. —29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. —2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (गी. f.) Causing to go or flow. —गः 1 Dysentery. —2 The hog-plum. —जं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः —गी. f. 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. —2 A small river.

सारणिक *a.* (की. f.) Travelling, journeying. —कः A traveller, wayfarer.

सारंडः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [स-अथिण, सह रथेन सरथः षोडकः तत्र निष्ठुकः इत्वा Tv.; cf. Un. 4. 89] 1 A charioteer; स क्षापे न रथया राजन् न च सारथिना श्रुतः R. 1. 78, मातलिसारथिर्ययौ B. 67. —2 A companion, helper, R. 3. 37. —3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. —यी A bitch.

सारल्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake; Kāv. 3. 14, Nalod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sārasa. -सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some); विभिद्यमाना विससार सारसालुदय तारेषु तरंगसंहतिः Kt. 8. 31, St. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. -सं 1 A lotus -2 The zone or girdle of a woman, -सी A female (Indian) crane

सारस (श) नं 1 A girdle or zone; सारसनं महानदिः Kt. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) [सरस्वती देवताय, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा तासामभिगममया सौम्य सारस्वतीना Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sārāsvata country. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. -2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (m. pl.) The people of the Sārāsvata country. -ने Speech, eloquence; शृंगारसारस्वत Gt. 12.

सारलः Sesamum.

सारिः -री. *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman -2 A kind of bird. -Comp. -फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सर्दि गच्छति मृ -पञ्चल] A kind of bird; आत्मनो सुखक्षेपेण वक्ष्यते शुक्रसारिकाः Subhāsh., सारिका पञ्जरस्थां Me. 85.

सारिन् *a.* (पी. *f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारूप्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance, अंतर्दृष्टिसारूप्यतः Māl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of Mukti). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोदिकः A kind of poison.

सार्गल *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ *a.* [अर्थेन सहितः; च-यन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent.

-र्थः 1 A rich man -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders), सार्थाः स्वैरे स्वकीयेषु चैरुचैरमस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men; सार्थः प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb -4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species), अथ कदाचित्तरितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भ्रष्टः कथनको नानोष्टो दृष्ट Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general. अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1, स्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp -ज *a.* bred in a caravan. -वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; S. 6

सार्थक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्द्र *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over, as in सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् *ind* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रसक्तः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43, Bk. 6. 26, M. 89.

सार्पः (र्षः) N of the constellation Asleśhā.

सार्पिष *a.* (पी. *f.*), सार्पिक (र्षी. *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्व *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all -र्थः A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Kt. 18. 25.

सार्वकालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्वजनिक *a.* (की. *f.*), सार्वजनीन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Public, universal, general.

सार्वज्ञं Omniscience.

सार्वत्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances, as in सार्वत्रिको नियमः.

सार्वधातुक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed : e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. -क N of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect

and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a muto ङ्).

सार्वभौतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्वभौम *a.* (मी. *f.*) Relating to, or consisting of the whole earth, universal. -मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch, नाज्ञाभगं सहते हृवर हृपतयस्वाहुजाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22 -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्वलौकिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अन्तरागप्रचारस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13

सार्ववर्णिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्वविभक्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्ववेद्यः A Brāhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्वप *a.* (पी. *f.*) Made of mustard. -य Mustard-oil.

सारि *a.* Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्वत 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of Mukti; ब्रह्मदेवो ब्रह्मसगर्हितः (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

सावर्थ्यं The fourth grade of Mukti, see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालम्बः The resin of the Sāla tree. -म्बः Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house, an apartment; see शाला. -Comp. -करी 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -कः see शालक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog; see शालूर.

सालेय A kind of funnel; see शलेय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence is the same heaven with any deity.

सालवः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp —ह्व m. an epithet of Vishnu.

साल्विकः The bird called सारिहा q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावकु a. (विका f.) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. —कः The young of an animal, (for शावक q. v.).

साविकाज a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. —ज्ञ ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

• **सावग्रह** a. Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ a. Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

सावय (s e. सवय) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवय and स्वयं).

सावधान a. 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. —नं ind. Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सारथिस्तोयराजिस्ते यज्ञो-राशस्तु नावधिः Subhāsh.

सावन a. (नी f.) [सवनं यामिं स्तान् सोमनिर्दिष्टं वा तर्ह्यमण्यु] Relating to, or comprising the three *sacanas* —नः 1 An instructor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuna. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव a. Composed of parts, सावयवत्वे ज्ञानित्ययमंगः, न साविद्याकल्पिते-न रूपभेदेन सावयव वस्तु सपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Loibha tree.

सावर्ण्य a. 1 Clannishness, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed, shut, R. 16. 7. -3 Fenced.

सावर्ण्य a. (नी f.) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —र्णः A metronymic of the eighth Manu, see सवर्ण. -Comp —लक्ष्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2 the skin.

सावर्ण्यः A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā). **सावर्ण्य** 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप a Full of pride, proud, haughty. —व ind Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष a. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावर्द्ध a. 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement, Mā 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness, Pt. 1. 200. —नं ind. Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल a. Disdainful, disdainful, despising. —ल ind Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife.

सावित्र a. (नी f.) [सविता देवतास्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (or kings); यत्सावित्रदीपिनं सवितालेः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Ghāyatri*. —त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or foetus. -3 A Brahman. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 Of Karna. —नं The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गयत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pārvatī. -6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. -7 An epithet of Sūryā (daughter of Savitri). -8 N. of the wife of Satyawat, king of Salva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyawat, son of Dyumatsen, King of Salva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was

very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyawat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterable fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyawat was about to go to the wood to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyawat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitri, fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed 'the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife brought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyawat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau idéal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. -Comp. —पतिव्रतः, परिश्रवः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. श्राव. —नं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widow-hood.

साविष्कार a. 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.

[illegible]

preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet; विश्रान्तः सत् वज्र वननदी-तीरजालानि सिक्कन् Mc. 26; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; R. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in; जाड्यं पिबो हरति सिक्कति वाचि सत्यं Bh. 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिक्कतं S. 3. -6 To impregnate. -Caus. (सिक्कयति) To cause to sprinkle. -Desid. (सिक्कयितुं) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्क p. p. 1 Sprinkled, watered. -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated; see सिक्क.

सिक्कितः f. 1 Sprinkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिक्कयः [सिक्क-अय् किञ्] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिक्कित्ता Long pepper.

सिक्का The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिक्कितं Tinkling, jingling; आदि-सुनिर्मुद्राभिजातानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिक् 1 P. (सिक्कति) To disregard, desist.

सित a. [सोक] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. -नः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. -नः 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. -Comp. -अंशुः = सितकर q. v. -अयः a thorn. -अयः the श्वेतोदित tree. -अजाजी white cummin. -अपांगः a peacock. -अश्वः, -अंशुः camphor. -अश्वः an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अर्जकः white basil. -अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. -असिनः an epithet of Balarāma. (-सौ) Venus and Saturn. -आदिः molasses. -आननः N. of Garuda. -आमः camphor. -आलिका a cockle. -ह्वर a. other than white, i. e. black. -यतिः fire. -उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्वं white sandal. -उपलः a crystal. -उपलः candied sugar. -उपलः chalk. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -घातुः a white mineral, chalk. -रश्मिः the moon. -राजिन् m. N. of Arjuna. -शर्करा candied sugar. -शिकः wheat. -शिवं rock-salt. -शूरुः barley.

सित 1 Candied sugar, sugar; पिबेन हने रसने सितापि निष्कायते ईसकुलावर्तस N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dūrvā grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. -Comp. -रुद्धः a

kind of refined sugar. -लता white Dūrvā grass.

सिति a. 1 White. -2 Black. -तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. -Comp. -रुद्धः, -नामन् see सितिकं सितिवानम्.

सितिमन् m. Whiteness.

सिद्ध 1 4 P. (सिद्धयते, सिद्धेय, अभिष्टम्, सत्स्यते, सिद्धः, सिद्धः or यस्य. नावयति or मेवयति; desid. सिद्धयति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled, यत्ने कृतं यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः II. Pr. 31; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः 36; Pt. 15 8 -2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यति कर्मसु महत्स्यपि यत्निकोऽयः S. 7 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on -उत्कर्षः स च धत्विना यद्विषयः सिध्यन्ति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid; यत्नं वचनमात्रेण वा धिष्यत्यसिद्धिः H. 3 -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36. -II. 1 P. (सिध्यति, सिद्धः) the स of सिद्ध is changed to य after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established; नैसर्गिको सुतभिः कुतुम्बस्य सिद्धा सुवर्णं स्थितिनं चरणवनाडमान U. 1. 14. -5 Prove, demonstrated, substantiated, तस्माद्विद्यं प्रत्यक्षमात्मनि सिद्धं T. S., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food); Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. -इः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called Siddhis

q. v.; उद्देजिता बुद्धिभिराश्रयते शृंगारो यस्यात्पर्वति सिद्धा; Ku. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyāsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet, सिद्धाद्वय Rām. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A law-suit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. -इक्षुः Sea-salt -Comp. -अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pūrvapakṣha). -3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. -कोटिः f. the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion -दक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. -अन्नं cooked food. -अर्थः a. one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (-र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Śiva. -3. of the great Buddha. -आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation -क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or Siddhas. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिन्धुः the celestial Ganges. -यदः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. -जल, -सलिलं sour rice gruel. -देवः N. of Śiva. -घातुः quick-silver -पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. -पुष्पः = सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. -पुष्पः the Karavira plant. -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power, Pt. 5 -योगिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -रसः a. mineral, metallic. (-रः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. -सकल्पः a. one who has accomplished his desired object. -साधकः N. of Śiva. -साधनः white mustard. (-नः) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. -साध्यः a. accomplished, proved. (-र्यः) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. -सेनः N. of Kārttikeya. -स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer, (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor.)

सिद्धकः The Sāla tree.

सिद्धता -र्यं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतित m. 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष). -2 One learned in scientific textbooks.

-3 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिद्ध-किञ्] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महता नायकरणे Sūbhāsh. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit). -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty, (these faculties are eight.—अणिमा लयिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकार्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्व च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता ।) -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgā. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Śiva. (*m.* in this sense). -Comp. -इ *a.* 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties, Māl. 5. 1. (-इः) an epithet of Śiva. -दात्री an epithet of Durgā. -योगः a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धम्, सिद्धम् *n.* [सिद्ध-मृ-किञ्] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिद्धमल, सिद्धमपत् *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —ला See सिद्धम् above.

सिद्धमा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिद्धयः The asterism Pashya.

सिद्ध *a.* 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. —पुत्रः 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिद्धकावणं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिद्ध *a.* 1 White. -2 One-eyed. —नः A morsel, mouthful. —नः 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिद्धी A woman having a white complexion.

सिद्धीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visi-

ble crescent; या पूर्वाभावाद्या सा सिद्धीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहूः Ait. Br.; or सा दुष्टेन्दुः सिद्धीवाली सा नष्टेन्दुकला कुहूः Ak.

सिद्धकः, सिद्धवारः N. of a tree.

सिद्धः [स्यद् उग्नं संप्रसारणं Un. 1. 68] A kind of tree. —र Red lead; रवय सिद्धरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव Git. 11, N. 22. 45. —Comp. —कार्य lead. —तिलकः an elephant. (-कार) a woman whose husband is living.

सिद्धिका Red-lead.

सिद्धिरत्न *a.* Reddened, made red.

सिद्धी Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधुः [स्यद्-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य दश Tv.] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mālva; Me. 29 (where Malli's remark सिद्धी नमि नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); Māl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bṛāṇḍārkar's note *ad. loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -9 White borax. -10 A kind of musical mode (राग). —pl The inhabitants of the *Sindhū* country. —f 1 A great river or river in general, पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिंधुः R. 13. 9, Me. 46, S. 5. 21, Ku 3. 6. 5. 85. -2 The river *Sindhū*. —Comp. —उत्थः. —उत्थलं rock-salt. —ककः cuttle-fish bone. —खलः the country *Sindhā*. —ज, —जन्म *a.* 1. aquatic. -2. river-born. -3. sea-born, born in the *Sindhū* country. (-जः) the moon. (-जः) rock-salt. —नाथः the ocean. —पुष्पः a conch-shell. —राजः, —पतिः N. of Jayadratha, Ve. 3. —लवणं rock-salt. —वारः a horse of good breed (brought from *Sindhā* or Persia). —शयनः N. of Viṣṇu.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्धु 1 P. (सिन्धति) To wet, moisten.

सिप्रः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिप्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayini, see सिप्रा.

सिम *a.* Every, all, whole, entire.

सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिबा-बी See शिबा-बी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved A stream. —Comp. —उत्पातः 1. a dis-

ease of the veins &c. -2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. —जालः enlargement of the vessels of the eye. —मोक्षः, —व्यधः, —व्यधनं venesection.

सिक् 4 P. (सीवति, स्युत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीव्यति दुर्गन्धः पटो N. 1. 80, Māl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि रनेष्टास्मकस्तुतुरतर्मनीणि सीव्यति U. 5. 17. —WITH अद्भु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिधरः An elephant.

सिसाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिम्भसा Desire to create.

सिंहुडः The milk-hedge, plant.

सिंहः, —सिंहकः Benzoin, incense.

सिंहकी, सिंहि The oilbanum tree.

सीक् I. 1. 1. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move. —II 1. P, 10 U. (सीकति, सीक्यति ते) 1 To be impatient. -2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [समिधते सिच्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अर्त्तु] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See सीकर.

सीता [सित-पुषोर् दीर्घः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a plough-share. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land, वृषेव सीता तद्वयङ्क्षता Ku 5. 61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीतावृक्ष q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dharaṇī' &c. She was married to Rāma and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Rāvana who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rāma came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Rāvana and his host of demons, and recovered Sītā. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and

सु *ind.* A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:—1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगन्धि. —2 Beautiful, handsome: as in सुनयना, सुकेली &c. —3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजगिषन् सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासितः स्त्री वृषतिः सुतेजिनः &c... सुशीर्षः कालेऽपि न याति विक्रियं H. 1. 22. —4 Easily, readily, as in सुकर or सुलभ *q. v.* —5 Much, very much, exceeding-ly; सुदातृण, सुदीर्घ &c. —6 Worthy of respect or reverence. —7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* 1. having good eyes. —2. having keen organs, acute. —अंग *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. —अच्छ *a.* see *s. v.* —अंत *a.* having a happy end, ending well. —अप्य, —अप्यक्त *a.* see *s. v.* —अस्ति, —अस्तिक *a.* see *s. v.* —आकार, —आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. —आगत see *s. v.* —आदानं taking justly or properly, Ms 8. 172. —आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. —इष्ट *v.* properly sacrificed. —इष्ट *m.* a form of fire. —उक्त *a.* well-spoken, well-said, अथवा वक्तुं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. —(का) a kind of bird (सारिका). —(क्त) 1. a good or wise saying; नेतुं गच्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां वृत्तैः सुवास्यैः Bb. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. —2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुष्यकृत &c. —वसिष्ठ *a.* a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. —वाच्य *a.* a hymn. —2. praise, a word of praise. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a good or friendly speech. —2. a good or clever saying. —3. a correct sentence. —उत्तर *a.* 1. very superior. —2. well towards the north. —उत्थान *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. —(न्) vigorous effort or exertion. —उन्मद, —उन्मदं quite mad or frantic. —उपसदनं easy to be approached. —उपकर furnished with good instruments. —कंदका the aloe plant. —कंडुः itch. —कर 1. an onion. —2. a yam. —3. a sort of grass. —कंदकः onion. —कर (रा or री *f.*) 1. easy to be done, accessible, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं प्रथमवसातुं उपकरं Ve. 3 'sooner

said than done'. -2. easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रः) charity, benevolence. -कर्मन् *a.* 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-म.) N. of Visvakarman. -कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -काण्डः the Kāraṇḍa plant. -काण्डिका the Kāṇḍika creeper. -काण्डिन् *a.* 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-म.) a bee. -काष्ठं fire-wood. -कुङ्कुमः an onion. -कुमार *a.* 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugarcane. -3. a kind of grain (इयमाफ). -4. a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रः) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. -कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tamālapatra. -कुमारी the Navamallikā jasmine. -कुर्व *a.* 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म.) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvastri. -कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नाद-चे कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्पुण्यं विदुः Bṛ. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिसेविषुक्तं वंचनामिव मेनेरे Ku. 6. 47; तद्विचित्रमनं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. -कृतिः *f.* 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. -कृतिन् *a.* 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धतां H. 4. 132; Rg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. -कृत्यं a good action; Pt. 2. 41. -कैश (स)रः the citron tree. -क्रतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. -ग *a.* 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. -गत *a.* 1. well-gone or passed. -2. well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. -गन्धः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-गं) 1. sandal. -2. small cumi-

seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-गः) sacred basil. -गन्धकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red Tulasi. -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. -गन्धारः an epithet of Siva. -गन्धि *a.* 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-गि) 1. perfume, fragrance. -3. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-गि न.) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. -गन्धिकः 1. nutmeg. -2. aeca nut. -3. cloves. -गुह्यं the root Uśira. -गुहिका the musk rat. -गोपिकः 1. incense. -2. sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-गं) the white lotus. -गम *a.* 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. -गृह्णन् an enclosure round a place of ascetics to exclude profane access. -गृत्तिः *f.* the same as above. -गृह्ण *a.* (गि गि) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निगृहीकुवा Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत *a.* 1. held well or firmly grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is auspiciously invoked. -one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhisthira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनामः भद्रगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. -ग्रसः a dainty morsel. -ग्रीव *a.* having a beautiful neck. (-गः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -5. of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vālī. [By the advice of Kabandha Ravana went to Sugrīva who told him, how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama, in recovering his wife Sita. Rama therefore, killed Vālī, and installed Sugrīva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sita.] -ईशः N. of Rama. -ल *a.* very weary or fatigued. -लक्ष्मन् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (-म.) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. -लक्षित, -लक्षित *a.* well-conducted, well-behaved. (-तं, -तं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितसंश्लोच दुन प्रतद S. 6. 10. (-न्त, -न्त) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -लक्ष्मन् *m.* the Bhūrja tree. -लक्ष्मः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind or speckled snake. -लक्ष्मि *a.* a kind of gourd. -लक्षित, -लक्षितं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -लक्ष्मिन् *ind.* for a very long time, very long.

-चिरादुक् *m.* a god, deity. -चूरी a pair of nippers or tongs. -चेलकः a fine cloth. -चक्रः N. of Siva. (-ना) he lives! Satej. -जन *a.* 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent (-नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's chariot. -जनता 1 goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue, ऐश्वर्यस्य विधुषणं पुजनता Bh. 2. 82. -2. a number of good men. -3. bravery. -जन्मन् *a.* 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौतुकी नयनयोर्भवतः पुजन्मा Māl. 1. 31. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. -जलं a lotus. -जल्पः 1. a good speech. -2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamuni, चित्रार्थवात् उवाचीर्यै सदैव्यं सहस्रापठम्। सोक्तं च हरिः रुद्रः स पुनरपि निनयते ॥ -जात *a.* 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely, Māl. 1. 16. R. 3. 8. -जगु *a.* 1. having a beautiful body. -2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (-जुः -जुः *f.*) a lovely lady, एताः सततं सुखं ते सख्यः परमं हि हेमकुम्भनाः V. 1. 10. -तंजी *a.* 1. well-sunged. -2. (hence) melodious. -तपस् *a.* 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-म) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, a hermit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (-म.) an austere penance. -तन्म *ind.* must excellently, best. -तन्म *ind.* 1. better, more excellently. -2. exceedingly, very much, excessively; तथा दुहिता पुत्रा सवित्री स्फुरत्प्रभासं डलय चन्द्रां Ku. 1. 24; सुतरा दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9 15. 24. -3. more so, much more so, सत्यपराधा न ते चेन्नयि स सुतरास्य राजन् गतोदिम Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. -तर्दनः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth, see पाताल. -2. the foundation of a large building. -तिलकः the coral tree. -तृक्ष्ण *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-क्ष्णः) 1. the S'gru tree. -2. N. of a sage, नाम्ना सुनीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दातः R. 13. 41. -दर्शनः an epithet of Siva. -तृषीः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. -तुग *a.* very lofty or tall. (-तः) the coconut tree. -तेजस् *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (-म.) a worshipper of the sun. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 130. (-या) N. of the wife of Dilipa; तस्य दक्षिण्यरुडेन नाम्ना समवर्द्धजाः पत्नी दुदक्षिण्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -दंडः a cane, rutan. -दन्त *a.* (नी *f.*) having handsome teeth. -दन्तः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer.

(-नी) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. —दर्शन *a.* (न or नी *f.*) 1. good looking, beautiful, handsome. —2. easily seen. (-नः) 1. the discus of Vishnu; as in कुण्डलोत्पलदर्शनः K. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of mount Meru. —4. a vulture. (-नी-नं) N. of Amarāvati, India's capital. (-न) N. of Jambudvīpa. —दर्शना 1. a handsome woman. —2. a woman. —3. an order, a command. —4. a kind of drug. —दा *a.* very bountiful. —दातः a Buddhist. —दातृ *a.* one who gives liberally. (-म.) 1. a cloud. —2. a mountain. —3. the sea. —4. N. of Indra's elephant. —5. N. of very poor Brahmana who came to Dvārka with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krishna and was raised by him to wealth and glory. —दायः 1. good or auspicious gift. —2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. —3. one who offers such a gift. —दिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. —2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिनं); so सुदिनाह in the same sense. —दीर्घ *a.* very long or extended. (-र्घ) a kind of cucumber. —दुर्लभ *a.* very scarce or rare. —दूर *a.* very distant or remote. (सुदूरं means 1. to a great distance. —2. to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरान् 'from afar, from a distance'). —दृढ *a.* very firm or hard, compact. —दृष्ट *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-*f.*) a pretty woman. —धन्वन् *a.* having an excellent bow. (-*m.*) 1. a good archer or Bowman. —2. Ananta, the great serpent. —3. N. of Visvakarman. —धनं *a.* attentive to duties. (-*f.*) the council or assembly of gods. (-*m.*) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. —2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धनी-नी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); यथा-बुद्धीरितालोकः सुधमनिवर्मा सभा R. 17. 27. —धित *a.* Ved. 1. perfect, secure. —2. kind, good. —3. happy, prosperous. —4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). —धी *a.* having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (-*f.*) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. —उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. —2. N. of an attendant on Krishna (-रघु) the club of Balarāma. —उपास्य 1. a woman. —2. N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. —3. a sort of pigment. —सप्तवक्त्रं one of the seven tongues of fire. —संदा N. of a woman. —नयः 1. good conduct. —2. good policy. —नयन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. —2. a woman

in general —नगा *a.* 1. having a beautiful navel. —2. having a good navel or centie. (-नः) 1. a mountain. —2. the Marākamountain *q. v.* —निभृत *a.* very lonely or private. (-नं) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. —निश्चलः an epithet of Siva. —नीन 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. —2. polite, civil. (-नं) 1. good conduct or behaviour. —2. good policy or prudence. —नीतिः *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. —2. good policy. —3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, *q. v.* —नीय *a.* well disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-यः) 1. a Brāhmana. —2. N. of Sisupala *q. v.* —3. Ved. a good leader. —नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-लर) common flax. (-लं), —नीलकः a blue gem. —नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. —नी *a.* water (?). —पक्व *a.* 1. well-cooked. —2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-कः) a sort of fragrant mango. —पत्नी a woman having a good husband. —पथः 1. a good road. —2. a good course. —3. good conduct. —पथिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सुपथाः) a good road. —पद्म or its root. —पर्ण *a.* (पार् or पार् *f.*) 1. well winged. —2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. —2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. —3. any supernatural bird. —4. an epithet of Garuda. —5. a cock. —केतुः N. of Vishnu. —पर्णकः = पर्ण. —पर्ण, —पर्णी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. —2. a pool abounding with lotuses. —3. N. of the mother of Garuda. —प्रायत *a.* 1. very spacious. —2. well-fitted. —पर्वत *a.* well jointed, having many joints or knots. (-*m.*) 1. a bamboo. —2. an arrow. —3. a god, deity. —4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). —5. smoke. (-*f.*) white Dūrvā grass. —पल्लवित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. —2. skillfully retreated. —पर्व 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. —2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. —पाद् (पाद् or पद् *f.*) having good or handsome feet. —पार्श्वः 1. the waved-leaf fig tree (पुष्प) —2. N. of the son of Sampāti, elder brother of Jatāyu. —पार्श्व a carrot. (-सः) the fifth Muhūrta. —पुंसि a woman having a good husband. —पुष्प *a.* (पार् or पद् *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-पः) 1. the coral tree. —2. the Sirisha tree. (-पद्) the plantain tree. (-पद्) 1. cloves. —2. the menstrual excretion. —पुष्पितं

a. 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. —2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. —पूर *a.* 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. —2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (नीजूर). —पूरकः the Baka-pushpa tree. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. —2. public, notorious. —प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. —प्रतिना spirituous, liquor. —प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1. standing well. —2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठ) 1. good position. —2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. —3. establishment, erection. —4. installation, consecration. —प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1. well-established. —2. consecrated —3. celebrated. (-नः) the Udumbara tree. —प्रतिष्ठात *a.* 1. thoroughly purified, —2. well-versed in. —3. well investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. —प्रतीक *a.* 1. having a beautiful chape, lovely, handsome. —2. having a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1. an epithet of Kānadeva. —2. of Siva. —3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. —प्रपन्न a good tank. —प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day-break; दिव्या सुप्रभातमद्य यद्यं देवो दुष्टः U. 6. —2. the earliest dawn. —प्रयुक्तारः a skilful archer. —प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. —2. close contact. —3. dexterity. —प्रनक्तः N. of Kubera. —प्रसाद *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-सः) N. of Siva. —प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-य) 1. a charming woman. —2. a beloved mistress. —रुल *a.* 1. very fruitful, very productive —2. very fertile. (-रुः) 1. the pomegranate tree. —2. the jujube. —3. the Karikāra tree. —4. a kind of bean. (-ला) 1. a pumpkin, gourd —2. the plantain tree. —3. a variety of brown grape. —4. colocynth. —केनः a cuttle-fish bone. —संघः sesamum. —चल *a.* very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of the father of Sakuni. —बाधकः N. of Siva. —बाहु *a.* 1. handsome-armed. —2. strong-armed. (-हुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mārīcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mārīcha, began to disturb the sacrifice of Visvāmitra, but was defeated by Rāma and Lakshmana; see R. 11. 29. —जोय *a.* easily apprehended or understood. (-यः) good information or advice. —कर्तृकः 1. an epithet of Kārtikeya. —2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. —यश *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. —2. lovely,

charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु श्री-
मत्सर्वं सुभगमपराङ्मुखं सुदितु S. 3. 9;
Ku. 4. 34; R. 11. 80; Māl. 9. -3.
pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet;
अनन्यसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. -4. be-
loved, liked, amiable, dear; सुसुखि
सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वाहमेतु वृत्तार्थता Gīt. 5.
-5 illustrious. (-नः) 1. borax. -2.
the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka
tree. -4. red amaranth. (-नं) good
fortune. °मानिन्, सुभगमन्य a. 1. con-
sidering oneself fortunate, amiable,
pleasing; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगमन्य-
भावः करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flatter-
ing oneself. -भग 1. a woman beloved
by her husband, a favourite wife.
-2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of
wild jasmine. -4. turmeric. -5. the
Priyangu creeper. -6. the holy basil.
°सुतः the son of a favourite wife.
-मंगा the cocoa nut tree. -भद्र a.
very happy or fortunate. (-द्रः) N.
of Vishnu. (-द्रा) N. of a sister of
Balarāma and Krishna, married to
Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a
son named Abhimanyu. -भद्रकः 1.
a car for carrying the image of a
god. -2. the Bilva tree. -भाषित
a. spoken well or eloquent.
(-ते) 1. fine speech, eloquence,
learning; जीर्णसंगे सुभाषितं Bh. 3.
2. -2 a witty saying, an apoph-
thegm, an apposite saying, सुभाषि-
तेन गीतेन सुवर्णनां च लीलया। मनो न
मुच्यते यस्य स वै सुकोऽथवा पशुः
Suohāsh. -3. a good remark; बाल-
द्वि सुभाषितं (ग्रहं). -भिन्न 1. good
alma, successful begging -2. abun-
dant of food, an abundant supply of
provisions, plenty of corn &c.
-भीरकः the Palāsa tree. -भुक्तिः
the Bilva tree. -भू a. having beauti-
ful eyebrows. (-भूः f.) a lovely
woman. (N. B. The vocative singu-
lar of this word is strictly सुभूः, but
सुभू is used by writers like Bhṛṣi,
Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; हा पितः
कासि हे सुभू Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22;
Ku. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8. -संगल a. 1.
very auspicious. -2. abounding in
sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः
f.) 1. a good mind or disposition,
kindness, benevolence, friendship.
-2. a favour of the gods. -3. a gift,
blessing. -4. a prayer hymn. -5. a
wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife
of Sagara and mother of 60,000
sons -मदनः the mango tree. -मधुरं
a very sweet or gentle speech,
agreeable words. -मध्य, -मध्यम a.
slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मध्यमा a
graceful woman. -मन a. very
charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः)
1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-नार)
the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस्

a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposi-
tion, benevolent. -2. well-pleased,
satisfied. (-मः) 1. a good, divinity.
-2. a learned man. -3. a student of
the Vedas -4. wheat. -5. the Nimba
tree (-f, n. said to be pl. only by
some) a flower, रत्नगीय एष वः सुमन-
सा सनिवृत्तः Māl. 1. (where the ad-
jectival sense in 1. is also intended),
किं मेच्यते सुमनसां मयसापि मयः कस्तुरि-
काजवननविभूता सुवेग R. G.; St. 6.
66. (-f.) 1. the great-flowered
jasmine. -2. the Mālati creeper.
°फलः the wood apple. °फलं natmeg.
-सुत a. 1. advising well. -2. very
faulty or blameable. (-मः) a good
adviser. -संज्ञः N. of the charioteer
of Dasaratha. -सिद्धा N. of one
of the wives of Dasaratha and
mother of Lakshmana and Satru-
ghna. -सुख a. (ख or खी f.) 1.
having a beautiful face, lovely. -2.
pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for;
Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1. a learned man.
-2. an epithet of a Garuda. -3. of
Ganesa. -4. of Siva. (-ख) the
scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी)
1. a handsome woman. -2. a mirror.
-सुलकं a carrot. -सेखलः the Munja
grass. -मेघसू a having a good
understanding, wise, intelligent.
(-म) a wise man. (-f.) heart pea.
-मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru,
q. v. -2. N. of Siva. -यवसं beauti-
ful grass, good pasturage. -यासुनः
N. of Vishnu. -युक्तः N. of Siva.
-योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana
q. v. -रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk.
-2. a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1.
good colour. -2. the orange. -3. a
hole cut in a house (युग also in this
sense. (-नं) 1. red sanders. -2.
vermilion. °रङ्गः red chalk. °रुम् m.
a house-breaker. -रुम्भि the Mūlvā
plant. -रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree.
-रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. -रत
a. 1. much sported. -2. play-
ful. -3. much enjoyed. -4. com-
passionate, tender. (-रतं) 1. great
delight or enjoyment. -2. copula-
tion, sexual union or intercourse,
coition; सुरवसुदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2.
44. °राली 1. a female-messenger,
a go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland
for the head. °प्रसंगः addiction to
amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः
f. great enjoyment or satisfaction.
-रस a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy,
savory. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as
a composition). (-रसः, -रसा) the plant
सिंधुवार. (-रसा) N. of Dargā. (-रसा,
-रसे) the sacred basil (स) 1. gum-
myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. -राजन् a.
governed by a good king; सुराज्ञि
देशे राजन्वाक् Ak. (-मः) 1. a good
king. -2. a divinity. -राज्ञे N. of a

country on the western side of India
(Suat). °रः a kind of poison. °रहः
a. Brāhmana of Surāshṭa. -रूप a. 1.
well-formed, handsome, lovely; सु-
रूप कन्यार. -2. wise, learned. (-पः)
an epithet of Siva. -रैम a. fine-
voiced, Ki. 15. 16. (-न) tin.
-लक्षण a. 1. having auspicious or
beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-नं)
1. observing, examining carefully,
determining, ascertaining. -2. a good
or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1. easy
to be obtained, easy of attainment,
attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलेषु-
शुखी च सर V. 2. 9. इदमसुलभमवस्तुप्रार्थ-
नादुन्निवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, a lapt-
ed to, fit, suitable; निपुणतश्चरणोपभोग-
सुलभो लाक्षारमः केनचित् S. 4. 4. -3.
natural to, proper for, मातृवत्सुलभो
लघिना K °कोप a. easily provoked,
irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-नः)
a deer. (-नार) 1. a beautiful woman.
-2. N. of the wife of Indrajit.
-लोहकं bias -लोहित a. very red.
(-तर) one of the seven tongues of
fire. -वक्त्र 1. a good face or mouth.
-2. correct utterance. (-वक्त्रः) N. of
Siva. -वचनं, -वचस् n. eloquence.
-वचकः, -वचिकः -का, वचिन् m.
natron, alkali. -वचलं linseed.
-वचसः N. of Siva. -वर्ण see s. v.
-वसतः 1. an agreeable vernal sea-
son. -2. the day of full moon in
the month of Chaitra, or a festival
celebrated in honour of Kāmadeva
in that month; (also सुवसत in this
sense). -वह a. 1. bearing well,
patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3.
easy to be borne. (-हर) a lute.
-वासः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant
dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume
or odour. -वासिनी 1. a woman mar-
ried or single who resides in her
father's house. -2. a married woman
whose husband is alive -विक्रान्त a.
very valiant or bold, chivalrous.
(-तः) a hero. (-ते) heroism. -विद्
m. a learned man, shrewd person.
(-f.) a shrewd or clever woman.
-विद् 1. a attendant on the
women's apartments. -2. a king.
-विद्वत् m. a king. -विद्विन् 1. a house-
hold, family. -2. wealth. -विद्वलः an
attendant on the women's apart-
ments (wrongly for सेविद्वल q. v.)
(-द्व) the women's apartments, a
harem. -विद्वहा a married woman.
-विध a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind.
easily. -विनीत a. well-trained,
modest. (-तर) a tractable cow.
-विहित a. 1. well placed, well-de-
posited. -2. well-furnished, well-
supplied, well provided, well arrang-
ed; सुविहितप्रयोक्तया आर्यस्य न किमपि
परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहंसमकरंदप्रवेशा-
सरं तत्सुविहितं Māl. 1. -3. well done

or performed. —बी (बी) *a.* having good seed. (—जः) 1. *N.* of Siva. —2. the poppy. (—जं) good seed. —वीराम्लं sour rice-gruel. —वीर्य *a.* 1. having great vigour. —2. of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous (—वं) 1. great heroism —2. abundance of horses. —3. the fruit of the jujube. (—वी) wild cotton. —वृत्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. —2. a hymn of praise. —वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good, मयि तस्य सुवृत्त इति लघुतेऽक्षपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. —2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round ; सुवृत्तानि सुवृत्तेन सुवृत्तेनाभिरारिणः। मोदकेनपि किं तेन निष्पत्तिश्च खेयया ; or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि मन्मथपतिनोऽपि च । नहतां पादुमोऽपि दायनस्यैव कौटुकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense) (—वं) *a.* good or virtuous conduct ; P. 1. 69. —वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. —2. humble, quiet. (—तः) *N.* of the Tātāṣa mountain. —व्रत *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (—तः) *a.* religious student. (—ता) 1. a virtuous wife. —2. a tractable cow, one easily milked. —वृत्त *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. —वृत्तः *a.* capable of being easily done. —वृत्तः the Khadira tree. —वृत्तः undried ginger. —वृत्तः *N.* of Siva. —वृत्तः *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. —वृत्तः *a.* well taught, trained, well-disciplined. —वृत्तः fire. (—वृत्तः) 1. a peacock's crest. —2. a cock's comb. —वृत्तः yellow sandal-wood. —वृत्तः *a.* cold, frigid (—वृत्तः) coldness. —वृत्तः *a.* good-tempered, amiable (—वृत्तः) 1. *N.* of the wife of Yama. —2. *N.* of one of the eight favourite wives of Krishna. —वृत्तः the gum olibanum tree. —वृत्तः *a.* well-heard. —2. versed in the Vedas. (—वृत्तः) *N.* of the author of a system of medicine, whose work together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. —वृत्तः 1. well arranged or united. —2. well-fitted ; Māl. 1. —वृत्तः close union or embrace. —वृत्तः *N.* of the wife of Janaka. —वृत्तः *a.* agreeable to look at. —वृत्तः *a.* well directed (as an arrow). —वृत्तः *N.* of Siva. —सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. —2. bearing or enduring well. (—हः) an epithet of Siva. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (—रः) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. —2. competence. —3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. —सारवत् *n.* crystal. —सिकता 1. good sand —2. gravel. —3. sugar. —सु *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. —2. in health, healthy, faring well. —3. in good

or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. —4. happy, fortunate. (—रः) *a.* a happy state, well-being. सुखे को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुखिन in the same sense). —रत्ना-विधिः *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness —2. health, convalescence. —रत्न *a.* pleasantly smiling. (—रा) *a.* woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. —रत्नः an epithet of Siva. —नर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious —2. loud. —रत्न *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. —2. beneficial, salutary. —3. fitly, affectionate. —4. satisfied. (—नर) one of the seven tongues of fire. —हृद *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate (—मः) 1. a friend ; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतं किं विधत्तं Ku. 4. 27, नदायते न खलु सुहृदान्मयुतायेकस्याः Me. 38 —2. an ally. —मृदः the separation of friends. —मृदः the counsel of a friend. —हृदः a friend. —हृद *a.* 1. good hearted. —2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख 10 P. (हवयति) To make happy, please, delight, (properly a denom. of वव).

सुख *a.* [सु-ख] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. —2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant ; विशः प्रसेधनेन ववः सुखः R. 3. 14 ; so सुखश्च निस्वनाः 3. 19. —3 Virtuous, pious. —4 Taking delight in, favourable to ; S. 7. 18. —5 Easy, practicable ; अयमिल्लुदुनुसुवानि विनातारयः Ki. 5. 49. —6 Fit, suitable. —ख The capital of Varuna. —खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort ; यदेवोपपन्नं दुःखात्सुखं तदुपपन्नं V. 3. 21. —2 Prosperity ; अहं सुखदुःखोऽनुभूयं सुखविषयस्यानु यत् U. 1. 40 —3 Well-being, welfare ; health, device सुखं प्रदे गता M. 4. —4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.) ; oft. in comp. ; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखशय &c. —5 Facility, easiness, ease. —6 Heaven, paradise. —7 Water. —खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. —2 Well ; सुखवासां भवान् ' may you fare well '. —3 At ease, comfortably, असंजातकिणरकंयः सुखं स्वयिनि गौर्गदिः K. P. 10. —4 Easily, with ease ; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3 ; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्व K. —5 Rather willingly. —6 Quietly, placidly. —*Comp.* —अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. —2. friendly. —3. destroying happiness. —आयतः paradise. —आयतः *a.* suitable for bathing. —आयतः *N.* of Siva. —आयतः, —आयनः a good or well-trained horse. —आरोहः *a.* of easy ascent. —आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. —आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. —आवहः 1. eating at ease. —2.

pleasant food. —3. *N.* of Varuna. —आवहः a cucumber. —आवहः an epithet of Siva. —आवहः *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. —2. agreeable, delightful. (—वः) 1. a pleasant flavour. —2. enjoyment (of pleasure). —उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. —2. a husband. —उत्तकं, —उत्तक warm water. —उत्तकः down or realization of happiness. —उत्तकं *a.* resulting in happiness. —उत्तक *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. —उत्तकविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. —एषित *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. —ऊर्जिकः natron. —ऊर, —ऊर, —ऊरक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. —ऊरः a good horse. —ऊरत *a.* happy. —ऊर *a.* giving pleasure. (—वः) *N.* of Vishnu. (—वृ) 1. a courtesan of Indra's heaven —2. the river Ganges. —3. the Sami tree. (—वृ) the seat of Vishnu. —वृक्षा a cow easily milked. —वृक्षः 1. sensation of pleasure. —2. easy knowledge. —मयिच, —मयिच *a.* happy. —मेघ *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. —मोद the gum olibanum tree. —रानिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakshmi). —2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife ; see Ma. 3. 47. —वर्चकः, —वर्चक *m.* natron, alkali. —वाराः a water-melon. —अव, —अवति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious ; Ki. 14. 3. —संनिच *a.* attached to pleasure ; S. 5. 11. —साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. —2. gratifying, pleasant ; R. 1. 38.

सुखकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight ; Māl. 9. 25.

सुखाकृ 8 U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den A. 1 To feel happy or glad. —2 To rejoice. —3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखित *a.* Happy, glad, joyful —*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखं दुग्गः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Siva) ; see खट्वाग.

सुह A technical term used by Pāṇini for the first five case-inflections ; cf. सर्वनामस्थान.

सुह 10 U. (हवयति) 1 To despise, disregard. —2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. -2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice). -3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. -तः 1 A son. -2 A child, offspring. -3 A king. -तः A Soma libation. -Comp. -अभिन् *a.* desirous of progeny. -आत्मजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-daughter. -उत्पत्तिः *f.* birth of a son. -निर्विशेषम् *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son; R. 5. 6. -वस्करा the mother of seven children. -स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. -*m.* The father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a child or children. -*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनांवा यदि सुतिनी वद बध्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. -2 To treat like a son.

सुतुस् *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. -2 A sacrificial oblation. -3 Parturition.

सुतामन् *m.* N. of Indra. -*f.* The earth.

सुतन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. -2 A student who has performed his ablutions (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice.)

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुधु धीयते धीयते दे-वा वा क Tv.]

1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia; निषीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्विषंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 The nectar or honey of flowers. -3 Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges. -6 Whitewash, plaster, mortar; कैलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K. R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. The moon. -2. camphor. -रत्नं a pearl. -अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः -आवासः the moon. -उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. -जीविक् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer. -द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -धवलित *a.* plastered, white-washed. -निधिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -पाणिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician

of the gods. -भवनं a stuccoed house.

-मितिः *f.* 1. a plastered wall. -2. a brick-wall. -3. the fifth Muhūrta or hour after noon. -सुज्ज *m.* a god, deity. -श्रुतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. a sacrifice, an oblation. -मय 1. a brick or stone building. -2 a royal palace. -मोक्षः camphor -वर्षः a shower of nectar -वर्षिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2 the moon. -3. camphor. -वासः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. वासा a kind of cucumber. -सिते *a.* 1. white as mortal. -2. bright as nectar. -3. bound by nectar; ज गतीशरणे युक्ता हरिकान्तः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45. (where it has senses 1 and 2 also). -सुतिः 1. the moon -2. a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. -स्वयंदिन् *a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectars Bh. 2. 6. -स्रवा uvula or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of Garuda; see गरुड. सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow. सुनासी (शी)रः An epithet of Indra.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive, and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottama, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other.] सुन्दर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. -रः N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful woman; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप 1 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त *p. p.* [स्वप्-कर्तरि क] 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशति मुखे सुगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. -तं Sleep, sound sleep. -Comp. -जनः midnight. -ज्ञानं a dream. -स्वप् *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः [स्वप्-क्तिर्] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुप्तः 1 The moon -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. -नं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुम्न 1 A Lyrn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice.

सुर I. 6. P. (सुरति) 1 To rule, govern -2 To shine. -Jl. 10 P. =स्वर q. v.

सुरः [सुष्टु राति वदत्यमीष्ट सुरा क] 1 A god, deity; सुराग्रनिग्रहद देवाः सुरा इत्यभिहितः Rām.; सुधरा त्र्यम्बके सुरान् पितृन्श्च V 3. 7, R. 5 16 -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -Comp. -अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras*, R. 8. 79. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अयक्षः N. of Siva. -अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. -2. the chirp of a cricket. -हन् *m.* N. of Siva. -हृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -अह्नि 1. gold. -2. saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आपना 'heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. -आलयः 1. the mountain Meru. -2. heaven, paradise. -इक्ष्वः N. of Brihaspati. -इक्ष्वा the sacred basil. -ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Indra. -गोपः a cochineal. -जित् *m.* N. of Garuda. -हृन् a celestial elephant. -हृष्टः the Śāla tree. -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Siva. (-री) 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. Durgā. -उत्तमः 1. the sun. -2. Indra. -उत्तरः sandal-wood. -वशिः (सुरशिः) a divine sage. -वसुधन्वा rain-bow. -मणः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a host of gods. -सुरः an epithet of Brihaspati. -ग्रामणी *m.* N. of Indra. -उच्यते an epithet of Brahman. -तक्षः a tree of paradise. -तौषकः the jewel called Kanastubha q. v. -दारु *n.* the Devadāru tree. -दोषिकर an epithet of the Ganges. -दुन्दुभः the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods. -2 N. of Airāvata -द्विष् *m.* 1. a demon; R. 10. 15 -2. Rāhu; R. 2. 39. -वसुधन्वा *n.* rain-bow; सुरधनुस्त्वं दुराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. -धूपः turpentine, resin. -नदा, -निम्नना an epithet of the Ganges. -पणिः an epithet of Indra. -पथे the sky, heaven. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru q. v. -पारदपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पवृक्ष. -प्रियः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Brihaspati -भूय identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. -भूरुहः the Devadāru tree. -मंदिरं a temple, Māl. 9. 1. -सुवतिः *f.* a celestial damsel. -वासिका a flute, pipe. -लोकः heaven. -सुवरी 1. a celestial woman. -2. N. of Durgā -वत्सन् *n.* the sky. -वह्मना white Dārvā grass. -वह्नी the sacred basil. -विद्विष, -विरिन्, -राहु *m.* an evil spirit, a demon -विलामिनी an *apsaras*. -शास्त्रिन् *m.* the Kalpataru q. v. -सकन् *n.* heaven, paradise. -सिरत, -सिधु *f.* the Ganges; सुरसिराद्व तेजो बह्मनिष्ठोऽहमेवम्. R. 2. 75. -सुदरी, -सी 1. a celestial

woman ; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Durgā. —स्थानं a temple.

सुरगः -गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building ; ऐकागारिकेण तावती सुरंगा कारयित्वा Dk ; सुरंगया वहिरपगत्य सुगमासु Mu. 2 ; (written also सुरगा).

सुरभि a. 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous ; पादलसंस्पर्शसुरभिवन्वाताः S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. -2 Pleasing, agreeable. -3 Shining, handsome ; तां सौरभेयं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Good, virtuous. -भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg -3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 The Sami tree. -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of spring ; V. 2. 20 -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Batula tree -f. 1 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The sacred basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty ; सुनां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रातर्निधि R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Mātṛis. -10 The east. -n. 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulphur. -3 Gold. -Comp. -घृत fragrant butter, well seasoned ghee. -जिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. areca nut. -त्वक् f. large cardamom. -दारुः the Sarala tree. -पद्मा the rose-apple. -वाणः an epithet of Cupid -मासः the spring. -सुखे the commencement of spring. -स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिक A kind of plantain.

सुरभिमत m. F. of fire.

सुरभित a. Perfumed, scented.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine ; सुरा वै मलमलानां Ms. 14, 94 ; गौडी वै. श्री च माधवी च विज्ञेया विविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. -Comp. -आकरः a distillery. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a distiller. -आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. -आसवः spirituous liquor. -उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. -करः the cocoa nut tree. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. -स्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. -प a. 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable. -3. wise, sage. -पाण, -पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. -पात्रं, -भांडं a wine-glass or cup. -भागः yeast. -मंडः the froth or scum

of spirituous liquor during fermentation. -सथानं distillation of spirituous liquor. -सुः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

सुरंगा See सुरंग.

सुरनः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

सुवर्ण a. [शोभनो वर्णीत्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. -र्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 The thorn apple. -र्ण 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloe-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. -र्ण 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (m. also), नन्वहं दशसुवर्णान्प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2 -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māshas or about 175 grains Troy (m. also) -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -Comp. -असः N. of Siva. -आसवः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -2. the thorn-apple. -अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. -रुद्री a variety of plantain. -कटु, -कार, -कृत् m. a goldsmith. -गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. -नेरिजं a kind of red chalk. -जीविकः N. of a tribe, (गणिकः शास्त्रिकश्च काश्यपो मणिकारकः । सुवर्णं जीविकश्च पच्यते वणिजः सुना ॥). -गुण्य the globe-amaranth. -गुण्यन् a. abounding in gold ; e. g. सुवर्णगुण्यता पृथ्वीं विचिन्वति त्रयो जनाः । सुराश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति भवितुं Pt. 1. 45. पृष्ठ a. coated with gold, gilded. -विदुः 1. N. of Vishnu -2. a form of Siva. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -यूथी yellow jasmine. -रूपकः a. abounding in gold and silver. -रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva. -वणिज् m. N. of a mixed caste. -वर्णः N. of Vishnu. -वर्णं turmeric. -सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. -स्तेरं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.).

सुवर्णक 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् a. 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुषम a. 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same, all. -नर Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour ; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुरमं Git. 7 ; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिल पद्मभाजि तन्मुखत् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.]

सुपवी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

सुपादः An epithet of Siva.

सुषि f. 1 A hole ; cf. सुषि. -2 A tube, pipe.

सपि (पी)म a. 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -मः 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर a. 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. -रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्ति f. 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance ; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्यां स्वस्वपयतिव्यवहितः केरते ससारिणीजीवाः S. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3

सुषुम्णः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. -म्णः A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and विंदा, two of the vessels of the body.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (कर्मर्द). -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much ; exceeding ; सुष्ठु जोमसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहारम्बेन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly ; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S. ; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुष्म A rope, cord, string.

सुह्राः (m. pl.) N. of a people ; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्रैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीय R. 4. 35.

सु I. 2, 4 A. (सुते, सुयते, सुत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also) ; असुत सा नागवधूपमोर्य Ku. 1. 20 ; कर्तुं सुते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31. -WITH प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. -II 6. P. (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

सु a. (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. -f. 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

सुकः 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

सुकरः 1 A hog, pig ; see सुकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. -श 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म a [सूक्ष्मन् सूक्ष्म च तेत् ; Up. 4. 176] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic ; जातरस्थसूक्ष्मो यस्तूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. -2 Little, small ; इदं सुषुहितसूक्ष्ममाधिन स्तब्धदेश S. 1. 19 ; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty,

artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. -अमः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of Siva. -अम 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सावय. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammata:—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽर्थोऽन्वये प्रकाशयत। यमेन केनचिद्यत्र तत्सूक्ष्मं परिवक्षते K. P. 10. -Comp. -आरमन् m. N. of Siva. -एला small cardamoms. -तंडुलः the poppy. -तंडुला 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. -दाक्षिणा quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. -दक्षिण. -दृष्टि a. 1. sharp-sighted, eagle eyed. -2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp minded. -दारु n. a thin plank of wood, a board. -देहः, -शरीर the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिङ्गशरीर q. v.). -पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. -पुष्पि a kind of basil. -विपली wild pepper. -वीजः the poppy. -वृद्धि a. sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-द्विः f.) sharp: wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. -मक्षिक, -का a mosquito, gnat. -मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement, 'rough calculation'). -झर्करा small gravel, sand. -शालिः a kind of fine rice. -पद्चरणः a sort of louse.

सूच 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; एवं सूचयिष्यति तु माल्यसूत्रबोधं (मंथः) Mk. 1. 35, Ms. 21; S. 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal, स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि सुमहारो न सूचयते K. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्पन्दं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. -6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -WITH अभि to show, indicate; अमन्वत नलं प्रातं कर्मचेष्टाभिः सूचितं Mb.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक a. (चिका f.) [सूच-क] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. -कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company -6 A Buddha. -7 A Siddha. -8 A villain,

scoondrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. -वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [सूच-भवेत्युद्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची f. [सूच-इत् वा डीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle. -3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षितं मे चरणं S. 1, so सूखे कुशसूचिविद् S. 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पञ्जरस्तस्य सूचये Ku. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; दृढ-व्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तुशकटेन वा। बराहम-कराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. -अग्र a. needle pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminate. (-ग्र) the point of a needle. -आरम्यः a rat.

-कटाहान्यायः see under व्याय. -खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. -पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. -भिन्न a. bursting open at the points of the buds; पाण्डुराशोपवनवृत्तयः केतकैः सूचिभिर्भिः Me 23. -भेद्य a. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter. -3. palpable, tangible. -सूख a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed (-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass -3. a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. -रोमन् m. a hog. -वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mungoose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -सूख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. [सूच-क] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् a. Pointed. -m. N. of Garuda.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. [सू-क] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूत चोदयाश्वात् पुण्याश्रमदक्षिणेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brāhmana caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्विपकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातिः Ms. 10. 11, सूतो वा सूत-पुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवान्यहे Ve 3. 33. -3 The son of a Vaisya by Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpeater. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -तः -तं Quick-silver. -Comp. -तनयः an epithet of Karna. -राज m. quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननीशौचं q. v.). -कः, -कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered. सूतिः f. [सू-क्ति] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसा सूतिर-सूतिरापदा Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted -Comp. -अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). -गृहं the lying-in-chamber. -मासः (also सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूत्रिका A woman recently delivered. -Comp. -अगारः, -गृहः, -गृहः, -भवनं the lying-in chamber. -रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, pueral sickness. -षष्ठी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्र्या See सूत्र्या.

सूत्रपरं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. -2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule, तथा च सूत्रयते हि भगवता विगलेयः जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्म-लक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. -3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निवृत्तं मया नि-सूत्रयद्वाहितः सूत्रयितव्यः Mā. 1. -4 To relax, unwind.

सूत्र [सूत्र-अच्] 1 A thread, string-line, cord, पुष्पनालादुद्ग्रेण सूत्रं शिरसि धारयति Subhāsh., नमो वज्रतनुर्लक्ष्मीं सूत्र-स्वेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -2 A fibre; सूत्रागना कर्षति खंडिताग्रासूत्रं युगलादिव राजहंसो V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. -3 A wire. -4 A collection of threads. -5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; त्रिखासूत्रवान् मातृगणः Tarka K. -6 The string or wire of a puppet. -7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. -8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined: -स्वराक्षरमादिर्यं सारवादि-श्रुतेः सूत्रम् । अस्तेऽपिमावये च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकल्प-सूत्र, आपर्श्वसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. -10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. -आत्मन् a. having the nature of a string or thread. (-m.) the soul. -आर्द्रा a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. -कंठः 1. a Brāhmaṇa. -2. a pigeon, dove. -3. a wag-tail. -कर्मन् n. carpentry. -कारः, -कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras -कोणः, -कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरू). -कुंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. -चरणं N. of a class of churanas or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. -नंतुः a thread, string. -तर्कुटी a distaff, spindle. -दुरिद्र a. 'poor in threads,' thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रदुरिद्रतां गतः Mk. 2. 9. -धारः, -धारः 1. 'the thread-holder,' a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined: -माद्यस्य यदुद्गारं तत्सर्वं स्वात्म-जीविकम् । रंगदिवतपूजाकृद् ध्वजधार इति स्वतः ॥

-2. a carpenter, an artisan. -3. the author of a set of aphorisms. -4. an epithet of Indra. -विद्रकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhist writings. -वृक्षः the cotton plant. -भिद्र m. a tailor. -वृत् m. = सूत्रधार. q. v. -चञ्च 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. -2. a weaver's loom. -कीणा a kind of lute. -वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. -2 Arranging in aphorisms. सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सूत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेषया). सूत्रित p. p. [सूत्र-क] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. -2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् a. (जी. f.) [सूत्र अत्यर्थे इति] 1 Having threads. -2 Having rules. -m. A crow.

सूत्र 1. 1 A. (सूत्रते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. -2 To effuse, pour out. -3 To deposit. -4 To distil, flow. -5 To eject, throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. -2 To strike, hurt, kill. -3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. -4 To pour out, effuse. -5 To assent, agree, promise. -6 To eject, throw away.

सूत्रः [सूत्र-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Pouring out, distilling. -3 A well, spring. -4 A cook. -5 Sauce, soup. -6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. -7 Split pease. -8 Mud, mire. -9 Sin, fault. -10 The office of a charioteer. -11 The Lodhra tree. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. cookery. -शाला a kitchen.

सूत्रन् a. (नी. f.) [सूत्र-भावे लृट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive, दानवसूत्रन्, अरिगणसूत्रन् &c. -2 Dear, beloved. -नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Assenting to, promising. -3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सूत्र p. p. [सूत्र कस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. -2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. -3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for सूत्र or सूय in this sense). -नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A flower.

सूत्ररी A happy woman.

सूत्रा 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूत्रापरिचर इव यश्च आमिषलोभुषो मीरकश्च M. 2. -2 The sale of meat. -3 Hurting, killing, destroying. -4 The soft palate, uvula. -5 A girdle, zone. -6 Inflammation

of the glands of the neck called mumps. -7 A ray of light. -8 A river. -9 A daughter. -10 An elephant's trunk. -नारः (f. pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पंचशूना.

सूत्रिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. -2 A hunter.

सूत्रः [सूत्र-क] 1 A son; पितृहने-वैको सूत्रमन् K. -2 A child, an offspring. -3 A grandson (daughter's son). -4 A younger brother. -5 The sun. -6 The Arka plant.

सूत्र f. A daughter.

सूत्रत a. 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूत्रतागिरश्च सूत्र-यः पुण्यमृगयुष्मन्धर्मागीत St. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. -2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां नातरं नंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सूत्रतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31, तुणानि सूत्रिदन् वाक् चतुर्थी च सूत्रता । एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. -3 Auspicious, fortunate. -4 Beloved, dear. -5 Ved. Quick, active. -ता 1 The goddess of true speech. -2 An excellent song. -3 N. of Ushas. -4 Food. -नं 1 True and agreeable speech. -2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. -3 Auspiciousness.

सूत्रः [सूत्रेण विभक्ते, सूत्रा वअर्थे क पृथगे Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानानि शा-स्त्रार्थं दुर्धी सुपरमानिव Subhāsh.; Ms. 3. 226. -2 A sauce, condiment. -3 A cook. -4 A pan, vessel. -5 An arrow. -6 Split pease. -Comp. -अग्नें asa-foetida. -कारः a cook. -दूपनं, -दूपकं asa-foetida.

सूत्रः [सूत्र-ह] 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 Sky or heaven.

सूत्र 4 A. (सूत्रते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or be firm.

सूत्रे a. Hurt, injured.

सूत्रः [सूत्रयति प्रययति कर्मणि लोकादुद्येन, सूत्र-कृत्; Up. 2. 24] 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant. -3 The Soma. -4 A wise or learned man. -5 A hero; king. -Comp. -चक्षुस् a. radiant as the sun. -सूत्रः an epithet of Saturn. -सूत्रः the charioteer of the sun, i. e. Arūpa.

सूत्रणः N. of an esculent root.

सूत्रत a. 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. -2 Calm, tranquil. -ता A tractable cow.

सूत्रिः [सूत्रि-कृत्] 1 The sun. -2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवार्द्धद्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन्सूत्रिभिः R. 1. 4; St. 14. 21. -3 A priest. -4 A worshipping. -5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; e. g. महिमायसुरि. -6 N. of Kṛishṇa.

सूरि *a.* (जी. *f.*) Wise, learned.
—*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar,
pandit.

सुरी 1 N. of the wife of the
sun. —2 N. of Kuntī q. v. —3 Black
mustard.

सूर्य (श्रु.) 1. 4, P. (सूर्यति, सूर्यति)
1 To respect, honour. —2 To dis-
respect, disregard, slight.

सूर्य (श्रु.) Disrespect.

सूर्य A kind of bean.

सूर्य See शूर्य.

सूरि —*m.* *f.* 1 An iron or metallic
image, Ms. 11. 103. —2 The pillar of
a house. —3 Radiance, lustre —4 At
flame.

सूर्य [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा मुद्राति
कर्षणे लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. Sk. on P. III.
1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्यं तपस्यावर-
णाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिन्ना R.
5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is re-
garded as a son of Kāśyapa and Aditi
cf. S. 7. 20. He is represented as mov-
ing in a chariot drawn by seven hor-
ses, with Aruṇa for his charioteer. He
is also represented as all-seeing, the
constant beholder of the good and bad
deeds of mortals. Sanjñā (or Chhaya
or Asvini) was his principal wife, by
whom he had Yama and Yamunā, the
two Asvins and Saturn. He is also de-
scribed as having been the father of
Manu Vaivasvata the founder of the
solar race of kings]. —2 The tree called
Arka. —3 The number 'twelve' (derived
from the twelve forms of the sun). —4
The swallow-wort. —5 N. of Siva.
—*Comp.* —*अपारयः* sunset; Ms. 80. —*अर्पयः*
the presentation of an offering to the
sun. —*अश्मन्* *m.* the sun stone. —*अश्वः*
a horse of the sun. —*अस्त* sunset.
—*आतपः* heat or glare of the sun,
sunshine. —*आलोकः* sunshine. —*आवर्तः*
a kind of sun-flower. —*आह* *a.*
named after the sun. (—हः) the
gigantic swallow-wort. (—हः) copper.
—*इन्दुसंगमः* the day of the new moon
(the conjunction of the sun and
moon); वृषः सूर्येन्दुसंगमः Ak. —उत्थानं,
—उदयः sunrise. —ऊहः 1. 'brought by
the sun', an evening guest; Pt. 1.
170. —2. the time of sunset. —उपस्थानं,
—उपासना attendance upon or worship
of the sun; V. 1. —कमलं the sun-
flower, a heliotrope. —कान्तः 1. the
sun-stone, sun-crystal; S. 2. 7. —2.
a crystal. —कान्तिः *f.* 1. sun-light. —2.
a particular flower. —3. the flower of
sesamum. —कालः day-time, day.
—अनलचक्रं a particular astrological
diagram for indicating good and bad
fortune. —ग्रहः 1. the sun. —2. an
eclipse of the sun. —3. an epithet of
Rāhu and Ketu. —4. the bottom of a

water jar —ग्रहणं a solar eclipse.
—चन्द्रौ (also सूर्यचन्द्रमसौ) *m.* du.
the sun and moon —जः, —तनयः —पुत्रः
1. epithets of Sūgrīva. —2. of Karna.
—3. of the planet Saturn. —4. of
Yama. —जः, —तनया the river
Yamunā —तेजस् *n.* the radiance or
heat of the sun. —नक्षत्रं that con-
stellation (out of the 27) in which
the sun happens to be. —पर्वण *n.* a solar
festival, (on the days of the
solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.).
—पुत्री 1. lightning. —2. the river
Yamunā. —प्रमव *a.* sprung or de-
scended from the sun; R. 1. 2.
—फणिचक्रं = सूर्यमण्डलचक्रं q. v. above.
—भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun
(—क्तः) the tree Bandhūka or its
flower. —मणिः the sun stone. —मण्डलं
the orb of the sun. —यन्त्रं 1 a repre-
sentation of the sun (used in
worshipping him). —2. an instru-
ment used in taking solar obser-
vations. —रश्मिः a ray of the sun,
sun-beam —लोकः the heaven of the
sun. —वंशः the solar race of kings
(who ruled at Ayodhyā). —वर्चस् *a.*
resplendent as the sun. —विलोकनं
the ceremony of taking a child out
to see the sun when four months old,
cf. उपनिषद्मग्नं. —संक्रमः, —संक्रान्तिः
f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal
sign to another. —संज्ञं saffron. —सारथिः
an epithet of Aruṇa. —सिद्धांतः a cele-
brated astronomical work (supposed
to have been revealed by the god
Sun). —स्तुतिः *f.* —स्तोत्रं a hymn
addressed to the sun. —हृदयं N. of a
hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. —2 The
daughter of the sun. —3 The hymn
about the marriage of Sūryā. —4 A
new bride. —5 A drug. —6 The
colocynth.

सूर्य 1 P. (सूर्यति) To bring forth,
bear, produce, beget.

सूर्या A mother.

सूर्यपती A woman about to be
confined, one who is parturient.

सूर्य 1, 3 P. (सरति, सरति, also वायति,
ससार, अशार्थी, असस्त, सारिष्यति, सतु, सत)
1 To go, move, proceed, सूर्याः प्रदक्षिणं
ससुः Bk. 14. 14. —2 To go towards,
approach; निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः
ससुर्त्तव्वं Rām. —3 To rush upon, assail;
(तं) ससारामिमुखः सूर्यः शाङ्ख इव कुंजरं
Mb. —4 To run, go fast, slip away
from; सरति सहसा बाहोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला
सती M. 4. 11. —5 To blow (as wind);
तं चेद्वायौ सरति सारलक्ष्म्यसंयुज्जन्मा Me.
53. —6 To flow. —*Caus.* (सारयति-ते)
1 To cause to go or move. —2 To
extend. —3 To rub, touch gently
(with the fingers); तन्मीमाद्गी नयन-

सलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चित् Me. 86. —4
To push back or away, remove;
सारयन्ती गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं
करणे Me. 92. —*Desid.* (सिरीषेति) To
wish to go &c.

सुकः [सु-कृ] 1 Air, wind. —2 An
arrow. —3 A thunderbolt. —4 A lotus
(कैरव).

सुकंठु *f.* Itch, scab.

सुकालः A jackal, see शृगाल.

सुकं

सुकणी

सुकन् *n.*

सुकिणी

सुकिन् *n.*

सुकं

सुकणी

सुकन् *n.*

सुकिणी

सुकिन् *n.*

सुगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a
sing (भिदिवाल).

सृगालः A jackal, see शृगाल.

सृज् 1. 6 P. (सृजति, ससर्ज, अनाश्रितः,
अश्रयति, सृष्टु, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce,
make (in general): to procreate,
beget (progeny &c.); अर्थेन नारी
तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33,
34, 36; तंतुनामः स्वत एव तंतुं सृजति
S. B. —2 To put on, place on, apply.
—3 To let go, let loose, release. —4 To
emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out;
अनाश्रुत्तं कर्षणं स्वतः Bk. 3. 17;
आनदृशीतामिव वाप्यदृष्टिं हिमसृतिं हिमवतीं
ससर्ज R. 16. 44, 8. 35 —5 To send
forth, utter (as words); वचस्यवसिते
तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 7.
47. —6 To throw, cast, discharge;
ससर्ज दृष्टिं Ku. 3. 69. —7 To leave,
quit, abandon, send away; forsake,
give up; Ku. 1. 53. —II. 4 A. (सृज्यते)
To be let loose or sent forth. —*Desid.*
(सिद्धयति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृज्-कृ] 1 Created,
produced. —2 Poured out, omitted.
—3 Let loose. —4 Left, abandoned.
—5 Dismissed, sent away. —6 Ascer-
tained, determined. —7 Connected,
joined. —8 Much, abundant, numer-
ous. —9 Ornamented; see सृज्.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृज्-कृ] 1 Creation,
anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः S.
4; या सृष्टिः सृष्टराचा S. 1. 1; खीरस्त-
सृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9;
सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 82. —2 The
creation of the world. —3 Nature,
natural property. —4 Letting loose,
emission. —5 Giving away, a gift. —6
The existence of properties or
qualities. —7 The absence of proper-
ties. —*Comp.* —कर्तुं *m.* the creator.

सृजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali.

सृजयाः N. *m.* pl. of a people.

सृणिः *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मदाधिकारिणां दुर्पोषकाश्चैः सृणिः H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. —णिः 1 An enemy. —2 The moon,

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle.

सतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 68. —2 A way, road, path (fig. also), नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. —3 Hurting, injuring.

सुत्तर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —री 1 A stream, river. —2 A mother.

सुदरः A snake.

सुदाकिः ककुदुक् च Up. 3. 78] 1 Am, wind. —2 Fire. —3 A deer. —4 The thunderbolt of Indra. —5 The sun's disc or orb. —*f.* A river, stream. सुप्र 1 P. [सपति, सुप्र; *desid.* (सिद्धपति) 1 To creep, crawl glide, gently. —2 To go, move.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटी A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृपः The moon.

सृष्ट, सृष्ट 1 A. (सर्मति, सुमति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —रः A kind of deer.

सृ 9 P. (सृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेह 1 A. (सेहने) To go, move.

सेकः [सिक्-वच्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees); सेकः सीकारिणा करेण विहितः कामे U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16 30, 17. 16. —2 Emission, effusion. —3 Seminal effusion. —4 A libation, an offering. —5 Seminal fluid. —6 A drop of anything. —Comp. —पात्रं 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. —2. a bucket.

सेकिनं A radish.

सेकतु *a.* (वजी *f.*) One who sprinkles &c. —*m.* 1 A sprinkler. —2 A husband. —3 A water-bearer.

सेकत्र A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सिक्-ण्वल्] Sprinkling. —कः A cloud.

सेचनं [सिक्-भावेण्युट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने धारयाति मे S. 1. —2 Effusion, aspersation. —3 Oozing, dripping. —4 A bucket. —Comp. —वटः a watering pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेटुः 1 Water-melon. —2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhya.

सेतुः [सि-तुर् Un. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनी क्षतसेतुबंधना जलसंघात इवासि विद्वतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. —2 A bridge in general; वेदेहि पद्मामलयाद्विभक्तं मरुतुना केनिलमेवुराशिं R. 13. 2; सेत्यैवद्विद्वद्विद्वतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70, Ku. 7 53. —3 A land-mark, Ms. 8. 245. —4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. —5 A boundary, limit. —6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; इत्येवुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्यन् सर्वसेतवः Subhāsh. —7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. —8 The sacred syllable *om*, मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तसेतुः प्रणवः स्थितः । स्रवत्यनोक्तं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीयते Kālikā. P. —Comp. —बंधः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतु-बंधः Subhāsh.; Ku. 4. 6. —2. the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lankā by Nala and the other monkeys) —3. any bridge or cause-way. —भेदिन *a.* 1. breaking down barriers —2. removing obstructions. (—*m.*) N. of a tree (द्वी). सेतुकः 1 A bank, cause way, bridge. —2 A pass.

सेत्रे A bond, fetter.

सेदिवस् *a.* (सेदुर्पा *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. —2 A tail.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना [सि-न, सह इनेन प्रशुषा वा, Un. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेनापरिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. —2 army personified as the wife of Kārttikeya, he got of war; cf. देवसेना. —Comp. —अग्रं the van or front of an army. —गः the leader or general of an army. —अंगं a component part of an army; (these are four —हस्त्यश्वरथपादात् सेनाय स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). —कल्पः an epithet of Siva. —चरः 1. a soldier. —2. a camp-follower. —निषेधः the camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. —नी *m.* 1. a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. —2. N. of Kārttikeya; अथैनमदेस्तनया शुशीच सेनास्यमालीदमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. —पतिः 1. a general. —2. N. of Siva. —3. N. of Kārttikeya. —परिच्छेद *a.* surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). —पृष्ठं the

rear of an army. भंगः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. —मुखं 1. division of an army. —2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. —3 a mound in front of a city gate. —योगः the equipment of an army. —रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis, cf. डेक.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर), it is thus defined in Lilāvati:—पादोनगयानकतुल्यदेकैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सेरः ॥ —सरोहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening.

सेर्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेह 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव 1 A. (सेवते, सेवित, *caus.* सेवयति ते; *desid.* मिसेवियते, the *स्* of सेव् is changed to *व्* after prepositions ending in इ such as ति, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो मृत्या-स्त्यजति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu 4. 21, आचारपूत पवनः सिषेव R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed', ऐश्वर्याद्न-पेतमीश्वरमयं लोकार्थतः सेवते 1. 14. —2 To go after, pursue, follow. —3 To use, enjoy, किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः करदूरिकाजननशीलभृता सुयोगेन R. G. —4 To enjoy carnally, केतकीं सेवते हव कथं रोलव निष्पपः Bv. 1. 118. —5 To attach or devote, oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49 —6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; ततं वारि विहाय तीरनाशिनीं कारंढवः भवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. —7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेवः See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* [सेव्-ण्वल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. —2 Practising, following. —3 Dependent, servile. —कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छतिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मृदेस्तदपि हारितं H. 2. 20. —2 A votary, worshipper. —3 A sewer. —4 A sack.

सेवनं [सिक्-सेव्-ण्वल्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पादोक्तारामा मुखसेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. —2 Following, practising, employing, Ms. 12. 52 —3 Using, enjoying. —4 Enjoying carnally, यश्चरोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः Ms. 11. 179. —5 Devotion to, fondness for. —6 Frequenting, dwelling in. —7

Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence, attendance, सेवां ला-प्रकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्रुतिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14, हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring. -3 Addition or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवयामध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा मण M. 3. -7 Comp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service, (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा). -धर्मः 1. the duty of service, सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2. the obligations of service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple.

सेविन p.p. [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequenting, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. -त 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितु m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन् a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. [सेव्-यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded -व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक), अयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. -व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual. master and servant.

सेवधि See सेवाधि under सेवा.

से 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

संह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; सुतिं संहं किं स्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सैहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in Ceylon.

सैहिकः, सैहिक्यः A metonymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सैकत a. (ती f.) [सैकताः सैकत अण्] 1 Consisting of or made of sand; sandy, gravelly, तोयस्येवाग्निहतरणः सैकत मेतुमोवः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. -त 1 A sand bank, सुरगज इव गंगं सैकतं सुप्रतीकः R. 5. 75. 5. 8; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76, 16 21; Ku. 1.

29; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -इच्छं ginger.

सैकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक a. (की f.) [सिद्धांतं वेत्ति टक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सेनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. (की f.) [सेनाया समवेति टक्] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier, पपात धूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle array R. 3. 57.

सैन्धव a. (वी f.) [सिन्धुदीपसमीपे देशे मव अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -वः, -वं A kind of rock-salt. -वः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu territory. -Comp. -वनः a lump of salt. -शिला, a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैन्धवः a. (की f.) Relating to the Saindhavas. -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सैन्धी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवेति वज्र] 1 A soldier, Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. -न्यं An army, a troop, स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाशाय हरिसैन्यैरनुदुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमांतिकं Red lead.

सैरंधः, सैरिंधः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Dasyu and an Ayogava female; सैरिंधं वायुरावात्ते सुते दस्सुरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरिंधी, सैरिंध्री 1 A mail-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध (2)). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Budheshnā, queen of Virāṭa.

सैरिह a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; जवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घ निःश्वासति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सैवाल See शवाल.

सैसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, ससौ, असात्-असात्तात्, मास्यति, साहु, सित, caus सययति-ने, desid. सिषामति, pass. सयिते; the स of सो is changed to य after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोढ p. p. [सह-क्त इडभाव.] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c, see सह.

सोद्व a. (ही f.) [सह वृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोत्कंठमालिङ्गनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -उ ind. 1, With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; प्रोद्धीयेव बलाकपासरभसं सोत्कंठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास a. Glad; Mā. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः, -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव n. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energetic persevering. -इ ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful

सोत्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty, सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [समानसुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); मातुः सोदर्यमात्मानमिदं जिह्वगोभिः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोदर्यं वारिष्ठं Dk.

सोद्योग a. 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्विग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. -नं ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोमहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार *a.* 1=सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोपधि *a.* Fraudulent. —*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीक्षां विदधति सोपधिं संधिं दूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. —*ind.* Obligingly, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. —*ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste; Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि *a.*, **सोपाधिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a stair-case, ladder; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. —*Comp.* —*पङ्क्तिः f.*, —*पथः*, —*पद्धतिः f.*, —*परंपरा*, —*मार्गः* a flight of steps, a stair-case; वापी चास्मिन् मरुतशिलावद्धसोपानमार्गं Ms. 76; समारुद्धद्विवसायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [*ह-म्*: Up. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिव. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75); or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣa q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectar-

eous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣa, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one or periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tārā, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tārā (b) also]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind -9 N. of Kubera -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrīva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in वृत्सोम q. v. —*न* 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. —*Comp.* —*अभिष्व*, the extraction of Soma juice. —*अहः* Monday. —*अरुक्* the red lotus. —*ईश्वरः* a celebrated representation of Siva. —*उद्भवा* N. of the river Narmadā, R. 5. 59, (where Malli. quotes Ak. खा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेककन्यका). —*कांत* *a.* lovely as the moon. (—*तः*) the moonstone. —*क्षयः* disappearance or waning of the moon. —*गर्मः* N. of Vishnu. —*ग्रहः* a vessel for holding Soma. —*ज* *a.* moon born. (—*जः*) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (—*ज*) milk. —*धारा* the sky, heaven. —*नाथः* 1. N. of a celebrated Linga or the place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad or Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); तेषां मार्गे परित्यज्यसाधुजितं युज्यते यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य। Vikr. 18. 87. —*प*, —*पा* *m.* 1. one who drinks the Soma -2 a Soma sacrificer. -3. a particular class of Pitris. —*पतिः* N. of Indra. —*पानं* drinking Soma juice —*पाथिवः* —*पीथिव*, —*पीथिव* *m.* a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिव उडुवरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रावेवसन्ति स्म Māl. 1. —*पीतिः f.* 1. drinking Soma. -2 a Soma sacrifice —*पुत्रः*, —*पुत्रः*, —*सुत* epithets of Budha or Mercury. —*प्रवक्ता* a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (ओनिव) for a Soma sacrifice. —*वन्द्यः* 1. the sun. -2. N. of Buddha or mercury -3. the white water-lily. —*यज्ञः*, —*यज्ञः* the Soma sacrifice. —*यज्ञिन् m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —*योनिः* a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. —*रोगः* a particular disease of women. —*लता*, —*वल्ली* 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godāvari. —*वक्षः* the

lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —*वल्लकः* 1. a kind of white Khadira. -2. N. of the plants (कर्म and कटफल). —*वल्ली* (री), —*वल्ली*, —*वल्ली* *f.* the moon-plant. —*वारः*, —*वासः* Monday. —*विक्रयिन् m.* a vendor of Soma juice. —*वृक्षः*, —*सरः* the white Khadira. —*शकला* a kind of cucumber. —*संज्ञ* camphor. —*सद् m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. —*सिन्धुः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*सुत m.* a Soma distiller. —*सुतर* the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. —*सृज* a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. —*प्रदक्षिणा* circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-shira

सोमन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrifice.

सोमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. —*m.* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोहृदः, **सोहृदनं** Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —*ठ*, —*न ind.* Ironically, U. 5.

सोष्मन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. —*m.* An aspirate.

सोकर *a.* (री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

सौकर्यं [*हृकरस्य भावः कर्म वा शब्दः*] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility, सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानयासेन सिद्ध्या सागसिद्ध्या च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यं 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यो बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्म्यं Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

सौख्यशायनिकः, **सौख्यशायिकः** [*सुखशयनं वृच्छति इह*] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; सुखादीनमुद्युहंतं सौख्यशायनिकावृषीन् R. 10. 14.

सौख्यसूक्तिकः [*सुखसूक्तिं सुखेन शयनं वृच्छति इह*] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौखिक *a.* (की. *f.*), **सौखीय** *a.* (यी. *f.*)
Relating to pleasure, pleasurable,
delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रांतिक, योगाचार & वैभासिक); **सौगतजरत्परिवाजिकायास्तु कामदक्याः** प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Māl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a.* (यी. *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -घं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कटुण).

सौगंधिक *a.* (का or की. *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant -कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. -कं 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कटुण). -4 A ruby.

सौगन्धं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यं Ease, facility.

साचिः, साचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौंडी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karna. -2 N. of a great sage.

सौत्यं The office of a charioteer; Nalod 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (त्री. *f.*) [सुत्र अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring, or declared, in a Sūtra q. v. -त्रः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयना-रुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्यं Brotherhood.

सौदामनीः, सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषरि-

श्रया दर्शयोर्वी Me. 37; सौदामिनीव जलदादरसेधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Māl. 8. 14. -2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सौदायिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. -कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (यी. *f.*) [सुधया निर्मित रक्त वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. -2 Having plaster, or plastered. -घ 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवास-सुदजेन विस्तृतः सच्चिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13, 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. -वासः a palatial building.

सौन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. -नं Butcher's meat. -Comp. -धर्म्य a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. शौनक.

सौनन्द The club of Balarāma.

सौनन्दिन *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

सौन्दर्यं [सुन्दर्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance. -सौन्दर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतन वा Māl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49, 5. 41.

सौपर्णी 1 Dry ginger -2 Emerald -सौपर्ण्यः An epithet of Garuda.

सौप्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्वन् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kritavarman and Kripa- the only surviving Kuru warriors- attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पुत्रं कृतां द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of Sakuni q. v. —

सौबली, सौबलेया N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhritrāṣṭra.

सौभं N. of: Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air.)

सौभीकः N. of Drupada.

सौभगं 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्र्यः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadrā.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यं [सुभाग्याः सुभगस्य वा भावः व्यञ्ज द्विवचनः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); मियेषु सौभाग्यकला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयन्ती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); सुज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुं V 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood, (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead -9 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्न 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness. -2, any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). -तंतुः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called संगलक्ष्म q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -वायनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन् *a.* marring or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. -ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रात्रं Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेवा हि कुलाहुसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a.* (सा or सी. *f.*) [सुमनस-अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha.

सौमनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the Mālatī creeper. -2 The Mālatī creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Budha.

सौमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः, सौमित्रिः An epithet of Lakshmana; सौमित्ररपि पत्रिणामाविष्ये तत्र प्रिये कासि भोः U. 3. 45.

सौमिलः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa ; भासकविःसौमिल-कविभिःश्रीदीनो M. 1.

सौमिकं Gold.

सौमोषिकः A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरुक a. (की. f.) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. —क Gold.

सौम्य a. (स्या or स्या. f.) [सोमे देवतास्य तस्यै वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. —2 Having the properties of Soma. —3 Handsome, lovely, charming ; pleasing, agreeable. —4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid ; संरभं मैथिलीदासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय तं R. 12. 58 ; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir,' 'gentle sir,' 'good man' ; प्रीतास्मिन्ने सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59 ; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थवानी 14. 44, Ms. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mā. 9. 25). —5 Auspicious. —6 Bright, brilliant —स्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. —2 A proper epithet by which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed ; आयुष्माभ्यव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवाद्यते Ms. 2. 125. —3 A Brāhmaṇa. —4 The Udumbara tree. —5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. —6 The gastric juice. —7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. —8 An auspicious planet. —9 A Brāhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. —10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). —स्य 1 N. of Durgā. —2 The moon-plant —m pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. —2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes ; Ms. 3. 199. —उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. —कृच्छ्रः कृच्छ्र a kind of religious penance ; cf. Y. 3. 322. —स्यी the Indian white rose. —स्यः a benign or auspicious planet. —घातः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm —नामन a. having a pleasing or agreeable name ; Ms. 3. 10. —वारः, —वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (सि. f.) [सूर्यस्यै वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. —2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. —3 Worshipping the sun. —4 Celestial, divine. —5 Relating to spirituous liquor. —सः 1 A worshipper of the sun. —2 The planet Saturn. —3 A solar month. —4 A solar day. —5 The plant called Turnburi. —6 N. of Yama, the god of death. —र N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rīgveda) addressed to Sūrya. —Comp. —नकं a particular religious observance. —मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). —लोकः sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (भी. f.) [सुगन्धिरस्यास्ति अण्] Fragrant —भ 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. —2 Saffron.

सौरभ्य a. (वो. f.) Relating to *Sura-bhi*. —यः An ox.

सौरभो, **सौरभ्यो** 1 A cow. —2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Sura-bhi*. तां सौरभ्यीं सुराभ्यंशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent ; सौरभ्यं सुगन्धयद्रपि विदितं Bv. 1. 38 ; पुनना सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. —2 Agreeableness, beauty. —3 Good character reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेना m. pl. N. of a district and its people. —नो See शोरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसेधव a. (वो. f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic ; Si. 13. 27. —वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यं Tastiness, savoriness.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule ; एको ययो चैत्रथपदेशात् सौराज्यरम्यान-परां विदुर्भाव R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a (द्र or द्रो. f.) Coming from or relating to the district called *Surāshtra* (or *Surat*). —द्रः The district of *Surāshtra*. —मः pl. The people of *Surāshtra*. —द्र Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौरि [सूर्यापत्यं दुर्मात्र इह] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. —2 The Asana tree. —3 N. of Yama. —4 Of Karpā. —5 Of Sūrya. —Comp. —रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a (की. f.) 1 Celestial. —2 Spirituous ; vinous. —3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money). —कः 1 Saturn. —2 Heaven, paradise. —3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरी The wife of the sun.

सौरीय a. (सी. f.) 1 Solar. —2 Fit for or suitable to the sun.

सौर्य a. (र्यो. f.) Belonging to the sun, solar.

सौलभ्यं 1 Easiness of acquisition. —2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विकः A copper-smith.

सौव a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. —2 Being in or belonging to heaven. —वः An order, edict (?).

सावग्रामिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर a. (सि. f.) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. —2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल a. (ली. f.) Coming from the country called *सुवर्चल* q. v. —लं 1 Social salt. —2 Natron.

सौवर्ण a. (जी. f.) 1 Golden. —2 Weighing one *Suvarṇa* q. v. —Comp. —भेदिनी the plant *Priyangu*.

सौवस्तिक a. (की. f.) Benedictive. —कः A family-priest or Brāhmaṇa.

सौवाध्यायिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q. v.).

सौवास्तव a (वो. f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौविदः, **सौविद्वः** An attendant on the women's apartments ; Si. 5. 17.

सौवीर 1 The fruit of the jujube. —2 Antimony. —3 Sour gruel. —रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. —सारः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. —2 An inhabitant of *Suvira*. —3 N. of *Jaya-dratha*. —कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यं Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्यं Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सौष्टवं [सुष्टु भद्र तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty ; सर्वार्थसौष्ट-वाभिव्यक्तये त्वरलनपश्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवे-शोऽस्तु M. 1. ; सूरारमसौष्टवं Mā. 1. 17. 'not in good trim'. —2 Extreme skillfulness, cleverness. —3 Excess. —4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति उक्] One who asks another whether an ablu- tion has been auspicious, or success- fully performed ; सौस्नातिको यस्य भ-वत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो भवः अण् द्विवचनः] The son of a friend. —द्वं Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship ; (वेदमानि) विश्राण्य सौहा-र्दनिधिः सुहृद्वचः R. 14. 15 ; सौहार्दद-यानि विचक्षितानि Mā. 1. 4 ; Ms. 115.

सौहार्थ, **सौहृदं** —यं, **सौहृदयं** Friend-ship, affection ; यत्सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13 ; सखीजनस्ते किमु रुदसौहृदः V. 1. 10 ; Mā. 1.

सौहित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction ; Si. 5. 62. —2 Fulness, completion. —3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. —2 To raise. —3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद I. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कब्) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To rise, ascend, jump.

upwards. -3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदे नप देवस्य. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. -Caus. (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शयति सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -11. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quick-silver. -3 N. of Kārttikeya; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -Comp. अंशकः quick-silver -पुराणं one of the 18 Purāṇas. -मातृ f. N. of Durgā. -पष्टी a festival in honour of Kārttikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदन [स्कंद-ल्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कच p. 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंद 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कंधे आरुह्यतेऽसौ सुखेन शाखा वा कर्मणि घञ् उपोः; cf. Up. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree, शीघ्राचातप्रतिवृत्तस्स्कंधलयेकदंतः S. 1. 33; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वकायेशरीरेषु सुक्त्वंगस्कंधपंचकं Si. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. -घट 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. -आवारः 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3. a camp -उपानेय a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark

of submission. -चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिष्य. -जः a tree growing from a principal stem. -तकः the cocoa-nut tree. -देशः 1. the shoulder; इण्डु-पहितचूडनयथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19. -2 that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. -परिनिर्वाणे the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). -फलः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. -वधनः a sort of fennel. -मल्लवः a heron. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. -वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. -शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree -शृंगः a buffalo. -स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधश्च 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens, cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिच a. (नी f.) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -m. A tree.

स्कंध् 1 A, 5, 9 P. (स्कंधते, स्कन्धोति, स्कन्धाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. -Caus. (स्कंधयति-ते or स्कन्धयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कच p. 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कंधः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum. -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कंधन 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कान्द a. (दी f.) [स्कंद-अण्] 1 Relating to Skanda -2 Relating to Siva. -द The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कु 5, 9 U. (स्कुनेति, स्कुडते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीति) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, over-spread; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. -With प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुद 1 A. (स्कुदते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुम्भ 5, 9 P. (स्कुम्भा न्नो-ति) To stop, hinder.

स्खद् 1 A (स्खदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्खदन् 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness.

स्खल् 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलति) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्खलति चरणं भूमौ स्वस्ते न चाद्वैतमा गच्छी

Mk. 9. 13 Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order). देवस्य शासनं पौरुषे कथं स्खलित्यति Ma. 3, 3. 24; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course, Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes, स्खलतो हि करालवः सुदृष्टश्चिचक्षितं H. 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also) -7 To stammer, lisp, falter, वचनकमलं शिषोः स्मरति स्खलदमसंजसमंजुजलितं ते U. 4. 4, R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्खलितवीर्यमात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. -Caus. (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer, वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्खलयति वचनं ते संश्रयत्ययमगं Mā. 3. 8.

स्खलन [स्खल-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्खलित p. p. [स्खल-क्] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering, Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. -न् 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake, मोक्षस्खलित Ku. 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem. -Comp. -सुभगं md. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Me. 28.

स्खुड् 6 P. (स्खुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तव् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्तज्ज्वलन्मृदुर्जल्लुठुठिरे क्षताः Bk. 14. 30. -With नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. -वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन-अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनो मौराग्रयो कनकफलशविश्लेषमिवो

Bh. 3. 20 ; (दुरिदाणां मनोरथाः) हृदये-
ष्वेव लीयते विधवास्त्रीस्तनयिच Pt. 2.
91. -2 The nipple of the breast
-3 The breast, udder, or dug of any
female animal ; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामदे-
क्रिष्टकेशरं S. 7. 14. -Comp. -अंशुकं &
cloth covering the breasts or bosom,
breastmantle. -अग्रः a nipple. -अंगरागः
a paint or pigment smeared on the
breasts of women. -अंतरं 1. the heart.
-2. the space between the breasts ;
(न) युगलसूत्रं रचिनं स्तनतरे S. 6. 17,
R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast
(said to indicate future widowhood).
-आभोगः 1. fullness or expanding of
the breasts. -2. the circumference or
orb of the breast. -3. a man with
large breasts likethose of a woman.
-तट. -ट the slope of the breast, cf.
तट. -ट, -पा, -पायक, -पायिच a. suck-
ing the breast, a suckling. -पानं
sucking of the breast. -भरः 1. the
weight or heaviness of breasts ; पादा-
ग्रस्थितया सुहृः स्तनभरणानीतया नम्रता
Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts
like those of a woman. -भवः a
particular position in sexual union.
-सूत्रं, सुत्रं, -शिखा a nipple.

स्तनयः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [स्तन्-स्युट्] 1 Sounding, a
sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering,
rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning.
-4 Breathing hard.

स्तनधय a. [स्तनं धयति धे खञ्ज् सुप् च]
Smoking the breast ; यदि ब्रूयते हरिः,
शिञ्जुः स्तनधयो भविता करेणुपरिश्रिता महा
Bv. 1. 53 ; तवाकक्षाधी परिदृष्टमागव्या
मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनधयः Māl. 10. 6.
-यः An infant, a suckling ; R. 14. 78 ;
Si. 12. 40.

स्तनधिल्लः [स्तन्-हल्ल] 1 Thundering,
thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2
A cloud, U. 3. 7. 5, 8. -3 Lightn-
ing. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A
kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. [स्तन् कर्तरि क] 1
Sounded, sounding, noisy ; Me. 28.
-2 Thundering, roaring. -तं 1 The
rattling of thunder, rumbling of
thunder-clouds, तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो
मास्रम धूर्त्तकृत्वास्ताः Me. 37. -2 Thunder,
noise. -3 The noise of clapping the
hands. -Comp. -फलः the Vikankata
tree.

स्तन्यं [स्तने भवति यत्] Mother's milk,
milk ; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp.
-त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk,
weaning ; स्तन्यत्यागात्ममृति सुहृत्स्त्री द्व-
पन्थालिकेच Māl. 10. 5 ; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्
पुत्रयोरिवेक्षस्व U. 7.

स्तनकः A bunch, cluster ; कुसुम-
स्तनकश्च ये गरी स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2.
104, R. 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तम् See स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भ p. p. [स्तम् कर्त्रणि कर्तरि वा
क] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed.
-2 Paralysed, senseless, stupe-
fied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, im-
moveable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard,
rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn,
hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse.
-Comp. -कर्ण a. pricking up the
ears. -रामम् m. a hog, boar. -लोचन
a. having motionless or unwinking
eyes (said of gods).

स्तम्भता -स्त्वं 1 Rigidity, firmness,
hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तम्भिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness,
stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, im-
moveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibi-
lity, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तम्भः A goat, ram.

स्तम्भु m. = स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम्भ 1 P. (स्तम्भति) To be confus-
ed or agitated.

स्तम्भः [स्था-अवश्च किञ्च पुषो Un. 4.
96] 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5.
15. -2 A sheaf of corn, as in स्तम्भ-
करिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or
bunch (in general), U. 2. 29, R. 15.
19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub
or plant having no decided stem. -6
The post to which an elephant is
tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, in-
sensibility, (probably for स्तम्भ in
these two senses). -9 A mountain.
-Comp. -करि a. forming sheaves or
clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice. -करिता
forming sheaves or clusters, abund-
ant or luxuriant growth ; न झालिः स्तम्भ-
करिता वसुधुगमयेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. -वनः 1.
a small hoe for weeding clumps of
grass. -2. a sickle for cutting corn.
-3. a basket for holding the heads of
wild rice. -घ्नः, -घातः, -हृत्, -हननं -नी
a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.
-पुरं N. of a city (ताम्रलिप्त).

स्तम्भेरमः An elephant ; स्तम्भेरमा सुखर-
शृङ्खलकर्षिणरं B. 5. 72, Si. 5. 34 ;
Māl. 9. 33.

स्तम्भ 1 A., 5, 9 P. (स्तम्भते, स्तम्भोति,
स्तम्भाति, स्तम्भित or स्तम्ब ; the स् of the
root being changed to ण् after prepo-
sitions ending in इ or उ and also
after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest,
suppress ; कंठः स्तम्भितवास्पृष्टिकलुषः S.
4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff,
to make immoveable. -3 To
stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्राणा-
दुर्वसिरे गात्रं तस्मिन् च हते शिथे Bk. 14.
55. -4 To prop, support, uphold,
sustain. -5 To become stiff,
rigid or immoveable. -6 To be
proud or elated, be stiff-necked.
(The following verse illustrates the
root in its different conjugations :—
स्तम्भने पुरुषः प्रायो यौक्तेन धनेन च । न स्तम्भाति

क्षिणीमोऽपि न स्तम्भोति युवायसो ॥). —Caus.
(स्तम्भयति) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To
make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze.
-4 To prop, support.

स्तम्भः [स्तम्भ-अच्] 1 Fixedness,
stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness,
रंभास्तंभं भजति Vikr. 18. 29, K.
12. 28, गात्रस्तम्भः स्तनसुखलुप्योरुस्त्वयः
प्रकपः Māl. 2. 5, तस्मैकलोपहितमहिम
स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2 -2 In-
sensibility, stupefaction, stupor,
numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage,
obstruction, hindrance ; तोडपद्वयमणि
धानेन सततेः स्तम्भकारणं R. 1. 74, वा-
क्स्त्वमं नादकति Māl. 8. -4 Restraint,
curbing, suppressing. कुनश्चित्तस्तम्भः
प्रतिहतधियामेजलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop,
support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar,
column, post. -7 A stem, trunk
(of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9
Absence of feeling or excitability.
The suppression of any force of
feeling by supernatural or magical
means. -Comp. -उत्कीर्णं q. carved
out of a post of wood (as a statue).
-कर a. 1. paralyzing, benumbing.
-2. obstructing. (-रः) a fence.
-कारणे cause of obstruction or
impediment. -पूजा worship of the
posts of temporary pavilions erected
for marriages or other occasions of
solemnity.

स्तम्भकिन् m. A kind of musica,
instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनं [स्तम्भयति स्तम्भयिष् लुट्] 1
Stopping, obstructing, hindering,
arresting, suppressing, restraining,
लोलोल्लोल्लुभितकरणे (ज्जुंमणस्तम्भनार्थं U.
3. 36. -2 Paralyzing, benumbing,
stupefying. -3 Quieting, compo-
sure ; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or
stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping,
supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of
blood. -7 Anything employed as an
anesthet. -8 A particular magical
art or faculty ; see स्तम्भ (10). -नः N.
of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तम्भित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2
Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed,
collected ; see स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भिन् a. Supporting, stopping &c.
स्तम्भिनी The Earth (one of the five
elements).

स्तम्भ a [स्तु स्तु-वञ्] Spreading,
extending, covering —रः 1 Any-
thing spread, a layer, stratum. -2
A bed, couch.

स्तम्भणं [स्तु स्तु-लुट्] The act of
spreading, strewing, scattering &c.
उत्ति (रि) मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तम्भरी [स्तु कर्मणि इ] 1 Smoke, va-
pour. -2 A hoifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तम्भः [स्तु-अच्] 1 Praising, cele-
brating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulo-
gium, panegyric.

स्तवक *a.* (विरा *f.*) [स्तु-ङ्]
Praising, eulogizing. —कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. —2 Praise, eulogium.
—3 A cluster of blossoms. —4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bouquet.
—5 A chapter or section of a book.
—6 A multitude, cf. स्तवक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनं [स्तु-ङ्] 1 Praising, praise. —2 A hymn.

स्तवः Praise, eulogy.

स्तवकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिष् 5 A. (स्तिष्ठते) 1 To ascend. —2 To assail, attack. —3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. —2 The ocean —3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिम्, स्तोम 4 P. (स्तिम्यति, स्तोम्यति)
1 To become wet or moist. —2 To become fixed or immovable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [स्तिम्-कर्तरि क] 1 Wet, moist. —2 (*a*) Still, unruffled, calm, ध्रुवितस्तुल्यकालांतरं मनः पय इव न्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Māl. 3. 10. (*b*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady ; गच्छत्यतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्ते त्वज्ञास्यान्तितास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87, 2. 59, स्तिमितविकसितानां Māl. 1. 27 ; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79, U. 6. 25. —3 Closed, shut, R. 1. 73. —4 Benumbed, paralysed. —5 Soft, tender. —6 Gratified, satisfied. —ते 1 Moisture. —2 Fixity, steadiness. —Comp. —वायुः still air. —समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीवि. [स्तु-क्वि] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. —2 Grass. —3 Sky, atmosphere. —4 Water. —5 Blood. —6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते, तुष्टा-तुष्टवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तौष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोषु, स्तुन ; desid. तुष्टुषति-ते ; the *स्* of स्तु is changed to *स्* after a proposition ending in *ङ* or *उ*) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate ; Bv. 1. 41 ; Mu. 3. 16 ; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. —2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [स्तु-कर्मणि क] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. —2 Flattered. —तः 1 Praising. —2 N. of Siva.

स्तुति *f.* [स्तु-क्वि] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation, स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यते इराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric ;

R. 4. 6 —3 Adulation, flattery, empty or false praise, भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —गीतं a panegyric, hymn —पदं an object of praise. —पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. —वादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. —व्रतः a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy ; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. —2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. —3 Hip ; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 A. (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. —2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goot.

स्तुभ् 1. 1 P. (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. —3 To celebrate, extol, worship. —II. 1 A. (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. —2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुभ् 5, 9 P. (स्तुभोति, स्तुभाति) 1 To stop. —2 To benumb, stupefy. —3 To expel.

स्तुप् 4 P., 10 U (स्तूपयति, स्तूपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. —2 To erect, raise.

स्तुपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.) Mu. 3. 15. —2 A Buddhist monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. —3 A funeral pile. —4 Strength, power.

स्तु 5 U. (स्तुणोति, स्तुणुते, स्तुत, pass. स्तुते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over, (महीं) तस्तार सरवाव्ययैः स औद्दण्डैरिव R. 4. 63, 7. 58. —2 To spread, expand, diffuse. —3 To scatter, spread about. —4 To clothe, cover, overspread envelop. —5 To kill. —Caus. (स्तारय त-ते) To overspread, cover, strew ; रक्तनाचिक्लिद्धमूर्ति सैन्यश्चातस्तरद्धतैः Bk. 15. 48. —Desid. (तिस्तीषीत-ते).

स्तु *m.* A star.

स्तुतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. —2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुक्ष् P. (स्तुक्षति) To go.

स्तुहः, स्तुह 6 P. (स्तुहति, स्तुहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तुह् 9 U. (स्तुगति, स्तुगीति, स्तीर्ण, desid. तिस्तृरि-रि-ति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते, To cover, strew &c. ; see स्तु.

स्तेन् 10 U. (Strictly a demon. from स्तेन ; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob, Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्तरि-ञच्] A thief, robber, न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. —नं Thieving, stealing. —Comp. —नियद्वः 1. the punishment of thieves. —2. suppression of the theft.

स्तेयं [स्तेनस्य भाव. यत् नलोप] 1 Theft, robbery, Ku. 2. 35. —2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. —3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. —2 A goldsmith.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्यं [स्तेनस्य भाव. व्यञ्] Theft, robbery. —न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् 1. 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze. —II. 10 U (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेम Moisture, wetness.

स्ते 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn

स्तेमित्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. —2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a* [स्तु-क्व] 1 Little, small, स्तोकेनोक्तमिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्य-धोगतिं Pt. 1. 150, स्तोमं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49. —2 Short. —3 Few. —4 Low, abject —कः 1 A small quantity, drop. —2 The Chātaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less, पश्येद्वृष्ट-तत्वाद्द्विषति बहुतरं स्तोकेषुर्व्यो प्रयाति 3. 1. 7. —Comp. —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed ; श्रोणीभारादल-सगमना स्तोकेनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Ms. 82.

स्तोककः The Chātaka bird ; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकशब् *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised laudable, praiseworthy, स्तोतव्यमुण-संपन्नः केषां न स्यात्प्रियो जनः.

स्तोतु *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [स्तु-ङ्] 1 Praise, eulogium. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः —या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभः [स्तु-भञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. —2 A stop, pause. —3 Disrespect, contumely. —4 A hymn, praise. —5 A division of the Sāmaveda. —6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [स्तु-म् U. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. —2 A sacrifice, oblation, as in ज्योतिषेन, अग्निष्टोम. —3 A Soma libation. —4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage ; U. 1. 51 —5 A large quantity, mass ; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलां छनहुरो ध्वं त्वचं रौरवीं U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. —नं 1 The head. —2 Riches, wealth. —3 Grain, corn. —4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.
स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.
स्तोमिकं N. of the second portion
of the Samhitā of the Sāmaveda.

स्वयेनः [स्वै-इतन्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thief.

स्वै 1 U. (स्वययति-ने) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused, शिशिरकडु-कापायः स्वययते सल्लकीनां Māl. 9. 6, 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्वयान *a.* [स्वै-क] 1 Collected into a mass; Māl. 5. 11, V. 1. 21. -2 Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; द्रवति कुहरभा-जामन् भल्लकुनानमसुरसितगुल्लजि स्वयानमन्चु कृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

* स्वययन् Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; S. 5. 22. -3 A wife. स्त्रीयां भर्ता धर्मद्वारा-श्च पुंसा Māl. 6. 18; Ms. 28. -4 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender; आपः स्त्रीभूमि Ak. -Comp. -अगारः-रं a harem, the women's apartments. -अद्यक्षः a chamberlain. -अभिगमनं sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1. one who lives by his wife. -2. one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. -कामः 1. desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2. desire of a wife. -कार्यं 1. the business of women. -2. attendance on women or women's apartments. -कुमारं a woman and child. -कुसुम menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -क्षीरं mother's milk; Ms. 5. 9. -ग *a.* cohabiting with women. -गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female Guru or priestess -गृहं=ग्रगार q. v -बोधः dawn, day-break. -हनः the murderer of a woman. -चरितं-त्रं the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1. any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2. the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, libertine. -जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. -जातिः *f.* woman kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं विनश्यति Sabdak; Ms. 4. 217. -जनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control; it is of six kinds: -अध्व-ग्न्यावहानिकं दत्तं च श्रौतिकमणि । प्रातृमातृ-पितृमातृ षड्विधं स्त्रीयन् स्थायम् ॥ or according to others: -पितृमातृपितृप्रातृदत्तमध्यम्युपायनम् आधिपत्यविकार्यं च स्त्रीयन् परिकीर्तितम्; see also

अन्वयि, बहुवच, योक्त. सौदायिक, शुल्क, परिणायक, लावण्यार्जन, and पादवदिक -पर्मः 1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2. the laws concerning women. -3. men- struation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. -धवः a man. -धवजः the female of any animal. -नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. -निबंधने a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty house- wifery. -उपयोजनीविद् *m.* see ब्रया- जीव above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine -पिशाचिः fiend like wife. -पुत्रौ *m.* du. 1. wife and husband. -2. male and female, Ku. 2. 7. -पुंसलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुंमः the law regulating the duties of man and wife. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.). -प्रमगः (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. -प्रसूयः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः *f.* 1. the female understanding. -2. the counsel of a woman, female advice. -भोगः sexual intercourse. -नंत्रः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. -सुखपः the *Asoka* tree. -यंत्रं a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयंत्रं केन लोके विषमसुतमयं धर्मनाशाय सुद Pt. 1. 191. -रंजनं betel. -रत्नं 1. an excellent woman; स्त्री- रत्नं सुमनेविज्ञी मितमा यूधे तवेयं वज्ञा V 4. 25. -2. N. of Lakshmi. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिङ्गं 1. the feminine gender (in gram.). -2. any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). -3. the female organ. -वज्ञः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women -विधेय *a.* governed by a wife, uxorious; R. 10. 4. -विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman. -संसर्गः female company. -संस्थान *a.* having a female shape; S. 5. 30. -संगः attachment to women, or inter- course with women. -संग्रहणं 1. the act of embracing a woman (im properly). -2. adultery, seduction. -सभं an assembly of women. -संबंधः 1. matrimonial alliance with a woman. -2. connection by marriage. -3. relation to women. -स्वभावः 1. the nature of women. -2. a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of women. -2. rape. -हारिन् *m.* a ravisher or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman).

स्त्रीता-त्वं 1 Womanhood. -2 Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminine- ness.

स्त्रीय *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [स्त्रीया इव नञ्]

P IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to woman. -3 Being among women. -जं 1 Woman- hood, nature of women, feminine- ness, स्त्रीयत्वं स्त्रीयं वा भवतु नञ् वंयासि जगतः U. 4. 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood, वृण वा स्त्रीयं वा सम समदु- शो याति दिवसाः Bh 3. 113. इदं तस्य- त्वुत्पन्नमिति स्त्रीयमिति यदुच्यते S. 5, तस्य वृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रीयमाकलयतः K. -3 A collection of women, U. 4. 26. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रीयता-त्वं 1 Feminineness, effe- minacy. -2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थकुरं A betel-nut.

स्थग 1 P. or *Caus.* (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; परा- स्थग्यमानान्यपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रवः श्रवणभरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग *a.* [स्थग अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. -2 The office of be'el-bearer. -3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित *a.* Covered, hidden, con- cealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थगिलं [स्थल-इलच् उक् लस्य ड. Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squar- ed and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; निषेदुदी स्थगिल एव केचले Ku. 5. 12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. -Comp -शापित् *m.*, also स्थगिलेश्वरः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthamila* or sac- rificial ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपति *a.* [स्था-क तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign. -2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihas- pati. -6 An attendant on the wo- men's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट *a.* [तिष्ठत स्था-क, स्थ पुट यञ्] 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -3 The soul. -Comp. -गत *a.* being in contrac- ted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्यादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि कथ्यमन्यग्रमस्ति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp.

जल) ; भो दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीयतां वि-
द्विभांशानि नो चिस्थलतां स्वां नयामि Pt.
1 ; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R 4. 60 ; so
स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. -2
Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land,
soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5
Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7
A piece of raised ground, mound. -8
A topic, case, subject, the point
under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c.
-9 A part (as of a book). -10 A
tent. -Comp. -अंतरं another place.
-आरूढ a. alighted on the ground.
-अरविदं, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land-
growing lotus; Me. 90 ; Ku. 1. 33.
-कुसुदः the Karavira plant. -चर a.
land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a.
fallen or removed from a place or
position. -देवता a local or rural
deity. -पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus*
Mutabilis. -मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् n. 'a road
by land'; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; R.
4. 60. -विग्रहः a battle on level
ground. -शुद्धिः f. purification or
clearance of a place from impurity.
-सीमन् f. a land-mark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground arti-
ficially raised and drained (opp
स्थली q. v. below.)

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2
A natural spot of ground, ground or
land (as of a forest) ; विललाप वि-
कीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीं
Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil ;
(= स्थलदेवता q. v.). -Comp. -देवता
a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity ;
Me. 106.

स्थलेष्य a. Sleeping on dry ground.
-यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थानिः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3
A moveable thing.

स्थानिर a. [स्था-किरन् स्थानादेशः] 1
Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged,
ancient. -यः 1 An old man. -2 A
beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. -रा An
old woman ; स्थानिरे का त्वं अयमभक्तः
कस्य नयनानन्दकरः Dk.

स्थानिष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong,
largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थानीयसु Greater, larger (compar. of
स्थूल q. v.).

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain
senses ; तिष्ठति-ने, तस्थी-तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थि-
त, स्थास्यति-ने, स्थातुं, स्थित ; pass. स्थीयते ;
the s of this root is changed to स् after a
preposition ending in इ or उ)
1 To stand ; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन
बुद्धिमान् Subhāsh. -2 To stay, abide,
dwell, live ; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठति. -3 To
remain, be left ; एको गगदत्तस्तिष्ठति
Pt. 4. -4 To delay, wait ; किमिति
स्थीयते S. 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist,
stand still ; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्योति-

षां व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept
aside ; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तान्तः
K 'never mind the account of' &c.
-7 To be, exist, be in any state or
position ; often with participles ; मेरो
स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2 ; व्याप्य
स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1 ; या स्थिता व्याप्य
विश्वं S. 1. 1 ; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt.
1 ; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, con-
form to, obey (with loc.) ; जासने
तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To
be restrained ; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठयुषायेः
प्रथमैस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at
hand, be obtained ; न विप्रं म्वेषु तिष्ठत्यु
सुतं शूद्रेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To
live, breathe ; आः क एष मयि स्थिते
चंद्रशुभमभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu 1. -12 To
stand by or near, stand at one's side,
help ; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्मिक्षे शत्रुसकटे ।
राजद्वारे इमंशाने च यास्तिष्ठति स बांधवः ॥
H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on.
-14 To do, perform, occupy oneself
with. -15 (Atm.) To resort or go to
(as an umpire), beguiled by the ad-
vice of : संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki.
3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself
to (for sexual embrace), stand as a
prostitute (with dat.) गोपं स्मरान् कृ-
ष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I 4. 34. -Caus.
(स्थापयति-ने) 1 To cause to stand -2
To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found,
establish -4 To stop. -5 To arrest,
check -6 To raise, erect -7 To cause
to last or continue, make durable. -8
To give in marriage ; Māl. 10. 5. -9
To instruct in, initiate into -Desid.
(तिष्ठसि) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.)
Standing, staying, abiding, being,
existing &c ; तस्थ, अकस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ,
तदस्थ q. v. v. -स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणु a. [स्था नु पृषोः ण्वल्] Firm,
fixed, steady, stable, immovable,
motionless. -णुः 1 An epithet of
Siva ; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगमुल्लभो निः
श्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. -2 A stake,
post, pillar ; किं स्थाणुरयं पुनः पुरुषः ; Pt.
1. 49. -3 A peg, pin. -4 The gnomon
of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest
of white ants. -7 The drug or perfume
called *Jivaka*. -m. n. A branchless
trunk or stem, any bare stalk of stem,
pollard. -Comp. -छेदः one who cuts
down the trunks of trees, one who
clears away timber ; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य
केदारनाडुः शरवतो मृगं Ms. 9. 44.
-भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थातु a. Standing, stationary, fixed.
स्थानं [स्था-लुट्] 1 The act of stand-
ing or remaining, stay, continuance,
residence ; U. 3. 32. -2 Being fixed
or stationary. -3 A state, condition.
-4 A place, spot, site, locality ;
अक्षमालामदृश्वस्मात्स्थानात्पदापदमपि न
गंतव्यं K. -5 Station, situation, posi-

tion. -6 Relation, capacity ; पितृस्थाने
'in the place or capacity of a father'
भक्ष्यस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. -7 An abode, a
house, dwelling-house ; स एव (नक्रः)
प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46.
-8 (a) A country, region, district (b)
A town, city. -9 Office, rank, dignity ;
अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. -10 Object ;
शुणाः पूजास्थानं शुणिषु न च लिंगं न च
वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a
matter, subject, cause ; पराम्यूहस्थाना-
न्यपि लघुतराणि रथगयति Māl. 1. 14 ;
स्थानं जरपरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसि Subhāsh. ;
80 कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c -12 A fit
or proper place ; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यते
सुत्याश्चभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit
or worthy object ; स्थानं खलु मज्जति
द्वष्टिः M. 1 ; see स्थाने also. -14 The
place or organ of utterance of any
letter, (these are eight:—अष्टौ स्थानानि
वर्णनामुरः कंठः शिरस्तथा । जिह्वामूलं च दंताश्च
नासिकीन्द्रो च तालु च Sik. 13). -15 A
holy place -16 An altar. -17 A place
in a town, square, court. -18 The
place or sphere assigned after death
to persons according as they perform
or neglect their prescribed duties.
-19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm
attitude or bearing of troops, stand-
ing firm so as to repel a charge ; Ms.
7. 190. -20 A halt. -21 A stationary
condition, a neutral or middle state.
-22 That which constitutes the chief
strength or the very existence of a
kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom,
i. e. army, treasure, town, and terri-
tory ; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders
स्थानं by दंडकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चतुर्विधं).
-23 Likeness, resemblance. -24 Part
or division of a work, section, chapter
&c. -25 The character or part of an
actor. -26 Interval, opportunity,
leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone,
modulation of the voice. -Comp.
-अध्यक्षः 1. a local governor. -2. the
superintendent of a place. -3. a
watchman, police-officer. -आसने n.
du. standing and sitting down.
-आसंघः confinement to a place, im-
prisonment, arrest ; cf. आसंघः -चित्तकः
a kind of quartermaster. -च्युत see
स्थानभ्रष्ट. -पालः a watchman, sentinel,
policeman. -भूनि f. a dwelling-place,
mansion. -भ्रष्ट a. ejected from an
office, displaced, dismissed, out of
employ. -माहात्म्यं 1. the greatness
or glory of any place. -2. a kind of
divine virtue or uncommon sanctity
supposed to be inherent in a sacred
spot. -योगः assignment of proper
places ; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगश्च कथयि-
क्यमेव च Ms. 9. 332. -स्थ a. being in
one's abode, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान स्वार्थे क] 1 A position,
situation. -2 A particular point or
situation in dramatic action ; e. g.

पताकास्थानक q. v. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतस् ind. 1 According to one's place or position -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (को f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् a. [स्थानमस्यास्ति स्थानेन इति] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. -m. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थाननिवृत्तादेशो-नाल्लिख्यो P. 1. 1. 59. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. -यं A town, city.

स्थाने ind. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृत्ता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां हृत्स्थानाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थानं इवादेशोऽस्योच्यते संन्यवेक्ष्यत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक a. [स्थापयति स्थापित्-कृत्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple or erector of an image.

स्थापनं [स्थापित्-कृत्] 1 (a) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, instituting. (b) Regulating, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving; cf. पुंसवन.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage management.

स्थापित p. p. [स्थापित्-कृत्] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed

to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. -यं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अपहरणे the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थानम् n. [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वस्थानम्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वस्थानम्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् a. [स्था-गिन्] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding, स्मृतिरक्षणविधौ कल्पितस्थायिनी गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable -m. A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिमात्र below), Si. 2. 87. -n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different rasas or sentiments in poetry, each rasa having its own Sthāyibhāva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्दासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा। जुष्टता विस्मयश्चेत्यनष्टौ मोक्षः शमोऽपि च S D 206, cf. स्वभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायिष्ठ 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक a. (का or की f.) [स्था-उकृत्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintending or head of a village.

स्थावर a. [स्था-वर्त्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजगमनां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, in, active, slow. -3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. -रि 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ma. 1. 41), मान्यः स मे स्थावरजगमनां समं स्थितिमत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bow-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A hairloom. -Comp. -अथावरं, -जगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. -आत्मन् a. of immoveable form; Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -रत्वं 1 Fixedness, stability. -2 The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थानकः [स्था-न-स्वार्थादौ क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थासु a. [स्था-सु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable, Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19. -सुः A tree.

स्थित p. p. [स्था-क] 1 Stood, remained, stayed -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितासुचलितः प्रयात...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated, घन्या केच स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33; धर्मे स्थितः (राजानः) Māl. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थिती or स्थितपत्र q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being close or at hand. -तं A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle 'itu' (ss a word). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठ्यं recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing -मज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितपत्रस्तद्वैच्यते Bg. 2. 55. -प्रेमन् m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः f. [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दृष्ट्याः क्षणमपि मदीयेक्षणं सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षो-गृहे स्थितिमूलमसिद्धिदो त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठे-याः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूपात् परमात्मानि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Māl. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथवा स्थितिरिव मन्दमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continu-

ance ; वंशस्थितेराधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15 ; कर्म्या कुत्रस्थ स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18, R. 6. 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18 ; S. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state) ; R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance ; Māl 9. 32, R. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation, (one of the three states of human beings) ; सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवधारहेतुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account ; नसां च वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 113. -Comp. -पदं the proper basin (for flow), the right path ; Mu. 3. 8. -स्थापक a. fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (-क) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिम् a. 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm ; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent ; R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थाडिलः [स्थडिले शयिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थापतिरेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] A guard of the women's apartments. -स्थ Architecture, building.

स्थालं [स्थलति तिङ्प्रत्ययाच्च आचारे घञ्] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle ; न हि मिथुकाः सनर्गतिस्थालयो नाधिधीयते Sarva. S. : स्थाल्यां वेदयर्मदयां पचाति तिलखलीमिधनैश्चन्दनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुत्रकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. -न्यायः see under न्याय. -विलं the interior or hollow on a caldron.

स्थाविर a. (रा or री f.) Thick, firm. -र Old age (commencing after

127

seventy) ; (बृद्धः स्यात्सप्ततिसुर्वर्षीयाद् नवतेः परं).

स्थिर a. [स्था किरिञ्] (compar. स्थैर्यम् ; Superl. स्थैर्य) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; भावस्थिराणि जनानां तस्मै हृदयानि S 5. 2 ; स स्थ एतः स्थिरमक्तियोगमुत्पन्नो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1 ; Ku. 1. 20 ; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless, Ku. 2. 38. -3 Immoveably fixed ; U 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting ; Me. 55 ; Māl 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion -7 Steady in conduct steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid -11 Strong, intense -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A god, deity -2 A tree -3 A mountain -4 A bull. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of Kārttikeya. -7 Final beatitude or abolition. -8 The plane, Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius). -र 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silk-cotton tree, (स्थिरिकु means 1. to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort S. 4. स्थिरिकु means 1. to become firm or steady. -2 to become calm or tranquil.) -Comp. -अंघ्रिपः the marshy date-tree. -अनुराग a. firm in attachment, constant in affection. -आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतसः, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate -आयुस्, -जीविन् a. long lived, lasting. (-m.) the silk-cotton tree. -आरम्भ a. firm in undertakings, persevering -कुट्टकः 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). -गघः the champaka tree (-घा) 1 the trumpet-flower -2. the Ketaki plant. -हृत्तः the birch tree. -ह्रायः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीवित् the silk-cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः 1 a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. -पत्रः the marshy date-tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2 the Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. -प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition, obstinate ; S. 2. -प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. -फला a kind of gourd. -योनितः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a. ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. -रंगा indigo. -श्री a. having everlasting prosperity. -संगर a. faithful to a promise, true, veracious.

-सौहृद a. firm in friendship. -स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or steady ; keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर a. More firm, fixed &c. -रः The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude ; S. 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थुङ् 6 P. (स्तुङ्गति) To cover.

स्थूणा [स्था नक् उद्गादेशः पुरो Tv.] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general ; स्थूणा-निखननन्यायेन S B. -3 An iron image or statue -4 An anvil. -Comp. -निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 light. -2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. -2 A man.

स्थुरिन् m. A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थवीर्यम्, superl. स्थविडम्) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge ; बहुस्थूणापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरहम्-चत् Si. 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also ; स्थूलहस्ताचलेपात् Me. 14, 106 ; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful ; स्थूलं स्थूलं स्वास्ति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) ; as in स्थूलमानं q v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. -लः The jack tree. -लः Large cardamoms. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger intestine near the anus. -आस्यः a snake. -उच्छ्रयः 1 a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. -कंठकिकार the silk-cotton tree. -कंदुः 1. a kind of excellent root -2. red garlic. -काय a. fat, corpulent. -क्षेडः, -क्षेडः an arrow. -चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a. foolish, doltish. -नालः a kind of large reed. -नासिक a. thick-nosed (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar. -पटः -टं coarse cloth. -पट्टः cotton. (-हुं), -पट्टकः coarse cloth. -पाद a. club-footed, having swelled legs. (-दुः) 1. an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk-cotton tree. -प्लुत n. pl. the five grosser elements (according to

Sāṅkhyā phil.) —मरिच a kind of berry (कड़वा). —मान rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूल a kind of radish. —लक्ष-द्वय *a.* 1. munificent, liberal, generous. —2. wise, learned. —3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. —4. taking careless aim. —बलकल: the red Lodhra tree. —दांवा a woman having a large vulva. —शरीर the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म or लिङ्ग-शरीर *q. v.*). —शादक: शादि: a thick or coarse cloth. —शो-पिका a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —षट्पद: 1 a large bee. —2. a wasp. —सूक्ष्म *a.* mighty and subtle (as the god). —रक्षक: the lakucha tree. —हस्त: an elephant's trunk.

स्थूलक *a.* Large, big, huge, bulky. —क: A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता -त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness ; Pt. 1. 190. —2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् *m.* A camel.

स्थेयम् *m.* Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness ; दाधीयांस: सहता: स्थेयभाज: Si. 18. 33 ; न यत्र स्थेयान द्युरतिमयभ्रातनयना: Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय *a.* [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —य: 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge ; H. 4. 1. —2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) More firm, stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर *q. v.*).

स्थेय *a.* Very firm, strongest ; (superl. of स्थिर *q. v.*).

स्थेयै [स्थिरस्य भाव: व्यञ्ज] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. —2 Continuance. —3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy ; Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. —5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थौण्यः, स्थौण्यकः A kind of perfume.

स्थार 1 Firmness, strength, power. —2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् *m.* 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. —2 A strong horse.

स्थौल्यं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. —2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1, 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. —2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution ; सुगन्धुनां-सि स्नातः. —2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —*Caus.* (स्नापयति-ते, स्नापयति-ने) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle ; (तोये:) सत्सुमेनां स्नापयामस्तु: Ku. 7. 10 ; स्नितास्नापिताधरा Git 12, U. 3 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47 ; Si. 2. 7, Me. 43. —*Desid.* (सिष्णासति) To wish to bathe. —*With* अप to bathe after mourning. —नि to plunge deep. into, *i. e.* to be perfect or thoroughly versed in ; see निष्णात.

स्नपन *a.* 1 Causing to bathe. —2 Used for bathing. —नं 1 Sprinkling, washing. —2 Bathing, ablution ; रेजे जनै: स्नपनसांद्रतराद्रमृति: Si. 5. 57.

स्नपित *a.* Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नात *p. p.* Bathed, washed, purified by ablution. —तः 1. One whose course of holy study is over. —2 An initiated householder ; cf. स्नातक.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first *Āsrama* (that of a Brāhmachārin). —2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). —3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a *Bhikṣhu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object ; Ms. 11. 2. —4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं [स्ना-भावे ल्युट] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water ; ततः पविशति स्नानोत्तारणः काश्यपः S. 4. —2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. —3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. —4 Anything used in ablution. —*Comp.* —अगार a bath-room. —तृण Kusa-grass. —क्षौणी a bathing tub. —रात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshṭha. —वस्त्र a bathing-garment ; सकृत् किं पीडित स्नानवस्त्रं सुचेत् द्रुतं पयः H. 2. 106. —विधि: 1. the act of ablution. —2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय *a.* [स्नाय विद्ने छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing ; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पञ्चोर्णं चोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —यं Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing ; R. 16 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायुः [स्नाति युध्यति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उय् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew ; स्नायुस्नायुसंश्लेषमलिनं निर्मासमप्यस्थि यो: Bh. 1. 30. —2. The string of a bow. —*Comp.* —अर्मेच् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नायवः, स्नायवच् *m.* A tendon, muscle.

स्निह 10 U. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To love, be in love.

स्निह 4 P. (स्निहति, स्निग्ध) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked) ; किं ह खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नौरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः S. 7 ; स च स्निह्यत्यावयो: U. 6. (where आवयो: may be genitive also). —2 To be easily attached. —3 To be pleased with, be kind to. —4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. —5 To be smooth or bland. —*Caus.* (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. —2 To cause to love. —3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध *a.* [स्निह-क] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender, Māl. 5. 20. —2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil ; उत्पद्यमानि त्वयि तदगते स्निग्धमिनां जनानां Me. 59 ; स्निग्धवेणी-सर्वणं 18 ; Si. 12. 62 ; Māl. 10. 4. —3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. —4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent ; कनकानिकषास्निग्धा विद्युत्पिया न समो वशी V. 4. 1 ; Me. 37 ; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. —5 Smooth, emollient. —6 Moist, wet. —7 Cooling. —8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable ; प्रीतिस्निग्धेर्जन-पद्वधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. —9 Lovely, agreeable, charming ; स्निग्ध-गंभीरानिवोपे R. 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. —10 Thick, dense, compact ; स्निग्धच्छायानरुदु वसति रामनिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. —11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —यः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person ; विज्ञे: स्निग्धैरुपकृतमापि द्वेष्यतां याति किञ्चित् H. 2. 190 ; or स स्निग्धाऽकुसलाशि-चारयति यः Subhāsh. ; Pt. 2. 166. —2 The red castor-oil plant. —3 A kind of pine. —यं 1 Oil. —2 Bee's-wax. —3 Light, lustre. —4 Thickness, coarseness. —*Comp.* —जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend ; स्निग्ध-जनसंविभक्त विदुःखं सख्यवेदनं भवति S. 3. —तंडुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. —दृष्टि *a.* looking intently or with a fixed gaze. —पत्रः —त्रा the jujube.

स्निग्धता -त्वं 1 Oiliness. —2 Blandness.

—3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

सु 2 P. (स्नोति, सुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

सुत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

सु m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted, for सातु after acc. dual).

सु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

सुषा A daughter-in-law ; समुपास्य-त पुत्रभोग्यया सुषयेवाविकुलेंद्रियः श्रिया B. 8. 14, 15. 72.

सुसु 4 P. (सुस्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

सुह 4 P. (सुहति, सुग्ध or सूद) To vomit.

सुह, सुहा-दिः f. -ही The milk-hedge plant.

स्नेहः [स्निह-वञ्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness ; स्नेहद्वक्षिप्ययो-र्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also) ; अस्ति मे सोद-स्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gūṇas according to the Vaiśeṣhi-kas). -3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. -5 Oil ; निर्विष्टवि-ष्यस्नेहः स द्वांशतमुपेयवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221 ; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased. -अनुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आज्ञः a lamp. -छेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्वं ind. affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love ; S. 4. 16. -मित्र a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -बीजः the Piyāla tree. -सूः phlegm. -सूनिः f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रसः sesamum. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमर्दित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship ; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं सुचतो वाप्यमुष्णं Me. 12. -सं-भाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन् a. [स्निह-णिच् लु ल्यट् वा] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing, or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहित् a. (नी f.) [स्निह-णिनि] 1 At-tached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

स्ने 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नेग्ध्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पंद 1 A. (स्पन्दते, स्पंदित) 1 To throb, palpitate ; अस्पंदिष्ठाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्पन्दः [स्पन्द-वञ्] 1 Throbbing, palpi-tation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion ; मनो मन्दस्पन्दं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विद्युन्नन् Kh. 2. 51.

स्पन्दन् [स्पन्दे-ल्यट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsa-tion, palpitation, quivering ; वामाक्षि-स्पन्दन् सूचयित्वा Mā. 1. ; सोऽधरं, बाहुं, हृत्तरं &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्पन्दित p. p. [स्पन्द-क्त] 1 Throbbled, quivered. -2 Gone. -तं A pulsation, throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध 1 A. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend, or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with ; अस्पर्धित् च रामेण Bk. 15. 65 ; कस्तैस्सह स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध a. Emulous, envious. स्पर्धन् 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, Jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध-ञ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition ; आत्मनस्तु दुर्धैः स्पर्धां ह्युद्ध-धीर्बह्वमन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with ; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विदुषेभ्यु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पृ 10 A. (स्पृशते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पृशः [स्पृश, स्पृश् वा-वञ्] 1 Touch, contact (in all senses) ; तद्विद् स्पृश-क्षमं रत्नं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr.). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वञ्) ; स्पृशोऽयुगो वायुः T. 8. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from ह् to म्) ; काङ्क्षो मातरः स्पृक्षाः. -9 A gift, donation, presentation.

-10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. -ज्ञा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of touch. -उदय a. followed by a consonant. -उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of tangi-bility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिन् a. contagi-ous, infectious. -स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into a eclipse. -स्पन्दः, -स्पन्दः a frog.

स्पृशन् a. (नी f.) [स्पृश् स्पृश्-वा ल्यट्] 1 Touching, handling. -2 Affecting, influencing. -नः Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, con-tact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3 Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift, donation.

स्पृशनकं A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पृशवत् a. 1 Tangible. -2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch ; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पृष्ट m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पृ 1 A. (स्पृशते) To become wet or moist.

स्पृ 1 U. (स्पृशति) 1 To ob-struct. -2 To undertake, perform. -3 To string together. -4 To touch. -5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पृशः [स्पृश्-अञ्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent ; स्पृशो ज्ञानैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20 ; see अपस्पृश also. -2 Fight, war, battle. -3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पृष्ट a. [स्पृश्-क्त नि० इङ्मात्रः] 1 Dis-tinctly visible, evident, clearly per-ceived, clear, plain, manifest ; स्पृष्टे जाते प्रत्युषे K. ' when it was broad day-break ' ; स्पृष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30 ; स्पृष्टार्थः &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full-blown, expanded. -4 One who sees clearly. -इं ind. 1 Clearly, distinct-ly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. (स्पृष्टी-कृ means 'to make clear or distinct, expain, elucidate.) -Comp. -अर्थ a. intelligible, clear. -गर्भा a woman who shows evidentsigns of pregnan-cy. -प्रतिपत्तिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -भाषिन्, -वक्तु a. plain-spoken, out spoken, candid.

स्पृष्टयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृशति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. -2 To gratify. -3

To grant, bestow. -4 To protect. -5 To live.

स्पर्श 6 P. (स्पर्शति, परस्परं, अस्पर्शन्-अस्पर्शाक्षीन्, स्पर्शते-स्पर्शयति, स्पर्श-स्पर्श, स्पर्श) 1 To touch; स्पर्शज्जि गतो हति 1. 3. 14; कर्णे परं स्पर्शति हति परं सन्तुलं Pt. 1. 304 -2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन परस्पर्शं तद्वगमिद्वः Ku. 3. 22. -3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. -4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. -5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; B. 3. 43. -6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां व-सतरः स्पर्शजि R. 3. 32; विनाप्यर्ष-वीः स्पर्शति बहुमानोक्षतिपदं H. 1. 175. -7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. -8 To refer or allude to. -9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). -Pass. To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; U. 1. 48. -Caus. (स्पर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause to touch. -2 To give, present; गाः कोटिः स्पर्शयता चटोष्ठाः B. 2. 49.

स्पर्श a. (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पर्शः हृद्-स्पर्श &c.

स्पर्शी The prickly night-shade.

स्पर्शय a. Tangible.

स्पर्श p. p. [स्पर्श-क] 1 Touched; felt with the hand. -2 Come in contact with, touching. -3 Reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पर्शपुष्पा-सं Ku. 6. 75. -4 Affected, seized; Ms. 69; अनवस्पर्श R. 10. 19. -5 Tainted, defiled, Ms. 8. 205. -6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अचोऽस्पर्शा यनस्वी-यजेनस्पर्शाः शलः स्पर्शाः 1 शेषाः स्पर्शा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधास्तुप्रदानतः Sik. 38. -ट Touch.

स्पर्शास्पर्श m. [स्पर्शास्पर्श Touching one another.

स्पर्शः स्पर्शिका f. Touch, contact; तद्वयस्य अस्पर्शरिरस्पर्शिकाया सापितोति Mk. 3.

स्पर्श 10 U. (स्पर्शयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पर्शयानि खलु दुर्ललिता-वासने S. 7; तपःकृशायावि स्पर्शयती K.; न मैथिलेयः स्पर्शयामभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यल-केश्वराय B. 16. 42. Bh. 2. 45.

स्पर्शण [स्पर्शस्पर्श] The act of desiring.

स्पर्शणीय a. [स्पर्श-अनीय] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो वतास स्पर्शणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20; श्रेया त्वमेव जगतः स्पर्शणीयसिद्धिः Māl. 10. 21; परस्परं स्पर्शणीयज्ञानं न

चेद्विषं द्वंद्वनयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 66; U. 7. 40.

स्पर्शयालु a. [स्पर्श-आलु] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः स्पर्शयालवो न हि वयं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पर्शयालुरेव R. 14. 45.

स्पर्शा [स्पर्श-अ] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यति पुत्रे-भ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पर्शा Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पर्शाळ = स्पर्शयालु q. v.

स्पर्श a. Desirable, enviable. -ह्यः The wild citron tree.

स्पर्श 9 P. (स्पर्शति) To hurt, kill. स्पर्श m. See स्पर्श.

स्फुट 1 P. (स्फुटति) To burst, expand.

स्फुटः A snake's expanded hood, cf. कट दा. -टी Alum.

स्फुटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. -2 Alum.

स्फटिकः A crystal, quartz; अपगतमले हि मनसि स्फटिकमणाविव रज-निकरगमस्तयः सुखं प्रविशतिपुद्गेशमुगाः K. -का Sulphate of alumina or alum. -Comp. -अचलः the mount Meru. -अद्रिः the mount Kailāsa. -निद्र m. camphor. -अन्नः camphor. -अस्मद्, -आत्मन्, -मणि m., -शिला a crystal stone. -यम a. crystalline, transparent. -स्कंभः a crystal column.

स्फटिकारिः स्फटिकारिका f. Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फुट 1 P. (स्फुटति) To burst, open, expand. -11. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फुट 1 P., 10 U. (स्फुटति, स्फुटयति-ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फुट See स्फुट.

स्फुरण Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फुट 1 P. (स्फुटति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10 U. or -Caus. (स्फुटयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. -कं Crystal.

स्फाटिक a. (की f.) Crystalline. -कं A crystal.

स्फाटीक Crystal.

स्फाटित p. p. Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाय 1 A. (स्फायते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. -2 To swell, increase, ex-

pand; संद्रुष्टो तयोः कोपः पस्फाये शङ्क-लापव Bk. 14. 109 -Caus. (स्फावयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावस्फावयता शकीर्णांश्चा-किरतां सुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फात p. p. Increased, enlarged, swollen.

स्फातिः f. [स्फा-भावे किन् गलोपः] 1 Swelling, intumescence -2 Increase, growth.

स्फात p. p. [स्फा-क स्फाभाव] 1 Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure; Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease (स्फा तीकृ means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फातिः f. 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्फातिः सदा मे वतता सुहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार a. [स्फा-रक् Up. 2. 13] 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारकुण्डलकपापठिनिर्वत् &c. Māl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. -रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. -र Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारी 1. to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply; सुस्फग्वा विमुक्षीमवन्ति सुहुयः स्फारीमवर्त्तया-पद्ः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to become manifest).

स्फारण Throbbing, shaking, trem- bling.

स्फालः [स्फल्-वश्] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitation. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction; S. 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच् f. Buttocks, hips; असास्फि-कृष्टपिंडाद्यवयवसुलभान्द्रुपूतीनि जग्धवा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फेडयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फिडयति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिद् above.

स्फिर a. (compar. स्फेयन्, superl. स्फेह) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुट 1 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फुटयति-ते, स्फुटिते) 1 To burst or split open, break, forth, be suddenly rent asunder

cleave, split, break ; हाहा देवि स्फुटति इदं संमने वेदबंधः U. 3. 58, स्फुटति न सा मनसि जिवि विन Gtt. 7, Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom ; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिद्वय-दलनाय Gtt. 5 ; Pt. 1. 136, K&V. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse ; तरंगाः पुस्फुटुर्भातः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट a. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown ; स्फुटयामपरा-गत्यं कजे Si. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest ; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिद्वलकारः K. P. 1 ; Ku. 5. 44 ; Me. 70 ; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view ; कर्द्वययिः स्फुटनोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure ; सुकाफलं वा स्फुटविदुमस्य Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous ; स्फुटवृत्तलीलमभवत्सु-तनोः Si. 9. 79 (= प्रसिद्ध). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Load. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. -dr The expanded hood of a snake. -इ ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. intelligible, obvious. -2, significant. -सार a. bright or gemmed with stars. -फलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. -वल्कली the heart-plant. -सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सूर्यगतिः f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट-स्युट्] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -दी f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित p. p. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked ; Māl. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower) ; U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट् 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुट् 6 P. (स्फुटति) To cover.

स्फुट I. 1 P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुट् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति-ते) See स्फुट्.

स्फुट ind. An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः fire. -कारः the sound स्फुट्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरित) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.) शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15 ; स्फुरता वामके-नापि दक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Māl. 1. 8 ; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्तोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general ; स्फुरदधरनासापुड-तया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated ; हतं पृथि-व्यां करुणं स्फुरते Rām. -3 To start, dart, spring forward ; पुस्तुर्वर्षभाः परं Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow). -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth ; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यशः ; Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed ; सुखात्स्फु-रतीं को हर्षमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय द्वां Mu. 1. 8 ; रचितवचिरभूयां दृष्टिमीये प्रदेवि स्फु-रति निरवसादां कापि राधां जगद् Gtt. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine ; स्फुरत् कुचकुं-भरोरुपरि मणिनेजरी रंजयतु तव हृदये Gtt. 10 ; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया च-कले Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51. Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent ; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुरयति-ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -WITH अप् to shine forth or out. -अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. become known.

स्फुर [स्फुर भावे वच्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुर-स्युट्] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. -4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उलका a shooting meteor aerolite.

स्फुरित p. p. 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shin-

ing. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed ; Māl. 2. 10. -नं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुट् 1 P. (स्फुटति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुट् 1 P. (स्फुजति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder, clap, crash, explode ; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth ; स्फुजं त्येव स एष संयति मम न्यकारभिज्जितेः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुजं = स्फुजं below.

स्फुजः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फुजं. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फुजं = A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फुजनं 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुल 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुल A tent.

स्फुलनं Trembling, throbbing, pal-pitation.

स्फुलिगः, -गं, स्फुलिगा A spark of fire ; स्फुलिगावस्थया वह्निरधारेण हव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिगिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फुतिः f. [स्फुट्-स्फुर वा क्ति] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फुतिमत् a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. -m A follower or worshipper of Siva (पाशुपत).

स्फेयस् a. More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फुर q. v.)

स्फेड a. Most abundant, largest (superl. or स्फुर q. v.)

स्फोटः [स्फुट् करणे वच्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure, as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A s elling, boil, tumour ; अयमपरो गन्ध-र परि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound ; बुधैर्वैपाकरणैः प्रधान-भूतस्फोटरूपव्ययस्यैकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरि-ति व्यवहारः कुतः K. P. 1, also see Parva. 8. (पाणिनीयैः). -5 The

eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṃsakas. -Comp. -जीकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (जी *f.*) [स्फुट-स्फुट] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्फुर्य A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117, Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनः the furrow made by this implement.

स्वु See स्व.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present, participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्येषां सि. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा *q* v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रदीपं यमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमन्तिनी काविज्जनये-स्वमीदृशं H. 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्म-मन्ने अर्] 1 Recollection, remembrance. -2 Love. -3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पश्यत्युक् एव माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43. -Comp. -अङ्गुः 1. a finger-nail -2. a lover, lascivious person. -अगारः, -अङ्गः, -गुहः, -मंदिरे the female organ. -अंध *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आकुलः, -आतुरः, -आर्तः, -उत्सुकः *a.* pining with love, love-sick-smit with love. -आसक्तः saliva. -क-क्षेत्र *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act. -गुरुः an epithet of Vishnu. -छत्रं the clitoris. -दशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love; (these are ten). -द्वजः 1. the male organ. -2 a fabulous fish. -3. N. of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. -प्रिया an epithet of Rati. -भासित *a.* inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखनी the Śārikā bird. -बभ्रुवः 1. an epithet of Spring. -2. of Aniruddha. -वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. -शासनः an epithet of Siva. -सकः the moon. -स्वभः the male

organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Siva.

स्मरणं [स्म-स्मृ] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection, केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरि-स्मरणे सरसं मनः Gt. 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति श्रुत्यस्मरणात् (opp. श्रुति). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regretting. -7 Rhetorical recollection regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined. -यथाश्रुतमवस्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. -अधुयहः 1. a kind remembrance. -2. the favour of remembrance; Ku. 6. 19. -अपत्य-तर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयोगपदं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मार *a.* Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं वागाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यन्येनैव लोकाय करीति वज्रमात्मनः ॥ -रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक *a.* (स्मि *f.*) Reminding. -कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त *a.* [स्मृती विहितः, स्मृतिर्विद्यते वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्मस्मार्तविवाहादौ कुर्वति प्रत्यहं श्रुति Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law-books. -6 Domestic (as fire). -तः 1 A Brahmana well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law. -3 N. of a sect. -तं An act or rite enjoined by the Smṛiti, a legal act

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile laugh (gently), काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आसत् Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनाब्जं स्मरानि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expend; Pt. 1. 136. -Caus. (स्माययति) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish (स्माययते in this sense). -Desid. (स्मिष्यति) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अञ्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेशविजिताय R. 5. 19; प्रभवः स्मयद्वयिताः Bh. 3. 2, 69; Mv. 2. 22. स्मित *p. p.* 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; Pt. 1. 136. -तं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile'; सविलस-स्मितं &c. -Comp. -दृश *a.* having a smiling look. (*f.*) a handsome wo-

man. -पुर्वं *ind.* smilingly, with a smile; सतपिभिस्त्वा स्मितपुर्वनाह Ku. 7. 47. -शालिन् *a.* smiling.

स्मितिः *f.* A. smile, smiling.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मेद्यति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मिद् 1 P. (स्मिलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ I. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend. -3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत; *pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (*a*) To remember, bear, or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि सुरसनीरां तत्र गोदा-वरीं वा स्मरसि च तदुपनिषदावयोर्वैतनाभि U. 1. 26. (*b*) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरामनोऽ-भीष्टदेवतां Pt. 1; R. 15. 45. -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; यः स्मरत्युदरी-काक्षं सबाह्याभ्यन्तरः श्लाघिः -3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti; तथा च स्मरति. -4 To declare, regard, consider; Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.); स्मर्तुं दिक्ष-ति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28; क-ञ्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रासिके त्वं हि तस्य मिथेति Me. 85; Mu. 5. 14; भवत्याः स्मरतात्य-र्थमपि तः सादरं मम Bk. 8. 118. -Caus. (स्माययति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन दक्षि-याभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वदिश्यां सौदाभिर्नी Māl. 1, sometimes with two acc.; अथि चंद्रयुतदोषा अतिक्रान्तपारायिवगुणान् स्मारयति प्रकृताः Mu. 1; य एव दुःस्मरः कालसंभवे स्मारिता वयं U. 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. -Desid. (स्मर्यते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क्त] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned; Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed; S. 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smṛiti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्ति] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अन्वयस्यामा कर-धृतधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते V. 8. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. 3; स्मृ-त्युपस्थिता इमो ह्यो श्लोको U. 6; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human au- thors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृतः. -6 Desire, wish. -7 Understanding. -Comp. -अन्तरं another law-book. -अपेक्ष

a. 1. forgotten. -2. inconsistent with Smṛiti. -3. (hence) illegal, unjust. -उक्त *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -विषयः the object of memory; स्मृति-पथः, -विषयं गन्तुं to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -प्रत्यवर्णः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -प्रबंधः a legal work. -भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. -रोधः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. -विभ्रमः confusion of memory. -विरुद्ध *a.* illegal. -विरोधः 1. opposition of law, illegality. -2. disagreement between two or more Smṛitis or legal texts; स्मृति-विरोध परिहरति S. B. -शास्त्रं 1. a law-book, code, digest. -2. legal science. -शिव *a.* deceased, dead (as a person). -शैथिल्यं temporary loss of memory. -साध्य *a.* capable of being proved by law. -हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर *a.* [स्मि-स्] 1 Smiling; वि-लोक्य बृद्धोक्तमधिष्ठितं स्वया महाजनः स्मेर-मुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Māl. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसद्भव-स्मयस्मेरतरे: Māl. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -Comp. -विक्रियः a peacock.

स्यंद 1 A. (स्यंदते, सयंदे, अस्यदत्-अस्यं-च-अस्यंदिह, स्यंस्स्यति-ते, स्यंदिगते, स्यंदिगु-स्यन्; स्यन्; desid. सिस्स्यति-ते, सिस्स्यति-ते; the *s* of स्यद् is changed to *y* after a preposition ending in *g* or *u*) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अथि वलद्वरिषिद् स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजुं युजंतु भृगाः Bv. 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee. **स्यद्**: Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्यंद: [स्यंद-भवे च्] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot.

स्यंदन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [स्यंद-ल्यु ल्युट्-वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्यंदना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. -नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; चमरिण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यंद-बालोक्षीतः S. 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (तिलिश्). -नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. -Comp. -आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यंदनिका A drop of saliva.

स्यंदिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; Māl. 8. 3; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्यंदिनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at eth same time.

स्यज् *p. p.* 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. -2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यस् 1 P., 10 U. (स्यसति, स्यस्यति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्यमेतकः A kind of valuable gem (said to) yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents. (For some account, see the word स्रज्जित्.)

स्यसि (सी) कः [स्याम्-ईकच्] 1 A cloud. -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्यनिका Indigo.

स्यात् *ind.* (Strictly 3rd pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. -Comp. -वाद्: an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. -वादिन् *m.* a sceptic.

स्यालः See श्यालः.

स्यूत *p. p.* [सिच्-कर्मणि क] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चित्तासेततितंतुजालनिविडस्यूतेव लग्ना मिया Māl. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. -नः A sack.

स्यूतिः *f.* [सिच्-भावे क्ति] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Offspring.

स्यूनः [सिद्-न्च्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

स्योतः A sack, bag.

स्युमः A ray of light (also *n.*). -नं 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्योन *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Auspicious, propitious. -नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. -नं Happiness, pleasure.

संस् 1 A. (संसते, सस्त) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नाससत्करिणां श्रेवं निपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गांडीवं संसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72, 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; ह्याहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं संसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20 v. l. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. -Caus. (संसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नासंसयद्द्युक्तानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken; Māl. 3. 8.

संस: Falling, sleeping.

संसने [संस्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

संसिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [संस्-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बंधे संसिनि वैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला

मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

सस्त *p. p.* [संस्-क्] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; सस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकचलयं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादसस्तसर्वांगी Mk. 4. 8; सस्तांसा-चतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. -अग *a.* 1. having the limbs relaxed. -2. swooning, fainting.

सस्तिः *f.* 1 Falling, lipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

संह 1 A. (संहते) To confide or trust.

सज् *f.* [सज्यते-द्यच्-क्ति नि०] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); सजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षितां धुनोत्पष्टिः शंकया S. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -3 Comp. -दामन् (स्रग्दामन्) *n* the tie or fillet of a garland. -धरः *a.* wearing a garland, Gtt. 12. (-र) *N.* of a metre.

सजिव् *a.* (जी *f.*) (compar. सजीयस् superl. सजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आसुक्ताभरणः सजवी हंसचिह्न-दुकूलवान् R. 17. 25.

सजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

सज्वा A rope, string, cord.

सज्ज *f.* Breaking with downwards (अपानवायु).

संभ 1 A. (संभते, सभ्य) To confide; see संभ. -With वि 1. to be confident; -2. to rest secure.

सवः [स-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. -2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुलो रनपर्यंती सा सतनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Rām. -3 A fountain, spring.

सवण [स्र-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

सवत् *a.* (सवती *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. -गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. -रंगः a market, fair.

सवती 1 A stream, river; वापीष्विव सवतीषु R. 17. 64; Māl. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रष्टृ *m.* [स्रच्-ल्युट्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; -या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या S. 1. 1; तत्स्रष्टुरेकांत-7. 27. -3 *N.* of Siva.

स्रस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed; शिलातले स्रस्तरमास्तीर्थं निषसाद् K.; Ms. 2. 204.

आक् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.
आवः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

आवक *a.* (विका *f.*) [उ गिच्-प्ठल्] Causing to flow; pouring out, exuding. —कं Black pepper.

स्त्रि 1 *U.* (स्त्रयति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्त्रि 1 *P.* (स्त्रयति) To hurt, kill.

स्त्रि 1 *P.* (स्त्रयति) To hurt, kill.

स्त्रि 4 *P.* (स्त्रयति) 1 To go. —2 To become dry.

स 1 *P.* (स्रवति, स्रत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निवारस्त्रवेत्तौद् Rām. —2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोडिष्ठ च शृष्टे शोणितं चार्यसुसुप्त Bk 15. 56, 17, 18. —3 To go, move. —4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्वते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिक्षुमोहात्पयो यथा Bhāg., Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2. 74 —5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret) —*Caus.* (स्त्रयति-ते) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रास्त्रावयेद्वृद्ध Ms. 4. 169.

स्रु *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्यामस्रुतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; Si. 9. 68.

स्रु *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. —2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीदृशस्रुतिभिरस्रुतिवेदमन्तः Mu. 6. 13; पदं सुखास्रुत-स्रुतिरक्तं Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44 Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; क्षीरस्रुतिचुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' —2 Exudation, resin. —3 A Stream —4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुघ्नः *N.* of a district; पंथः स्रुघ्न-स्रुपतिष्ठते Sk.; (it was situated at Some distance— at least one day's journey—from Pataliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुघ्ने संनिधीयमानस्तद्वरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपद्दैनिकञ्च वृत्तावेने-कत्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

स्रुघ्नी *Natron.*

स्रुघ्न *a.* (स्रुघ्नी) 1 Belonging to or coming from Sruḡhna. —2 Residing on Sruḡhna. —*स्त्रः* An inhabitant of Sruḡhna. —*स्त्रं* The gate leading to, Sruḡhna; cf. P. IV 3. 86.

स्रुक् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. —*Comp.* —*प्रणालिका* the spout of a ladle.

स्रुक्—*वा* 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A Soma ladle. —3 A spring, cascade. —*Comp.* —*हस्तः* ṽ. of Siva.

स्रु *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A spring or fountain.

स्रुक् 1 *A.* (स्रुक्ते) To go, move.

स्रु 1 *P.* (स्रुयति) 1 To boil. —2 To sweat; see *अ.*

स्रोतः A stream; see *स्रोतस्*.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्र-तल्] 1 (a) A stream, current, flow or course of water; परा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरित् U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream : नदस्याकाशमगायाः स्रोतः स्रुद्धामदिग्गज R. 1. 78; स्रोतमेवाह्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरण हि तन् V. 2. 5. —2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसाम-स्त्रि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. —3 A wave. —4 Water. —5 The canal of nutriment in the body. —6 An organ of sense; निरुद्ध सर्वस्रोतसि Rām. —7 The trunk of an elephant. —*Comp.* —*अंजनं* (स्रोतोजनं) antimony. —*ईशः* the ocean. —*रंध्रं* an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant a nostril; स्रोतोरंध्रश्चक्षितसुभनं दंतिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli thereon); (written स्रोतोरंध्र also q. v.) —*वह* *f.* —*वह* a river; स्रोतोरंध्रं पथिनिकामज-लामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् स्रुगुणिका-यः S. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सकललीन-ईसमिथुना स्रोतवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्वः 1 *N.* of Si. —2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, **स्रोतस्वनी** A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमधुस्यं कुरु S. 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तत्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense, स्व युव, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्वय. —2 Innate, natural inherent, peculiar, inborn; स्वयंप्रिये न खलु कमल पुष्पयति स्वामभिरण्यं Me. 80; S. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वा भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वाद्वक्तः U. 6. 14. —3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शुद्धेव भार्या शुद्धस्य सा च स्वा च विशाः, स्रुतः Me. 3. 13, 5. 104. —*स्वः* 1 One's own self. —2 A relative, kinsman; Pt 2. 96; Ms. 2. 109. —3 The soul. —4 *N.* of Vishṇu. —*स्वः*, *स्वः* 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. —2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; cf. *स्वः*. —*Comp.* —*अक्षपादः* a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —*अक्षरं* one's own handwriting. —*अधिकारः* one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारात्ममत्ता Me. 1; स्वाधिकाराधुमा S. 7. —*अधिष्ठानं* one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. —*अधीन* *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, self-dependent. —2. in-

dependent. —3. one's own subject. —4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना व-चनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवांजलिः Mk. 3. 11. —*कुशल* *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सि-द्धिमतः S. 4. —*पति* *a.* पति, a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is sub-ject to her; अथ सा निर्गतावाधा राधा स्वाधीनभर्तुका निजगाद् रत्निक्रान्ते कान्ते मदनवांछया Gīt. 12; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* —*अध्यायः* 1. self-recitation, mut-tering to one-self. —2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sac-cred books. —3. the Veda itself. —4. a day on which sacred study is en-joined to be resumed after suspen-sion. —*अधि* *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. —*अध्यायिन* *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. —2. a tradesman. —*अधुम*, —*अधुमतिः* *f.* 1. self-experience. —2. self-knowledge; स्वतुमूढकसाराय नमः शांताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. —*अधुरूप* *a.* 1. natural, inborn. —2. worthy of one-self. —*अंतः* 1. the mind; Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. —2. a cavern —*अर्थ* *a.* 1. self-interested. —2. having its own, or true meaning. —3. having one's own object or aim. —4. pleonastic. (—र्थः) 1. one's own interest, self-interest; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीक्षते Si. 2. 65) स्वार्थोत्सर्गं श्रुतं प्रणयित्वैव V. 4. 15. —2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थं गिच्छ, स्वार्थं कप्रत्ययः &c.; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). —*अनुमानं* inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परांनुमान. —*अंक्षित* *a.* 1. cleve, in one's own affairs. —2. expert in attending to one's own interests. —*परः* —*परायण* *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3. 4. —*विघात* frustration of one's object. —*सिद्धिः* *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. —*आयत्त* *a.* subject to or dependent upon oneself; Bh. 2. 7. —*इच्छा* self-will, own inclination. —*आचारः* acting as one likes; self-will. —*सुसु* an epithet of Bhishma. —*उद्भू* the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —*उपधिः* a fixed star. —*कंपनः* air, wind. —*कामिन्* *a.* selfish. —*कार्यं* one's own business or interest. —*कुलक्षयः* a fish. —*गतम्* *ind.* to one-self, aside (theatrical language). —*छंदः* *a.* 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. —2. spontaneous. —3. wild. (—दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (—दः) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छदं दलद्वारावद्वेत-रदं विद्वतो विद्वत्तुं मुञ्जितं मालिन्दाः Bv. 1.

15. —अ *a.* self-born. (—जः) 1. a son or child. —2. sweat, perspiration. (—जा) a daughter. (—जं) blood. —जनः 1 a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रत्यक्षेणात् स्वजनसमुत्पत्तु व्यवसिता S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 5 —2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.). —जातिः kinsman. —तत्र *a.* 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed —2. of age, full grown. (—वः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. —जः, जंयुः a fellow countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. —2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class, Ms. 1. 88, 91, स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. —2. a friend. —परसंहः one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. self-evident. —2. self-luminous —प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. —यत्नः 1. one's own warrior. —2. bodyguard. —भावः 1. own state. —2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Sabhāsh. ; so कुटिलं, छुद्रं, सुदुः, चपलं, कठिनं &c. उक्तिः *f.* 1. spontaneous declaration. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु विभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नानावस्वेष पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विदुष्वती Kāv. 2. 8. वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances, according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). —सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. —सूः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Śiva. —3. of Viṣṇu. —योनि *a.* related on the mother's side. (—*m. f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (—*f.*) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. —2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. —3. a kind of astringent juice. —4. the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.). —राज *m.* 1. the Supreme Being. —2. one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप *a.* 1. similar, like. —2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. —3. learned, wise. (—*v.*) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. —2. natural character or form, true constitution. —3. nature. —4. peculiar aim. —5. kind, sort, species. असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy allied असिद्धि *q. v.* —लक्षणं a peculiar

characteristic or property. —वश *a.* 1. self-controlled. —2. independent. —वहित *a.* 1. self impelled. —2. alert, active. —वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. —संयुत *a.* self-protected, self-guarded. —सत्या 1. self abiding. —2. self-possession. —3. absorption in one's own self. —स्व *a.* 1. self-abiding. —2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. —3. independent. —4. doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Mā 4; स्वस्थे को वा न वडितः Pt. 1. 127, see अस्वस्थ also. —5. contented, happy (स्थ) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; वक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य मनेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्तः one's own hand or hand-writing, an autograph, see under हस्त. —हस्तिना अश्वे. —हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—त) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare

स्वक *a.* One's own, own.

स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. —2 Of one's own family. —य One's own wife.

स्वतस् *ind.* 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). —2 From oneself. —Comp. —प्रमाण, —सिद्ध *a.* self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वतन्त्र 1 Self-existence. —2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्व-कू-ग 1 P. (स्व-क-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a.* [सुद्ध अच्छः प्रा०] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid, स्वच्छरक्तद्रव्यं, स्वच्छशुक्लाफलं &c. —2 White. —3 Beautiful. —4 Healthy. —स्वच्छः A crystal. —च्छा White Dārvā grass. —च्छ 1 A pearl. —2 Pure chalk. —Comp. —पत्रं talc. —वालुका pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वज्ज 1 A. (स्वजते; the स्व being changed to ज् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कथाचिदाच्युत्य चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2 178; पर्यस्तस्वजत सुधनि चोपजगौ R. 13. 70. —2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वंगः An embrace.

स्वजने The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वद् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-उयति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To finish.

स्वद् I. 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वादित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); यज्ञदाय स्वदतेऽपूरः Kāśikā; अपां हि तुताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः, सुमयिः स्वदते तुषारा

N 3. 93; सस्वदे सुखसुरं प्रमदाभ्यः Si. 10. 23. —2 To taste, relish, eat. —3 To please. —4 To sweeten. II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. —2 To taste. —3 To sweeten.

स्वदने Tasting, eating.

स्वादित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. —त An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्व-आ धुणे दस्व धः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. —2 One's own will or pleasure. —3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors, स्वधासेग्रहन्तेपरः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9 142, Y. 1. 102. —4 The food offered to the Manes personified. —5 Food or oblation in general. —6 One's own portion or share. —7 A Śrāddha or funeral ceremony. —8 N. of Māyā or illusion. —*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); धिनुः स्वधा Sk. —Comp. —कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitris —कार the exclamation Svadhā; पुते हि त. इयुर् यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निनयनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris: —नियः 1. Agni or fire. —2. black sesamum. —सुज *m.* 1. a deceased or defied ancestor. —2 a god, deity.

स्वधितिः *m. f.* स्वधिति An axe.

स्वन 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्वाः पेशाश्च सस्वनः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कञ्चिकाश्चैव सुव्ये स्वनत्यन्ते लोदताः Ak. —2 To hum (as a bee); S. 1. 24. —3 To sing. —Caus. (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. —2 To sound. —3 To adorn (स्वानयति) in this sense).

स्वनः [स्वन्-अप्] Sound, noise; शिवायोरस्वना पश्चाद् बुद्धे विकृतेति तां R. 12, 39; संस्वस्वनः &c. —Comp. —उरता हः a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः Sound, noise.

स्वनिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands.'

स्वनित *a.* [स्वन्-कर्त्तरि क] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. —त 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्तनित —2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वापेति, सुप्त; pass. सुप्यते; desid. सुषुप्सति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असज्जातकिरणस्त्रयः सुखं स्वपिति योगिभिः K. P. 10, इतः स्वपिति केनचिः Bh. 2. 76. —2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. —3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19.

—*Caus.* (स्वपयते ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. —*With* अव, -नि, -प्र, or -सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुतलक्षणः Mā. 7; Ku. 2. 42, R. 11 44.

स्वपने sleeping, dreaming sleep.

स्वपः [स्वप् + भू + क्त] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकले भवितो भ्रात्रा प्रियव्रतो ब्रह्मा भावः K. 12 81. 7. 61, 12. 70; Ku. 2. 8. —2 A dream, dreaming, स्वप्नमालतः खडु जीवलोकाः Sānti. 2. 2, रमाद्यु माया दु मतिभ्रमे दु S. 6 9, K. 10 60. —3 Sloth, indolence, sleepingness. —*Comp.* —अवस्था a state of dreaming —उपम. 1. resembling a dream. —2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). —कर, -कृत. a. inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. —गृह निवेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. —दोष, involuntary seminal discharge *pollutio nocturna*. —वीगम्य a. perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12. 122. —प्रपंचः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. —विचारः interpretation of dreams. —शील a. disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —सृष्टिः f. the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वपञ्च a. Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy. स्वपमेकः A year.

स्वयम् *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); निषवृक्षोपि स्वयं स्वयं छेत्तुमसामतं Ku. 2. 55, यस्य नस्ति स्वयं प्रजा ज्ञात्वा तस्य करोति किं Subāsh. R. 1. 70; 3. 20, 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. —2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोदयं एवेविषाः कुलपाशो निःसंदाः पञ्चः K. —*Comp.* —आर्जत a. self-acquired. —उक्तिः f. 1. voluntary declaration. —2. information, deposition (in law) —उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. —कृत a. self-made, natural. (—तः) an artificial or adopted son —ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave) —ग्राह a. voluntary, self choosing. (—हः) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 3. 7, Mā. 6. 7. —जात a. self born. —दत्त a. self-given. (—तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). —भूः N. of Brahman; संसृष्टसुहृदो हरिश्चक्रान्तो येनाक्रियत सर्वं पुद्गलमस्तुः Bū. 1 1. —सुवः 1 the first Manu. —2. N. of Brahman. —3. of Siva. —सू a. self-existent. (—सूः) 1 N. of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3.

of Siva. —4 of Kālī or time personified. —5 or Kāmādevi. —6 a Jaina deity-dānt. —7. the female bear. —8. the Supreme Being. —भूतः N. of Siva —वर, self choice, self election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-in-marriage. —वरामादना who chooses her own husband. —भेदः N. of Siva.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वयति ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise: as in स्वर्ग स्वर्गः स्वर्गः &c. —2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. —3 The sky, ether. —4 The spaces above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. —5 the third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmana in his daily prayers, see स्वाहृति. —6 Radiance, splendour. —7 Water. —*Comp.* —आगम, —गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. —2. the galaxy or milky way. —गतिः f., —गमन 1. going to heaven, future felicity. —2. death. —गिरिः Sumaru. —तकः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. —द्वय m. 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. (i. dym). —3. of Soma. —नदी (forming स्वर्गदी) the celestial Ganges. —मनः a kind of precious stone. —मातुः N. of Rāhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्गमाप्नुयन् चिरेण यत् हिमागुण्यु ग्रसते तन्मदिमः रुद्रे कल Si. 2 49. —सुदः the sun. —मेघः the central point of the sky, the zenith. —लोकः the celestial world, heaven. —चयः f. a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —वापी the Ganges. —वेष्टा 'a courtesan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. —वैद्य m. da. an epithet of the two Asvins —वा 1. an epithet of Soma. —2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. —सिंधुः = स्वर्गा.

स्वरः [स्व + अच्, स्व + अच् + वा] 1 Sound, noise. —2 Voice, स्वरं तस्मान्मुमुक्षुः प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1 45. —3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven. — निषादं नगाधारं ज्वलन्धनवैतः ॥ पञ्चमश्चेतनी सप्त तंत्रीः देवित्योः स्वरः Ak) —4 The number 'seven'. —5 A vowel. —6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वानि q q. v. v.). —7 Air breathed through the nostrils. —8 Snoring. —र N. of the chief wife of Brahman. —*Comp.* —अक्षः a half or quarter tone (in music). —अन्तर the interval between two vowels, hiatus. —उच्च a. followed by a vowel. (—यः) the production of sound. —उपर a. preceded by a vowel. —ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. —रस N. of the Sāma veda. —वच्च composed in musical measure.

—भक्ति f. a vowel sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of इ or ए when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (e g वर्ष pronounced वरस्रि). —भगः 1 uniformity of utterance, broken articulation. —2 homogeneity or clacking of voice. —मंडलं the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; Pt. 5 51. —मण्डिका a kind of flute (वीणा). —मण्डिका a flutelike pipe. —मृग्य a. without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. —नयनः 1. the junction of vowels. —2. the union of notes or sounds, i. e. *phases*; अन्य एवैव स्वरानयोगः M. 1, 3; U. 3; पौडनकाशस्या इव स्वरानयोगः श्रुते M. 5. —सक्रम. 1. a transition or succession of notes; तत्तस्य स्वरानकं चतुर्गिरिः श्रुते च तत्स्वरम् M. 3 5. —2. the gamut. —संज्ञिः the coalition of vowels. —सामान्य m. pl. epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वर्वाच् a. 1 Having 'sound', sonorous. —2 Having a voice. —3 Vocal. —4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वर्वाच् a. [स्वर्ग जातेऽस्य इव] 1 Sounded. —2 Sounded as a note, pitched. —3 Articulated. —4 Circumflexed. —5 Accented. —रः the third or mixed tone lying between high and low; सग्राहः रितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वर्गः [स्व + उ] 1 Sunshine. —2 A part of a sacrificial post. —3 A sacrifice. —4 A thunderbolt. —5 An arrow.

स्वरुम् m. A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकारं निर्दृष्टिरागतं S. 7. —*Comp.* —आवगा the celestial Ganges. —आकम् m. a god, deity. —काम a. desirous of heaven. —गिरिः the heavenly-mountain Sumaru. —द्व, —पद a. procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनमुद्यमोऽपि नोपजितः Bū. 3. 11. —पतिः, भर्तृ m. Indra. —लोकः 1. the celestial region. —2. paradise. —ईश्वरः 1. Indra. —2. the body —नयः, —क्षी f. a celestial damsel heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*, स्वर्गक्षीणां परिचयः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. —साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिच् a. [स्वर्गादस्याय भोग्यत्वेन इति] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. —म 1 A god, deity, an immortal, स्वर्गापि पितृत्यक्तः स्वर्गिणः प्रीयमाणः S. 7. 31; Me. 30, Ku. 2. 45. —2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गाय, स्वर्ग्य a. 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. —2 Leaving to leave, procuring entrance into heaven; Ms. 4. 12, 5. 48.

स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2
Salt petre, nitre.

स्वर्ण [इंद्र अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] Gold - 2 A gold n coin. - गोमप. - अंग: the Aragvadhya tree. - अरि: sulphur - नगः - वसिका a grain of gold. - काय a. gold-n-bodied (-यः) N of G. - वार: - वृत् a goldsmith - वैरिकं a kind of red chalk. चूड: 1. the blue jay. - 2 a cock. - जं tun. - कीधिति: fire. - पद्म N. Garud. - पद्मा the celestial Ganges. - पाडकः borax. - पुष्प: the *Champaka* tree. - वयः a deposit of gold - विद्रु: N of Vishnu. - धुमार a golden vase. - साक्षिकं a kind of mine al substance - धूपी, - धूपक yellow jasmine - रेखा - लखा a streak of gold. - वणिज् m a gold merchant. - 2. a money-changer. वर्णा

स्वर्णम् a Golden, made of gold.

सुखं । A (सुखंते) । To taste, relish.
-2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् १ P. (स्तान्ति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [दुष्ट अल्प प्रा० सं०] / compar
स्वर्पाक्ष, superl. इर्वाक्ष) 1 Very small
or little, minute - 2 Trifling, insignifi-
cant - 3 Brief, short; स्वल्पं तथायुः
Pt. 1. - 4 Very few. -Comp -अस्वल्प
a. eating very little, most abstemious
-कंकः a species of heron - के-
शरिन् *m* the Kovidara tree. -चल *a.*
very feeble or weak. -विषयः 1. an
insignificant matter. - 2 a small part.
-वयः very little - खन भित्ति, an inge-
nuity - क्षीढ *a.* having little shame,
shameless, impudent. - झरीर *a.* dimi-
nutive, dwarfish.

सत्यम् a. Very little, very small
or few.

स्वल्पीयम् *a.* Much less, smaller,
more minute (compar. of स्वल्प *q v*).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law ; cf. श्वशुर

स्वम् / [सु अम् क्त ; Un 2 97] 1 A
single स्वमात्मादाय विदमनः यः पुरप्रवक्षा-
भिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. - 2 A finger
(Vid).

इच्छुः a. Going or moving at will
or pleasure.

स्वांक 1 A (सप्तमे) See पृष्ठ.

स्वरित *and*. A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.), स्वरित आवत् R 2, स्वरित्वात् R 5 17, is also, used in expressing one's approbation: (often used at the beginning of letters). **ॐ** *अयम्* 1. a means of securing prosperity. **ॐ** the averting of evil by the recitation.

ation of mantras or performance of expiatory rites. -3 the benediction of a Brāhmana after presentation of offerings, प्रार्थनात्मिक स्वस्वदयनं प्रभुषण R 7 20 -द्व., -भावः an epithet of Śiva. -सुखः 1. a letter. -2. a Brāhmana. -3 a band : panegyrist -वाचनं, -वाचनकं -वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्य congratulation, invoking blessing.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वस्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross ; स्वस्तिकचिह्नः स्वस्तिकचिह्नम्. Mā. 4. 16 ; Si 1^o. 43 -5 A palace of a particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle -7 A kind of cake -8 A voluntary, libertine -9 Garlic. —क, —कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by Yogins. स्वस्तेन्तु a. Doing well, happy, safe, R 2 48.

स्वस्त्रीयः स्वस्त्रयः A sister's son.

सहोदया, सहोदयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं [सुखेन आगतं सुष्ठु आगते वा]
Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case) स्वागते देवते १८.१; (तस्मै) प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रसूतवत्स्वना स्वागतं व्याजहार Me 4; स्वागतं स्वातन्त्र्योपायस्य प्रभाववत् १७५१; सुप्रसन्नं सुखं हृष्टः प्रा-
प्यः प्रत्यक्षिकम्; Ku. 2. १८.

स्वांक्षितः A d u u m e r.

स्वाच्छेयं [स्वच्छदय भावः व्यञ्ज] The
power of following one's own will
truthfully, wilfully, independently ;
कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छेयादासुरे धर्म उक्त ते
MS 3. 31. (स्वच्छेयेन, स्वाच्छेयम्
mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily')

स्वातंत्र्यं [स्वतंत्रस्य भावः स्वतन्त्र] 1
Freedom of will independence ; न
स्वतंत्रात्स्वतन्त्रमर्हति Ms 9 3 ; न स्वतंत्र्य
कचित् (छाया: Y. 1. 85. -2 (1a phl.).
free will

स्वातिः - ती f. [स्वेव अतति अन् इन्] १) One of the wives of the sun. - 2) A sword. - 3) An ambitious constellation. - 4) The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifth lunar asterism; स्वात्या माघशुक्लसप्तम्यन्ते सप्तम्यक्षक जायते Dh 2 67 - Comp. - देशः conjunction with S.vāti.

स्वादि See हादि.

स्वादः स्वादानं [स्वाद-स्वाच्-वा यञ्] 1
Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating,
drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, en-
joyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादित *p. p* 1 Tasted, relished. -2
Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

रसादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादित्तु a. Very sweet, sweetest
(superl. of स्वाद q. ७) : किं स्वादित्तुं
जगत्पश्मिन् सदा स्निग्धः समागमः

स्वादीयस्य *n.* Sweetest, very sweet
(compare of स्वाद् *q. v.*); काव्यामृत-
सास्वादः स्वादीयानमुदादि.

स्वादः *a* [स्वप् उण्] (दु ओ इ ऋ ऌ ;
comp. par. स्वादीयम् superl. स्वादिष्ठ) ।
Sweet, pleasant to the taste rapid,
savoury, dainty, tasteful तुषा-सुख्य-
रास्यं पिबति मामनं स्वाद् सुगन्ध- Bh. 3.
92, Me. 24 -2 Pleasing agreeable,
attractive, lovely, charming —m. ।
Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste,
relish. -2 Treacle, molasses —n.
Sweetness, relish, taste; कवि करोति
कव्यानि स्वाद् ज नानि पठित- Fuhlaṣān.
—दुः, एतत्तु मीरु-Comp. —अञ्ज-
एव 1, dainties, de-

1. *leaved α.* (तरु or ह्रीं pomegranate tree, -संज्ञा) 2. *the green of any sweet substance* - 3. *the juice* - 4. *the fruit of the jujube, (-ल) the jujube tree* - 5. *a carrot* - 6. *the fruit of the hor.-plum* - 7. *the Salavat plant* - 8. *the root ककली* - 9. *spirituous liquor* - 10. *a grane* - 11. *rock salt* - 12. *marine salt*.

रवाद्रो V no. ५१८८८.

स्वान्तः Sound, गोविन्द.

स्वाप्. [स्वा वृ.] 1 Sleep, sleeping ;
U 1 37. -2 Dreaming. dream. -3
Sleeping, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy,
insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial
loss of sensation from pressure on a
nerve, numbness.

स्वाधत्तेयं [स्वधत्तेयं] Wealth,
property ; स्वाधत्तेयं मत्तः किं किं नाम
न कर्तुं Pt 2 155 ; Si. 14. 9.

स्त्रापदः स्तेनश्च पदः

स्वाभाविक, a (की f) [स्वभाव-
दत्त] Belonging to one's own
nature, innate, inherent, peculiar,
natural: स्वाभाविक विनीतत्वं तेषां विच-
क्षणम् । सुमह सज्ज ह्यो हविषि ह-
विर्भुजं R 10 79. 5. 69, Ku 6 71.
—का: m. pl A sect of Pundichis
who accounted for all things by the
laws of nature.

स्वाभाव्य Naturalness, natural state
or character.

स्वामिन् *u.* (नी.फ.) [स्व अस्त्यर्थे मिनि
दीर्घः] Possessing proprietary rights.
—*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner.—2 A

lord, master; रघुस्वामिनः सञ्जरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107. -3 A sovereign, king, monarch. -4 A husband. -5 A spiritual preceptor. -6 A learned Brāhmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order (in this sense usually added to proper names). -7 An epithet of Kārttikeya. -8 Of Vishnu. -9 Of Śiva. -10 Of the sage Vātsyāyana. -11 Of Garuda. -Comp. उपकारकः a horse. -कार्य the business of a king or master. -जंवि m. N. of Parasurāma. -पाल m. du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -मूल a. originating in or derived from a master or lord. -वासत्यं affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -सेवा 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

स्वामिता-त्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietary right. 2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress. स्वाम्य 1 Maṅgy, aruṅgya, ownership. -2 If dreams or ill to property. -3 R. epy, sleepin -y, dominion.

स्वायंभुव a. v. r. t. relating to Brahman; Ku. 2. 1. -2 Descended from Brahman; S. 7. 9. -वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक a. (की. f.) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्य 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज् m. An epithet of Indra. स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. -2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वरोचिस् m. N. of the second Manu; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वालप a. (ली. f.) 1 Little, small. -2 Few. -त्वं 1 Littleness, smallness. -3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. -2 Fortitude, resolute-

ness, firmness. -3 Sound state, health. -4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. -2 N. of the wife of Agni —ind. An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.) 'इन्द्राय स्वाहा; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. -कारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā, स्वाहास्वाहाकारविवाजितानि श्मशानतुल्यानि युद्धानि तानि —पतिः. -पियः Agni or fire. —सुख m. a god, deity.

स्वि ind. A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'heav', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्विद्वयुक्तवती नानिगिरिस्तु-जरीरलावण्या S. 5. 13; W. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either', 'or', with न. उत वा &c.; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60. see आहो also.

स्वि I 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदति or स्विज्) To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति कृष्णि चेन्ननि K. P. 10; U. 3. 41 Ku. 7. 77; Māl. 1. 35; स त्वं पश्यति कपय पुलक्य-स्थानं दति स्विज्जाने Git. 11. -II. 1 A. स्वेदते, स्विज् or स्वेदत 1 To be anointed. -2 To be greasy or unctuous, Māl. 5. 17. -3 To be disturbed. —Caus (स्वेदयति) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To heat.

स्विज् p. p. [स्विज्] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Steeped. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणं, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः f. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. -3 Espousal, wedding, marriage; S. 5.

स्वीय a. Own, one's own; लोका-लोकावितारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विष्णुर्द्वं यशः, S. D. 97.

स्तुर्छ 1 P. (स्तुर्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To fret.

स्तु 1 P. (स्तरति; desid. सिस्तरिषति, स्तुति) 1 To sound, recite. -2 To

praise. -3 To pain or be pained. -4 To go. —WITH. अभि, -य to sound. —य to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

स्तु 9 P. (स्तुणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वक 1 A (स्वकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विद्-भावे वच्] 1 Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलिस्वेदनं हृष्येरक्षराणि V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour. -Comp. —उदं, —उदक, —जल perspiration. —नूपकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). —ज a. generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects).

स्वेदन् [स्विद्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 Causing to sweat. -3 A diaphoretic.

स्वेदनिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan. -2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce pan.

स्वेर [स्वस्य इत्, ईर्-अच् वृद्धिः] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; चन्द्रमिव स्वेरगनिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवधि S. 5. 11; अस्याहतेः स्वेर-गतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, unreserved, confidential; as in स्वेरलाप Mu. 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. -4 Doll, lazy. -5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. —r Wilfulness, wantonness. —r ind. 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्थाः स्वेरं स्वकीयेषु चे-रवेष्टमास्ववादिषु R. 17. 64. -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp स्पष्ट); पश्चात्स्वेरं गज इति किल व्याहृत सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. -Comp. —आलापः confidential talk. —वृत्ति, —वृत्ति-आचार a. acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वेरता-त्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वेरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1. 67.

स्वेरिक् a. Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वेरिध्री See सेरिध्री.

स्वेरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीयं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life.)

ह.

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly' &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य हे ज्ञतं जाया बभूवुः, तस्य ह पर्वतनारदो गृह ऊषदुः &c. *Att. Br.* It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —हः 1 A form of Siva. —2 Water. —3 Sky. —4 Blood. —5 A cipher. —6 Meditation. —7 Auspiciousness. —8 Paradise. —9 Heaven. —10 Drying. —11 Fear. —12 Knowledge. —13 The moon. —14 N. of Vishnu. —15 War, battle. —16 A horse. —17 Pride. —18 Horripilation. —19 A physician. —20 Cause, motive. —हं 1 The Supreme Spirit —2 Pleasure, delight. —3 A weapon. —4 The sparkling of a gem. —5 The sound of a lute. (—*m.* also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हन् अन्-पूर्वो वर्णमः] (said to be derived from हन्; cf. मवेद्वर्णमाद् हंसः *Sk.*) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसः संपति पादवा इव वनाद्गतचर्या गताः *Mk.* 5. 6, न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये वक्तुं यथा *Subhāsh*, *R.* 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly toward the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains, cf. *मानस*. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; cf. *g.* सार ततो ब्राह्मणपादं फल्य हंसो यथा क्षीरं नवाद्भुमध्यात् *Pt.* 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमादते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः *S.* 6. 27; नीरक्षीरविभक्तौ हंसालस्यं स्वमेव तनुये चेत् । विभक्तिसंयुक्तान्यः कुर्याद्वतः पालयिष्यति कः ॥ *By.* 1. 13; see *BB.* 2. 18 also). —2 The Supreme soul, Brahman. —3 The individual soul (जीवन्मात्). —4 One of the vital airs. —5 The sun. —6 Siva. —7 Vishnu. —8 Kāmadeva. —9 An unambitious monarch. —10 An ascetic of a particular order. —11 A spiritual preceptor. —12 One free from malice, a pure person. —13 A

mountain. —14 Envy, malice. —15 A buffalo. —साः (*m. pl.*) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Drīpa. —Comp. —अंशु *a.* white. —अग्निः vermilion. —अधिरुद्रा an epithet of Sarasvatī. —अभिरुद्र silver. —आरुहः N. of Brahman. —कान्त a female goose. —कोलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment —कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himalaya. —2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox. (for असेकूट). —गति *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. —गद्गदा a sweetly speaking woman. —गामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; *Me.* 3. 10. —2 N. or Brahmanī. —दलः —ल the soft feathers of down of a goose. —दाहनं aloe-wood. —नादः the cackling of a goose. —नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; मनेन्द्रमना नन्वी कोकिलारूपसंयुता । नितिवैद्युर्ध्विणी वा स्वात् सा स्थिता हंसनादिनी). —पार्दं vermilion. —माला a flight of swans; *Ku.* 1. 30. —युवन् *m.* a young goose or swan. —रथः, —वाहनः epithets of Brahman. —राजः a king of geese. —लोमशं green sulphate of iron. —लोहकं brass. —अंगी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. —2 An ornament for the ankles (त्रुरोर पादकटक); सरित् इव सविभ्रमपातप्रणवित-हंसकभूषणा विरेजुः *Si.* 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other sense).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हं हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हं हो चिन्मयचित्तचन्द्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं रसात् *Chandr.* 1. 2. —2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. —3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class, हं हो ब्राह्मणमा कुप्य *Mu.* 1).

हक्रः The calling of elephants.

हं जा, हंजे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचनमाले अहं ईदृशी कटुमासिणी *Ratn.* 3.

हं ह 1 P. (हति, हति) To shine, be bright.

हहः [हद् ट डस्व रेत्वम्] A market, a fair. —Comp. —चोरकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. —विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. —2. a sort of perfume. —3 turmeric.

हहो A small market or fair.

हह 1 P. (हति) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To be wicked. —3 To oppress. —4 To bind to a post.

हट्टः 1 Violence, force. —2 Oppression, rapine (हट्टेन and हट्टात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अंवालिका च चंडवर्मेणा हट्टेन *a. gre* 'मारमभवनमनीयत *Dk.* ; हट्टेन मधुरेण च *Rām.*

हट्ट *a.* (ता or हा) a particular mode of *a.* (ता or हा) sing abstract meditation, (हट्टेन as distinguished from राजयोगि) because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). —विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि (डि) कः, हडिः A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डं A bone. —Comp. —जं marrow.

हं डा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हं डा हंजे हलाहाने नीचां चेदीं सखीं प्रती *Ak.* —f A large earthen vessel (?).

हडिका, हंडी An earthen pot.

हं डे *ind.* See हं डा *ind.*

हद् 1 A. (हन्ते. हन्) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. —*Desid.* (जिहसते).

हदन् Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure

हदं Excrement, ordure.

हृ 2 P. (हति. जमान, अवधीत् अवधिह-अहन; हनिष्यति. हन्ते, हन्; *p. 88.* हन्ते *caus.* घातयति-ने, *desid.* जिहसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिभूयानो रण हताः *U.* 2. 15; हतमपि च हंत्येव मदनः *Bh.* 3. 18. —2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडं हंतुमश्रुयता मां विद्युद्दाम्ना मेवराजीव विधेयं *M.* 3. 20. *Si.* 7. 56. —3 To hurt, injure, afflict,

torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon: नृणां छिद्रि भज क्षतं जहि मर्दं Bh 2 77 -5 To remove, take away, destroy अभोजितो नमनिवासिवा- समेत हमहंति निरंरा कुपिना विधाय Bh. 2 18 -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome, विधे: सउसगुनि- हैरि हगमप र-प्रहसत्समजना नपरिय- कुमि Sobhāh. -7 To hinder obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil R. 2 7 -9 To raise; नमसुहृदवन्महादि रेणु S. 1. 22 -10 To multiply (in math) -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition), e a नज हरे नमोति S D 7; or नजि- रेणु नमोति नमोति-मनोति । मुखे नजिनिवि- हने मर्दं मर्द R. P 7 (given as an instance of the so-called असम्यक्) -Caus 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy ruin, mar, spoil, Pt 1 363 -With अति to injure excessively. -अर्ध to strike in the middle.

हृत् *n* [हृत्] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured: Mn 3 1. -3 T. at the end. -4 Deprived or bereft of -5 Disappointed, frustrated: नमो नमो नमो नमो S 1 24 6 Un-
pected, obstructed 7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed -8 Multi-
plied, see हृत् T. is often used as the
first member of comp. in the sense
of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'de-
voted', 'voracious' - अनुग्रह नमो नमो हृत्
समान विदुः S 6 6; Mā 9 28, कु-
सामयसं हृत्तामिरेतमिन् R. 14 65;
हृत्पितृमातामां हा नमिरे विपकः Si
11 61. -1 Killing, striking. -2
Multiplication. -Comp -अज्ञ *a* 1.
bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding.
-2 weak, powerless -3 cruel, merci-
less -4 barren -5 low, vile, wretch-
ed, degraded, villainous. -कर्म *a*.
freed from thence, free -विन *a*.
bewildered, confounded -विन *a*.
dimmed in lustre R 3 15 -देव
a. ill-fated, unlucky, ill-starred.
-प्रभ *a*. -चर्य *a* bereft of power or
vigour: Ku 2 21 -बुद्धि *a* de-
prived of sense, senseless. -भाग,
-भाग ill-fated, unfortunate -मूक:
a Polt. blockhead -रजः a chariot of
which the horses and the chariot are
both slain. -लक्षण *a* devoid of aus-
picious marks, unlucky. -शय *a*
surviving -शय, -सह *a*. reduced to
indigence, impoverished. -साधवत
a. freed from fear

हृत् *a*. [हृत् इव नृपराज्यं क्व]
Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low.
vile: mostly at the end of comp.,
न खलु इतिनाहं न न निवसन्त्याणक्यहन-
कन Mn. 2. हृत्पितृ: स्य परिधुता: स्य
रामहृत्कन U. 1. -हृत्: A low person,
coward.

हृत्ति: *f* [हृत् मवेत्ति] 1 Killing,
destruction. -2 striking, wounding.
-3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure.
-5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हृत् 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or
sickness.

हृत् [हृत् मवेत्ति] Killing, slay-
ing, slaying, murder, particularly
criminal killing; as in भूहृत्, गो-
हृत् &c.

हृत् *a* Killing, slaying, destroying
(with the of comp.) as in हृत् हृत्,
पितृ हृत् मर्दन् हृत् हृत्. &c.

हृत्: Kill or slaying.
हृत् *n* [हृत् मवेत्ति] 1 Killing, slay-
ing, striking. -2 Harming, injuring.
-3 Multiplication.

हृत् 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हृत् *a* (चौ *f*) [हृत् मवेत्ति] 1 One
who strikes or kills, striking, killer;
Mn. 5 24 - Ku. 2. 20 -2 One who
removes, destroys, contradicts &c.
-m 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief,
robber.

हृत् 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing.
-3 Death -4 A man who is sad or
depressed

हृत्-न *m* [हृत्-उत्तु क्षीरे वा उक्]
The chin -हृत् *f*. 1 That which in-
jures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A dis-
ease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind
of drug. -6 A woman, woman, pro-
stitute. -Comp -अज्ञ: locked jaw.
-मूल the root of the jaw.

हृत् (चौ) *m*. N. of a powerful
monkey-chief. [He was the son of
Anura by the god Vard or Munt
and hence called Mānu He is re-
presented as a monkey of extraordi-
nary strength and prowess who he
manifested on several critical oc-
casions on behalf of Rāma whom he
regarded as the idol of his heart
When Siā was carried off by Rāma,
he crossed the sea and brought
news about her to his lord He
played a very important part in the
great war at Laākā]

हृत् A demon.

हृत् *ind*. A particle implying 1
Joy, surprise, surprise (ch!). हृत् भो
नमो नमो नमो नमो S. 4 हृत् हृत् सम-
क M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity पुत्र
हृत् नमो नमो: G. M. -3 Grief (ch!),
sorrow: हृत् सिद्धि सामर्थ्य U. 1 43;
समाम हृत् नमो नमो U 1; कामधन्य
नमो नमो नमो नमो Sānti 1 12,
Mn. 101. -4 Good luck or benefic-
tious. -5 It is often used as an inter-
jective particle; हृत् नमो नमो नमो Rān.
-Comp. -उत्तु *f*. uttering the word
'hū', tenderness, compassion.
-हृत्: 1. the exclamation 'hū',
-2. an offering to be presented to a

next: विगोती हृत् नमो नमो नमो नमो-
वेदय.

हृत् *ind*. An exclamation ex-
pressive of anger, courtesy, or
respect.

हृत् (भा) The lowering of cattle.
-Comp. -रज: lowering of cattle.

हृत् 1 P (हृत्, हृत्) 1 To go. -2
To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be
wary.

हृत्: [हृत् वा अक्] 1 A horse: Bg.
1 14; Mn. 8. 236 R. 9. 10. -2 A
man of a particular class; see under
अक्. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N.
of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot
of four short syllables. -Comp. -अ-
हृत्: a superintendent of horses.
-अहृत्: the fragrant oleander. -अहृत्:
veterinary science. -आहृत्: a
horseman, rider. -आहृत्: 1 a rider.
-2 riding. -आहृत्: the gum elaba-
num tree. -हृत् barley -हृत्: an
excellent horse. -हृत् *a*. versed in
the science of horses their manage-
ment, training &c. -हृत्: N. of a
form of Vishnu (-वर) N. of Pura,
-ज: a horse-dealer, groom, jockey.
-हृत् *m*. the half lot -हृत्: barley.
-हृत् the Kharjuri tree -हृत्:
-हृत्: the fragrant oleander. -हृत्:
the sacred fig tree -हृत्: a horse-
sacrifice; Y. 1. 181. -हृत्: an epi-
thet of Kubera -हृत्: a stable for
horses -हृत्: the art or science of
training and managing horses. -हृत्:
हृत् the restraining or curbing of
horses.

हृत्: 1 A driver, charioteer.
-2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of
Indra.

हृत् A female horse, mare.

हृत् *a*. (चौ *f*) [हृत् अक्] 1
Taking away, removing, driving
one of; as in हृत् हृत् हृत्. -2
Bearing, conveying, carrying.
taking, अहृत्: R. 5. 10; R 12,
51. -3 Seizing, grasping -4 Attain-
ing, capturing. -5 Gaining, entic-
ing to as in हृत् हृत् &c.; Mn 2
19. -6 Occupying Ku. 1 50 -7
Driving -र: 1 Sva.; Ku 1. 50 3.
40, 67, Mn. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire.
-3 An ass -4 A civicer -5 The de-
terminator of a fraction. -6 The act
of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravi-
sher -Comp -हृत्: one of the forms
of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्ध
नमो नमो) -हृत्: Siva's crest-
gem, the moon. -हृत् *m*. quick-
silver -हृत्: 1. Siva's eye -2 the
number 'three'. -हृत्: Siva's crest,
the Ganges. -हृत्: Skanda; R.
11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Sva. हरण [ह भ वे लृट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कस्य-हरण Ms 3 33, R 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in प्रणयण -4 Distilling. 5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen virile. -8 G 11. -9 A nuptial present (= यौतक q v) -10 A shell, conch. -11 Boiling water.

हरि a. [ह इत्] 1 Green, greenish, yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish brown (कपिल); हरिचुम्बं हरिश्चरं प्रजिवाय पुंदा; R. 12. 81, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu; हरिश्चक्रः पुष्पोत्तमः स्तुतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra. R. 3 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीव हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1, 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey, U. 3. 46, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -3omp -अक्षः 1. a lion. -2. N. of Kubera. -3 of Siva. -अश्वः 1 Indra. -2 Siva. -कांस a. 1. dear to Indra. -2. Beautiful as a lion. -मेलीयः the country called वन q. v. -केशः N. of Siva. -गन्ध a kind of sandal. -चन्दन. -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पञ्चे देवतरो भेदारः पारिजातकः 1 संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचन्दनं Ak. (-नं) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3 the filament of a lotus. -तालः (ly some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow ornament; H. D. 1; St. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1. the Dūrvā grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. = हरितालिका (1). -तालकः a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow ornament. -2. a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1. the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishnu. -देवः the asterism Siavana. -द्रवः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nāgakesara tree. -द्रुः a tree. -द्वरं N. of a celebrated Tītha or sacred bathing-place.

-नेत्र 1 the eye of Vishnu. -2. the white lotus (-त्रः) a owl. -पक्षं the vernal equinox -रश्मि a radiat. -प्रियः 1 the Kudambī tree. -2. a couch shell. -3. a fish. -3. amṛdhan. -5 Siva. (-वं) 1 the root, Ustia -2 a sort of sandal -विग्र 1 Lakṣmi. -2 the sacred bull -3 the earth. -4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -यक्षः a worshipper of Vishnu. -युक्त m a snake. -यथ, -यथः a chick pea. -येचनः 1 a crow. -2. an owl -यज्ञः N. of a celebrated work by Vyāsa supplementary to the Mahābhārata. -वर्गः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambūdvīpa -वज्रमा 1 Lakṣmi. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day,' the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (पञ्चदशी) -वाहनः 1 Garuda. -2. Indra. -दिश्व f. the east. -वीर्यं yellow ornament. -शरः an epithet of Sva (Vishnu having saved Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Timpura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संनिविनं repeating the name of Vishnu. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Arjuna. -इयः 1. Indra, R. 9 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Saṇḍa. -4 of Ganesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. -आत्मकः 1. N. of Garuda. -2. of Siva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1 the rain-bow : कथनबलोक-वेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (कद्रुमः) Mā 9 18. -2. the discus of Vishnu. -हृतिः the ruddy goose; St. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि संज्ञायाम् कर्] 1 A horse or a yellowish or tawny colour. -3 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (णी f.) [ह इत्] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds: -हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पञ्चभेदोऽयं भैरव । कथयः खड्गा रुक्मिण पुत्रश्च मृगसया Kālikā P.) ; आप प्रसन्नं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishnu. -6 Siva. -3omp. -अक्ष a deer-eyed, fawn-eyed (-क्षः) N. of Siva. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2 camphor. -कलकः -यामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. -हृय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क वत हरिणकानां जीविनां चातिलोलं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; च-द्विहरिणीमेवमा Ms. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The

green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Mad-der. -3omp -दृश्व a deer-eyed. (-श्वः) a deer-eyed woman; किमभव-द्विषिने हरिणि पुनः U. 3 27.

हरिद्र a. [ह इते] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish -3 Greenish yellow -m. 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीव हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1, दिशो हरिद्रिहरिना-निवेशर. R. 3 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Vishnu. -7 The kidney bean. -m. 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 3) -4 Turmeric (usually f. only in the last 3 senses). -3omp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिशतः; Bv. 1 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters, Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1. the sun; Ki. 2 46, R. 3. 22, 18. 23; St. 11 55. -2. the arka plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish, Kusagra's with broad leaves. -पर्ण a radish. -मणिः (हरिश्मणिः) an emerald; St. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green colour-ed.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) [ह-इत्] 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant, रम्यतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -3omp -अश्मन् m. 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद्म a. green-leaved.

हरितकं A pot-herb, green grass; St. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [हरि पीतवर्णं द्रवति द्रु-मती-ड] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered: see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -3omp. -अश्व a. of a yellow colour. (-श्वः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. -गगपतिः, गगपतिः a particular form of the god Ganesa. -राग, -रागक a. 1. turmeric-coloured -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halaṅyudha: -क्षणमात्रादुत्पन्नं हरिद्रागम् उच्यते)

हरिमन् m 1 Yellowness. -2 Pale-ness. -3 Fime.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चन्द्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Tri-śanku and was famous for his liberal ty, probity, and undimmed adherence to truth. On one occasion on his family-press Vasiṣṭha commended his qualities in the presence of

Visvamitra, who refused to b leave them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witeh! Visvamitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]
हरितकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हरेणुः 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lankā. -युः f. 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तु a (त्री f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -m. 1 A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. -2 The sun.

हर्मेन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्मेन p. p. 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्म्य [हर्त्य सुद च] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यं समारुहः काकोऽपि गृह्णायते Subbhāsh; चाहोद्यानस्थितरहरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाद्यौतहर्म्यो Ms. 7; Rs. 1. 23; Bh. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. -अंगनं -of the court-yard of a palace. -स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्ष 1 P. (हर्षति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्षतः 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

हर्षः [हर्ष-वत्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृद्यवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22, सहोत्थितः सैनिकहर्षनिःस्वनः R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. -3 Joy considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विवावर्तेनः प्रसादोऽऽश्नुमद्वादिकरः S. D. 195; or हृष्टमात्स्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः R. 6. -Comp. -अन्वित a. full of joy,

happy, so हर्षविविध -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness or joy, ecstasy. -उद्यः rise of joy. -कर a. gratifying, delighting. -जड a. dull or paralyzed with joy. R. 3. 68. -विवर्धन a. increasing joy. -स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षिक a. (प्रेक्षा or प्रीका f.) [हर्ष-णिच्] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण a. (या or प्री f.) [हर्ष-णिच् लुट्] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. -गः 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadava. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. -गं Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुर्ह दानमहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षमाय च Mo.

हर्षयिष्ठ a. [हर्ष-णिच् इष्ट] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. -n Gold. -m. A son.

हर्षित a. 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हल 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हल [हल वचने करणे क] 1 A plough; वहसि वपुषि विसादे वसन जलदामम् । हल-हतिभिर्निमित्तलितवहनामम् ; or हलं कलयते Gt. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. -Comp. -आयुधः an epithet of Balarām. -धर, -धृत् m. 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarāma; केशव धृतहलधर-रूप जय जगदीश हरे Gt. 1; अंसम्यस्ते सति हलधृतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 59. -धृतिः, -धृतिः f. ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. -हतिः f. 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2 ploughing.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. -म्ब. A vocative particle; (only in theatrical language); हला शकुंतले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ S. 1, cf. देवा also.

हलिः 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हलिन m 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarāma. -Comp. -प्रियः the Kadamba tree. (-वर) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीषा The handle of a plough.

हल्य a. 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. -ल्यं 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

हलया A number of ploughs.

हलाहः A spotted or variegated horse.

हलाहलं 1 = हल (ला) हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

हलुकं The red lotus.

हलुनं Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हलुञ्ज (षं) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpikas or minor dramatic compositions, (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male, and seven, eight or ten female performers, see S. D. 555 -2 A kind of circular dance.

हलुञ्जकः Dancing in a ring.

हवः [हु-अ, हे-अप् सप्र० पुनो वा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हवनं [हु भावे लुट्] 1 Offering an oblation with fire -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. -Comp. -आयुस् m. fire.

हवनी = हविनी पु. v.

हवनीय a. [हु कर्मणि अनीयर्] Sacrificial. -चं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हविनी A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविमन् a. Possessed of oblations.

हविष्यं [हविषे हितं यत्] 1 Anything fit for an oblation, Ms. 3. 256, 11. 78, 107, Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. -Comp. -अन्नं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. -आशित, -सुख m, fire.

हविस् n. [हुपते हु कर्मणि हवः] 1 An oblation of burnt offering in general, वहति विविधतुतं वा हविः S. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132, 5. 7, 6. 12 -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अन्नं (हवि-ज्ञानं) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-नः) fire. -गंधा (हवि-गंधा) the Sami tree. -गृहं (हविर्गृहं) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. -सुख m. (हविर्सुखं) fire; अन्वासितमर्घ्यतया स्वाहयेव हविर्बुजं R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, St. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. -यज्ञः (हवि-यज्ञः) a kind of sacrifice. -याजिन् (हविर्याजिन्) m. a priest.

हव्य a. [हु कर्मणि यत्] To be offered in oblations. -स्यं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कव्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general. -Comp. -आज्ञः fire. -कव्य oblations to the gods and to the Manes, spirits or of

deceased ancestors; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128; *et seq.* —पाकः an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. —वाह, -वाहः, -वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हसति यदि किंचिदपि दंतचचिकौमुदी हरति वरातिमि-रमतिचोर Git. 10.; Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. -2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with acc); यमवाप्य विदर्भभूः प्रभु हसति धामपि शक्रभट्टकां N. 2 16. -3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहसिवा वासुदेवं K.; Si. 1. 71 -4 To resemble; स्त्रिया हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मिते: Ki. 8. 44. -5 To jest, joke. -6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्भुजोवप्रसूतेः. -7 To brighten up, or to clear up; भास्वा-हृदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवाल Subhāsh. —Caus. (हसयति) To cause to smile; Ku. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. -2 Derision. -3 Merriment, mirth.

हसन Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. —Comp. —माणः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हमंती 1 A portable fire-place. -2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हासित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. —तं 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् न इट् Un. 3. 86] 1 The hand; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्ते चि-सर्जयिष्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautami'; 80 हस्ते पतिता; हस्तसंनि-हितां कुच &c.; संभुना दत्तहस्त Me. 60, 'leaning on Sambhu's hand'; हस्ते-कु (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 1. 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. :—हस्तकंकणं किं दर्पणे मेक्ष्यते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. -2 The trunk of an elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature; धर्मा बोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. -6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. -7 Help, assistance, support; वात्स्या खेदं

कुशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. -8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c.; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे Ak., रतिविगलितचक्षे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेष वर्धः V. 4 10. —रत्न A pair of leather-bellows. —Comp. —अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. —अग्रं the finger (being the extremity of the hand). —अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. —अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलंबः, —आलंबनं support of the hand; दत्त हस्तावलंबे प्रारभे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. —आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood; cf. करतलमलकफलव-द्विखिलं जगद्वालीकयतां K. 43. —आवापः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारण); V. 5, S. 6. —कमल 1. a lotus carried in the hand. -2. a lotus-like hand. —कौशलं manual dexterity. —क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. —गत, —गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; स्वं प्राप्त्यसि हस्तगता ममैभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. —ग्राहः taking by the hand. —चापल्यं = हस्तकौशलं *q. v.* —तलं 1. the palm of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. —तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand; Pt. 2. 79. —दोषः a slip of the hand. —धारणं —वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). —पादं the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, —वर्तित, —स्थ, —स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. -2. gained, secured. —प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राप्यरत्नकनमितो बालमेदारद्वयः Me. 75. —विचं perfuming the body with unguents. —माणः a jewel worn on the wrist. —लाघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. -2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. —संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; Me. 96. —मिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. -2. hire, wages. —सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever.

हस्ता Thethirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ता-हस्ति जन्यमजानि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [हस्तः शृङ्गदंष्ट्रा-स्यस्य इति] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant; Ma. 7. 96, 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds: भद्र, सद्र, सुग and मिश्र). —Comp. —अभ्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुर्वदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. —कश्यः 1. a lion. -2. tiger. —कणः the castor-oil plant. —गिरिः the city and district of Kānchi. —घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. -2. a man. —चारिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. —दंतः 1. the tusk of an elephant. -2. a peg projecting from a wall. (—तं) 1. ivory. -2. a radish. —दुतकं a radish. —नखं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —पः, —पकः an elephant-driver or rider; इति घोषयज्ञीव हिहिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कण्ठ H. 2. 86. —मदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. —मलः 1. N. of Airāvata. -2. of Ganesa. -3. or Sankha, the eighth of the chief Nāgas. -4. a heap of ashes. -5 a shower of dust. -6. frost. —यूथः, —थं a herd of elephants. —वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. —वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. -2. a hook for driving elephants. —षड्वं a collection of six elephants. —स्नानं = गजस्नानं *q. v.*; अवसंदिप्यचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन(न)पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; its other names are:—गजाह्वय, नागसाह्वय, नागाह्व, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. -2 A kind of drug and perfume. -3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimanjari thus describes her—स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनितंबांबिना स्थूलगुलिः स्थूलकुचा दृशाला । कामोत्सुका गाढरतिप्रिया च नितान्तभोक्त्री (निलवस्त्रा) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मतः सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand -2 Done with the hand, manual. -3 Given with the hand.

हस्य *a.* 1 Smiling. -2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva; cf. हाहा.

हा ind. A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas', 'woe me' in English; हा भिये जानकि U. 3, हा हा बेवि सुकुदति हृदय U. 3. 38 हा पितः कासि हे सुकु U. 6. 11, हा वस्ते मालति कासि Mā. 10 &c. (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person, हा कुटुम्बभक्त Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराज-द्वारायस्य धर्मद्वाराः प्रियसखी मे कोसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहति, हान; *pass* हायेन; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहति धा विष्णुनां कुदमिह भवद्वाधवर्थ H D 28, Ki. 13. 23, Nalud. 1. 38 -2 To get, attain. -II 3 P. (जहाति, हान) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; सुद जहीहि धनरा-गमं दुर्गां कुच सखुद्धे मनसि विदुषां Moba M. 1; सा खस्वभावाद्सहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरैकतरं जहाति Mu 4 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59, S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60, Bv. 2. 129; Rs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego, -3 To let fall -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. -*Pass.* (हियते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.): विरुपाक्षो जडे प्राणे: Bk. 14. 35, जनयित्वा हतं तस्यां बाह्व्यपदेव हियते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; वैर्यं यस्य न हियते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); मयूखो हियते चंद्रः सखुद्धोऽपि तथा-विधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42 -5 To fail (as in law-suit); घृतमप्युपपन्नस्तं हियते व्यसहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. -*Caus.* (हापयति) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ma. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -*Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानिः f. [हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क-चित्सुकुटालकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; मासोद्धतसिद्धयेन का हानिः करिष्यो भवेत् Subhāsh. ; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रममासा तथा वृद्धिः क्रममासा Hariv. Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; मज्झिमा, कार्यं. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि

R. 13. 16. -*Comp.* -**कर** *n.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious, Pt. 1. 88. हापनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish
हाटफ *a.* (की f.) Gold+n. -**क** 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -*Comp.* -**गिरिः** the mountain Meru
हाजं [हा-करणे वल्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing -3 Death -**त्रः** A demon.

हाजः Death, dying.
हानिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः -**नं** A year. -**नः** 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [ह-कर्मणि वल्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c., a necklace in general; हारोर्ध्वं हरिणाक्षीणां लुटाति स्वनमडले Amara. 100, पांडुचोयमंसापित-लवहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4, 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -*Comp.* -**आवलिः** -**ली f.** a string of pearls, तरुणीस्तन एव शोभने मणिहारः आवलि-राम-णीयकं N. 2. 44, हारावलीतरलकचिन्-काचिह्वाम Gtt. 11. -**गुटि** (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -**यडिः f.** a necklace, string of pearls; दधति पृथुकुचार्थं यडिहारायडि Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. -**हारा** a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [ह-प्ठल्] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls -4 A divisor (in math.). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -**रिः f.** a Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -*Comp.* -**कठः** a cuckoo.

हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -**तः** 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहरः Spirituous liquor. -**रा** A grape.

हारिण *a.* (जी f.) Belonging to deer. -**नं** Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् *a.* (जी f.) [हारे अस्यस्य इति, हृणिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; बाजिकुजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; Ms. 12. 28 -4 Obtaing, securing.

-5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीत, रागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हारं Bh. 2. 25 -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारितः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. -2 A rouge, cheat -3 N. of a writer of Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हारि [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा अण् हारादेः] 1 Affection, love, अमर्यशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हारिन् *n.* Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed -2 To be borne or carried on; यद्वद्धा चारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced, वसहि हि घनहार्यं पप्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; Ma. 8. 417. -**र्यः** 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhitaka. -3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः [हलो अस्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 N. of Salivāhana. -*Comp.* -**यत् m.** an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल (ला) हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव सुखः सुदार-णानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृष्टः। ननु संति भवाद्दुःखानि भूयो सुखनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhāsh. -2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188; (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल.).

हालहल, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हिवा हालामभिमनरसां रेवतीलो-चनांका Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58 Si. 10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. -**ल** A small mouse. -**ली** Spirituous liquor. -**लं** 1 = हाल-हल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिक्क [हलेन खनति हलः ग्रहरणमस्य तस्येव वा टक् टल् वा] 1 A ploughman

an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large non-e-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [दे-भावे वञ्चनिः सप्रः, हु-करणे वञ्च] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine conqueitish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments, हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं वृत्तिविकाशिकाः Si. 10. 13; जयः सरागं नष्टुः सहावे Bk. 3 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि -यीवारेचकसमुक्तो भू-नेत्रादिविकासकृत् । भावादीपलपराशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥) see S. D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हासः [हस् भावे वञ्च] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile, भोसो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c), कूलानि सामर्थ्यवतेषुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य *a.* [हस् पठ] Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -*स्य* 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule. -*स्य*: The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry, it is thus defined. - विवृताकारवाक्पेच्छादेः कुहकाश्वेत । हास्यो हासस्याविभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्याविभावः) श्वेतः प्रमथदेवतः S. D. 228. -*Comp.* -*आस्पदं* a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -*पदवी*, -*मार्गः* ridicule, derision; कुह्वेर्भावेऽस्मिन्वनजयी हास्यमार्गं वृशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. -*रसः* the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हासस् *m.* The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -*कं* A herd of elephant; Si. 5 30.

हास्तिकं N. of Hastināpura q. v.

हाहे (हा)लं Deadly poison.

हाहस् *m.* A Gandharva.

हाहा *m.* N. of a Gandharva.

-*ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -*Comp.* -*कारः* 1,

a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2, the din or uproar of battle. -*रवः* the cry हाहा.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses. -1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहामि धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M., R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देवप्रयोगप्रधानाह नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1, न हि कमठिनी वृष्ट्या ग्राहमवसते मतंगनः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् । सहस्रयुगसु स्वधुनादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea), मूढो हि मद्नेनावास्थते K 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनेति, हित; *caus.* हाययति; *desid.* जिबीयति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा सकृजिता जिब्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed.

हिन् 1, 7 P., 10 U. [हिसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिसितं] 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely, कीर्तिं सृते दुष्टं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28, Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिन्-पुल] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. -*कः* 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brāhmana skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिननं-ना [हिन्-लुट्] Striking, hurting, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिसा [हिन्-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds: -*कायिक* 'personal', *वाचिक* 'verbal', and *मानसिक* 'mental'); अहिसा परमेधर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -*Comp.* -*आत्मक* *a.* injurious, destructive. -*कर्मन्* *n.* any hurtful or injurious act. -2, magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (=अभिचार q. v.). -*प्राणिन्* *m.* a noxious animal. -*रत* *a.* delighting in mischief -*रुचि* *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; Māl. 5. 29. -*समुद्भव* *a.* arising from injury.

हिनारः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिसालु [हिना अस्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिसालुक also).

हिसित *a.* Injured, hurt. -*तं* Injury, hurt.

हिसीरः [हिन्-ईत्] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिसर *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57, Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्र *a.* [हिंस्र-र] 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 To mble. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*स्रः* 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhīma. -*Comp.* -*पशुः* a beast of prey. -*यंत्र* 1. a trap. -2, a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंस्रकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंस्रा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

हिक् I. 1 U. (हिकति-ते, हिकितं) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 A. (हिकयते) To hurt, injure, kill. **हिक्रा** 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

हिकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. -2 A tiger.

हिगु *m.*, *n.* [हिगु गच्छते गम्यते] 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (*Asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.* -*निर्यासः* 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingutree*. -2, the *numba tree*. -*पत्रः* the *inguatree*.

हिगुलः -लं } Vermilion.
हिगुलिः }
हिगुल m. n. }

हिगुलिका The prickly nightshade.
हिगुली The egg plant.

हिजः, हिजलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijal).

हिजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिडवः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -*वा* 1 The sister of Hāḍimba who married Bhīma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. -*Comp.* -*जित्*, -*निपुण*, -*मिद्*, -*रिपु* *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिड् 1 A. (हिडते, हिडितं) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, slight.

हिडने [हिन्-लुट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about. -2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writing.

हिडिकः An astrologer.

हिडि (डी) रः 1 Cattle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. -*र* The pomegranate.

हिंदा N. of Durgā.
 हित a. [वाक्, हि-क् वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोम्ये हितं मोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.). हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हिताक्षयः संश्लुष्यते स किमशुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. -तः A causeway, dike. -तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. -अनुबन्धि a. involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेधि, -अधि a. seeking another's welfare. -इच्छा good wish, good wishes. -इच्छु a. wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. -उक्तिः f. salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishnu Sarman. -एधि a. desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -कर, -कर्तृ, -कर्तृ, -कारक a. 1. doing a kind act or service friendly, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3. beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. -काम a. desirous of befriending or benefiting; Pt. 1. 315. -काम्य desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारि, -कर्तृ m. a benefactor. -प्रणी m. a spy. -इच्छि a. friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -वाक्य friendly advice. -वादि m. a friendly counsellor.
 हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदुः N. of a tribe.

हिंदालः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः हिंदोल 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम a. [हिमन्] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -मः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himalaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. -मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. -2 Cold, coldness. -3 A lotus. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A pearl. -6 Night. -7 Tin.

-8 Sandal wood. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. -2. camphor. °अंशुव्य silver. -अचलः -अद्रिः the Himālaya mountain, Ku. 1. 54, R. 4. 79, 4. 3. °जा, °दनया 1. Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges. -अद्भु, -अंभस् n. 1. cold water. -2. dew, R. 5. 70. -अनिलः a cold wind. -अब्जं a lotus. -अरातिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3. the arka and chitraka plants. -आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्तं a. pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः 1. the Himālaya mountain, Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. °सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः camphor. (-यं) a lotus. -उचरः the tawny grape. -उत्तरा a kind of sugar. -उज्ज्वला the plant called Zedoary. -उज्ज्वलः the moon. -करः 1. the moon; लुटति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gt. 7. -2. camphor. -कुटः 1. the winter season. -2. the Himālaya mountain. -किरिः the Himālaya. -गुः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pārvatī. -जैलं a kind of camphor ointment. -द्वीपेतिः the moon; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -सुतिः the moon. -दुमः the Nimba tree. -द्रुह m. the sun. -धातुः the Himālaya mountain. -ध्वस्त a. litten, nipped or blighted by frost. -पातः cold rain, Pt. 3. -प्रस्थः the Himālaya mountain. भास्व, -रश्मि m. the moon. -वालुकः -का camphor. -शीतल a. ice cold. -शैलः the Himālaya mountain. -श्रथः the moon. -संहतिः f. a mass of ice or snow. -सरस्व n. 'a lake of snow', cold water; Māl. 1. 31. -हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् a. Snowy, icy, frosty. -m. The Himālaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -Comp. -कुक्षिः a valley of the Himālaya. -पुर N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himālaya; Ku. 6. 33. -सुरः the Maināka mountain. -सुता 1. Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇukā.

हिमानी [मद् हिमं, आनुद्] 1 A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगधुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाय जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेलु a. Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिमनः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य a. 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरणुः N. of Rāhu.

हिरण [ह-रुद नि०] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य a. (ची f.) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्ययी सीतायाः पतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -यः The god Brahman. -यं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्य [हिरण्येव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A cowrie. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष). -यः One of the seven tongues of fire. -Comp. -अक्षः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakasipu. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Viṣṇu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth].

-कक्ष a. wearing a golden girdle. -कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrāda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Viṣṇu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Viṣṇu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्लाद]. -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -वर्मः 1. N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). -2. N. of Viṣṇu. -3. the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्महारी q. v.

-द्वं a. giving or granting gold; Ms. 4. 230. (-द्वः) the ocean. (-द्वः) the earth. -नामः the mountain Maināka. -वाहः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. the river Sopa. -विदुः fire. -रेतस् m. 1. fire; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Śiva. -4. the Chitraka or Arka plant. -वर्णा a river. -वाहः 1. the river Sopa. -2. N. of Śiva.

हिरण्य a. (ची f.) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरुक् ind. Ved 1 Without, except. -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिख 6 P. (हिलि) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिंदोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वा: *f. pl. N.* of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); हतविधिलसिताना ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64; or ही चित्रं लक्षणेनोच्चे Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हाक तस्य नः ईत्वम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.). गुणैर्हीना न शोभते निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः Subhāsh.; so दृश्यं, गतिं, उत्साहं &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; हीनतिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumerates five kinds:—अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थाधी निरुत्तरः आहतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः). -3 Subtraction. -Comp. -अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95; Y. 1. 222. (-गी) a small ant. -कर्मन् *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites. -कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. -कृतु *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. -जाति *a.* 1. of a low caste. -2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. -योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. -वादः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. -वादिन् *a.* 1. making a defective statement. -2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. -सख्यं associating with low persons. -सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीतालः The marshy date-tree.

हीरः [ह-क नि०] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Sriharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva. -रः, -रं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of मेघचरितं). -Comp. -अंगः the thunderbolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An ant.

हीलं Semen virile.

हीलकं A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु १ P. (जुहोति, हुत, *pass.* हुयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* जुह्वयति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.), sacrifice, योमन्त्रपुतां तदुमप्यहोषीत् R. 13. 45; जदाधरः सत् जुहुयीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुयि पावके Bk. 20. 11, Ms. 3. 87, Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क्त] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4, R. 2. 71. -नः N. of Siva. -तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire, R. 1. 6 (-m.) a sacrificial fire. -अज्ञानः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्याद्विश्यते केन हुताज्ञानस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. -सहायः an epithet of Siva. -अशनी the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलिका). -आशः fire; प्रक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशं R. 2, 71. -जातवेदस् *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. -भुक् *m.* fire, नैरास्याच्चिहुतभुज इव चित्रासुचिष्टुमा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9, प्रिया Svāhā the wife of Agni. -वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरितं गृहमिव S. 5. 10, शीताश्रुतपनो हितो हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; Rs. 1. 27. -होमः a Brāmhana who has offered oblations to fire. (-मं) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations.

हुह I. 1 P. (होडति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुहु 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुहु A ram; जंबुको हुहुयुजेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुहुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (हृच्छुह) -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron

हुहुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुह 1 A. (हुहते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुहु 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village hog. -5 A demon.

हम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हु ज्ञातं or रामो नाम भूय हं तद्वला सीतेति हम्. -2 Doubt; चेन्नो हं मज्जं. -3 Assent;

U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations 'हु' is often found used with dat.: *e. g.* ओ कवचाय हुम्). ('हु' means 'to utter the sound hum', 'to roar, grunt, bellow,' as in अरुहुं, 'to roar in return,' अरुहुं कुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमाशुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25). -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* 1. uttering the sound 'hum'; पुष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैव भाषते. -2. a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेणैव धनुषः सह विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. -कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

हुच्छ 1 P. (हुच्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive. -हुच्छन् Dishonesty, cunning.

हुल 1 P. (होलति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुहु (*हु*) *m.* A kind of Gandharva, *हु* *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).

हुह 1 A. (हुडते) To go.

हुणः (नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुञ्चितमत्तहुणचिबुकप्रसाधं नारंगकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūnas). -णः *m. pl. N.* of a country or its people, हुणावरोधानां R. 4. 68.

हुत *p. p.* [हे-क्त सप्रसारणं] Called; summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुतिः *f.* [हे-क्तिन् सप्रसारणं] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहृति q. v.

हुस् &c. See हुम्.

हुरवः A jackal.

हुह *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (हुति-ते, जहार, जुहे, अहर्षति, अहृत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुं, हुत; *pass.* हुयते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यतीति शक्या Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनो-कहनां R. 5. 69; Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8.

334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हृते तापं लोकानामुज्जते वनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31 -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हृते गतिर्यनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरति 1. 103; तवारिष गीतरागेण हरिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6, सुगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Rs. 6. 21, Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विजं चपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हरेत् सुभगपताकां Dk. -8 To have, possess, Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk 5. 71; Si. 93. -10 To marry, Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. -Caus. (हारयति) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one (with acc. or instr.); चर्यं चर्येन वा चारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. -Desid. (जिहीर्षति) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. (जिहीर्षति) To take by force.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत p. p. [हृत्] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. -त A portion, share. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -द्रव्य, -घन a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

हृ (दि)णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); स्वयां तस्मिन्नापि द्वंद्वारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; विवोपि वज्रायुधसूचनाया हृणीयते विश्ववी न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी (गि)या 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृत् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि स्थापयतामर्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -Comp. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest -क्षयः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -सत् a. 1. seated in the mind; con-

ceived, designed. -2 cherished (-त्त) design, meaning, intent. -ग्रहः spasm of the heart. -ग्रंथः a heart-sore. -देशः the region of the heart. -दिहः-हृ the heart. -रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -लामः (हृदय) 1. hiccuph. -2. disquietude, grief. -लेखः (हृदयः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. -लेखा (हृदय) grief, anxiety. -वंतकः the stomach. -शयः 1. the god of love -2. love. -शूलः an acute pain in the chest. -शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्दर्शरैरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाण-भिच्छहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Lo. e. affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science; अन्तः अन्तः &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. -Comp. -आत्मन् m a heron. -आविष्ट a. heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a husband. (-ज्ञा, -री f.) 1. a wife. -2. mistress. -उद्वेगः heaving of the heart -क्षयः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग्राहिन् a. heart-captivating. -चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing -रज्जुः (In geom.) a central line. -रोगः a heart-disease; Mu. 1. 13. -लेखः 1. knowledge. -2. heart ache, anxiety. -विष्ट, -वेष्टिन् a. heart-piercing. -वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -स्थ a. being or cherished in the heart. -स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome; Māl. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3; बल्लकी च हृदयंगमस्त्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क हृते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24 -मं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि (वी)कः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्पृष्ट a. 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोशलात् हृद-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Māl. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. -Comp. -गंधः the Bilya tree. -गंधा

the great flowered jasmine. -गंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हृष्ट 1, 4 P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हर्षित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मनं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यति Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body), हृषितास्तनूरुहः Dk.; हृष्यति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, e.g. the penis) -4 To lie, tell a lie -Caus. (हर्षयति) Top lease, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित p. p. [हृष्ट वा इत्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled, having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [हृष्ट-ईकम्] An organ of sense. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna, Bg. 1. 15; et seq.; (हृषीकाणींद्रियाण्याहृतेषामीशो यतो म-वान् । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेभ्य केशव ॥ Mb.).

हृष्ट p. p. [हृष्ट-क] Pleased, rejoiced (=हर्षित). -Comp. -क्षित, -मानस a. rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. -रोमन् a. having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy) -वदन a. having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प a. contented, pleased. -हृदय a. joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः f. [हृष्ट-क्ति] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh, ho!); हे कुण्ड हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राज्ञन्सत्यजत युकाविमर्शं विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेक्का Hiccough.

हेद् 1 P. (हेदति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce, happiness.

हेतः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेद् 1 A. (हेदते) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेदति) 1: To surround. -2 To attire.

हेद्: Disregard, slight. -Comp. -ज anger, displeasure.

हेडावुकः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः m. f. [हृत्-करणे किन् विद्] 1 A weapon, a missile; समरविजयो हेतितु-लितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Kī. 3. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A

ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेतुः [हि-तु Un 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्देशः K. P. 1 ; Māl. 1. 23, R 1. 10, Me, 25 ; S. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin, स पिता पितरस्तासां कवले जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason regarded by some writers as a figure of speech, it is thus defined: -हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धमेवो हेतुश्चत्वे. [N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतो, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of' with gen. or in comp. ; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना ; अल्पस्य हेतोर्विदुः हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47 ; विस्मृत् कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c). -Comp -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds -सव्यभिचार or अनेकातिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सव्यतिषय and बाधित). -उपक्षेपः -उपस्थासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect भावः the relation existing ; between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.) -कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician

हेतुता *त्वं* Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेमं [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मन्] 1 Gold -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn apple. -5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -Comp. -अंग *a.* golden ; Mu. 2. 10 v. 1. (-मः) 1. Garuda. -2. a lion. -3 the mountain *Sumeru*. -4. N. of Brahman. -5. of Vishnu. -6. the *Champak* tree. -अङ्गिः the mountain *Sumeru* -अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमंभोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याद्दानः Me. 62. अं

भोरुहं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44 -आहः 1. the wild *Champak* tree. -2. the *Dhatturu* plant. -कंदलः coral. -करः, -कर्तु, -कारः -कारकः a goldsmith, Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किंजल्कं the *Nagakesara* flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. -केतकी the *Ketaka* plant bearing yellow flowers (सर्पकेशी). -केलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2 the *Chitraka* plant. -केशः N. of Siva. -गंधिनी the perfume named *Renuka*. -गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru* -गौरः the *Asoka* tree. -हस्त *a* covered with gold. (-कं) gold covering. -ज्वालः hie. -केशः the thorn apple -तरं blue vitriol. -दुग्धः, -दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree -पर्वतः the mountain *Meru*. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the *soka* tree. -2. the *Lodhra* tree. -3. the *Champak* tree. (-न.) 1 the *Asoka* flower. -2. the flower of China rose. -पुष्पिका yellow jasmine. -व(व)लं a pearl. -माला the wife of Yama. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -सूथिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -रागिणी *f.* termelic. -शशः N. of Vishnu -शृंग 1. a golden horn. -2 a golden summit. -सारं blue vitriol. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace ; (Mar. गोक).

हेमकं Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

हेम्य *a.* Golden.

हेमन्तः -तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष), नवमवतोलोद्गमसंस्वरस्यः मकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः । विलीनपद्मः प्रपततु शरीरं हेमन्तकालः सद्युपागतः मिथे Rs. 4. 1. -Comp -वृक्षः the wood apple tree.

हेमती Winter.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [हि-रन्] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरम्बः [हे शिवे रंयति रं-अच् अलुप्तमा Tv.] 1 N. of Ganesa -2 A buffalo. -3 A boastful hero. -Comp -जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरकः An attendant on Siva.

हेल् 1 A (हेलन्) To disregard ; see हेल्

हेलनं -ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेल् भवि-डस्य लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult, St. 12. 72. -2 (*a*) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton

sport ; S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime ; Māl. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire ; मौढेच्छयाऽतिरुद्धानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञेहेला सा परिकीर्तिता । -4 Ease, facility ; St. 1. 34 ; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेलावक्त्रः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हि-ल्] The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लटम q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic), अस्मिन्नासीत्तद्वृत्तिविशेषोऽप्येवाकलीलविल्लाङ्घकणितवलयसततं राजदक्षीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाश्चिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent ; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोक्षेपश्चकारकत्वं D. R. 2. 31, (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for (in comp.) ; जायते रुहतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहस्वयोगपिपुना वार्ता विपत्तावापि Kalhana.

हेष् 1 *A* (हिष्ते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेषः, हेपर, हेषितं Neighing, braying ; रथागसंक्रोहितमश्वहेषः Ki. 16. 8.

हेषिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [हेतो प्रवृत्तः टण्] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

हेम *a.* (मी *f.*) [हि-हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost ; सुणालिनी हेममिवोपरानं R. 16. 7. -3 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हेमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku. 6. 6. -4 Of a golden yellow colour. -मा -मी Yellow jasmine. -मं Hoarfrost, dew. -मः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -सुदा, -सुदिका a golden coin.

हेमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [हेमन् एव हेमन्ते भवो वा अण् लोपः] 1 Wintry, cold ; St. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, i. e. long (as nights) ; St. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हेमनैर्निवसन्तैः सुमह्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. -मः 1 The month Mārgaśrīṣa. -2 The winter season (= हेमन्त q. v.).

हैमंतिक *a.* [हैमंते काले मयः उच्च] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

हैमल See हैमंत.

हैमवत *a.* (सी.फ.) [हिमवतो अदूर-भवो देशः तस्यैवं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy i. e. Himalaya mountain; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to or situated on the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -तः A kind of poison. -तं Bhāratavarsha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of myrobalan. -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयग्वीन [शिगोदीहात् भनं ह्यस् गो ख नि] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हैयग्वीनमादाय घोषवृद्धाहुपस्थितात् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हैरण्यवास *m.* An arrow.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurāma q. v.); येडुवत्सहरणाच्च हैहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहृष्टयतः R. 11. 74.

हैहयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होइ I. 1 A (होइते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होइति) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होद् *m.* A robber.

होदं Stolen goods.

होतु *a.* (जी.फ.) [हु-वृच्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिदत्तं या हविर्वा च होत्री S. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rīgveda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतुकः An assistant of the Hotri.

होच [हु-वृच्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Siva.; S. 1. 1.

होत्रीय *a.* [होत्राय हितं होत्रिर्दं वा छ] Belonging to an oblation. -यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [हु-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmana, called देवयज्ञ q. v.). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अग्निः the sacrificial fire. -कुण्डं a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. -तुरंगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. -धानं a sacrificial chamber. -धान्यं 1. sesamum. -2 barley. -धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. -भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations. -हालः a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होवृ.

होमिः [हु-इत् स्वर च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्स्यस्य इति] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -म्यं Ghee.

होरा [हु-वृच्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. -2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season during the ten — but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होहो, हो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho ! holla !).

होइ 1 P. (होइति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

होतुक *a.* Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

होत्रं [होत्रिर्दं अण्] The office of the priest called Hotri q. v.

होम्यं Clarified butter.

हु 2 A (हुते, हुव) 1 To take away, rob, abstract deprive (one) of; अध्यगोष्ठाधेशास्त्राणि यमस्याहोद विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. -3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय हुते Sk.

हुवः -वनं Hiding, concealment.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

हाल 1 P. (हालति) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

हास् *ind.* [गते अहनि नि] Yesterday. -Comp. -भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

हास्तन *a.* (सी.फ.) Belonging to yesterday, as in हास्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. -त्रिन yesterday, the previous day. हास्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

हृ 1 P. (हृति) To hide, cover, conceal.

हृणीया Censure, reproach, shame. -2 Sound, creak.

हृदः [हृद्-अच् नि] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water. N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity, Si. 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -Comp. -ग्रहः a crocodile

हृदिनी 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

हृद्गोः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

हृ 10 P. (हृयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

हृच् 1 P. (हृसति, हृसित) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear, Pt. 4. 78. -Caus. To shorten, lessen, diminish.

हृसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, curtailed.

हृसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

हृसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of हृस्व) Shortest, smallest.

हृसीयस् *a.* (Compar. of हृस्व) Shorter, smaller.

हृस्व *a.* [हृस्व-वच्] (compar. हृसीयस्, superl. हृसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. -2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody). -स्वः 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel.

-स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron.

-Comp. -अग्निः the gigantic swallow-wort (Arka). -अंग *a.* dwarfish; short-bodied. (-गः) a dwarf. -गन्धः, the Kusa grass. -दुर्धः, कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. -द्वग् gum olibanum. -बाहुक *a.* short-armed.

-मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. -मूलः the short red cane.

हृस्वक *a.* See हृस्व.

ह्रासः [हृच्-वच्] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रा क *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्राद् 1 A (ह्रादते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्रावः [ह्राव-वच् घञ्] Noise, sound; कुंडुभिर्नां ह्रावः Ki. 16. 8; so घञ् ह्रावः &c.

ह्रादिच् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

द्वादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

द्विणीयते See द्विणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

द्विणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity ; cf. द्विणीया.

द्वी 3 P. [जिह्वेति, द्वी-द्वी] 1. To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with able. or gen.), जिह्वेयार्ययुजेण सह सुसमीपं गतं S. 7. 6 ; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्वीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11. 58, R. 15. 44 ; 17. 73, Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 102 ; 6. 132. -Caus. (द्विणीयते) To put to shame (fig. also) ; cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं द्विणीयसीव कुण्णं R. 6. 49 द्विणीया हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40 ; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो द्विणीयन्ति Si. 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64 ; 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

द्वी f. 1 Shame ; रतेरापि द्वीपदमादधाना Ku. 3. 57 ; दारिद्र्याद् द्विणीयमेति द्वीपरिगतः प्रपश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; दिसन्नकटी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ a. overcome or confounded by shame ; द्वीमूढानां भवति विरलमेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68 -निरासः shamelessness. -यन्त्रणा the constraint of bashfulness ; R. 7. 23.

द्वीका [द्वी-कक्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear. द्वीकु a. [द्वी-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. -कु 1 Tim. -2 Lac.

द्वीण, द्वीति p. p. 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3. 67. द्वेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

द्वीष्ट [द्वीच्छति] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

द्वीचरं -लं A kind of perfume.

द्वुड, द्वुड् 1 P. (द्वोडति, द्वुडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

द्वेप् 1 A. (द्वेपते) To go.

द्वेष् 1 A. (द्वेषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep

द्वेषा, द्वेषितं Neighing.

द्वौड् 1 P. (द्वौडति) To go.

द्वम् 1 P. (द्वमति) To cover, hide.

द्वत्ति f. Joy, gladness ; (द्वत्तिः f. also in this sense.)

द्वप् 10 P. (द्वपयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

द्वस् 1 P. (द्वसति) To sound.

द्वाद् 1 A. (द्वादते, द्वाव or द्वादति) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. -Caus. (द्वादयति) To gladden, delight.

द्वादः, द्वादकः Pleasure ; joy, delight ; also द्वादिका.

द्वादनं The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

द्वादि- a. Delighting, pleasing &c.

द्वादिनी See द्वादिनी.

द्वीक, द्वीकु See द्वीक, द्वीकु.

द्वस् 1 P. (द्वसति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -Caus. (द्वस्त्वलयति ते, but द्वलयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble (especially with वि).

द्व 1 P. (द्वरति) 1 To be crooked.

-2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

द्वे 1 U. (द्वयति-ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अद्वत्-त, अद्वास्त, द्वायति-ते, द्वात्, द्वात ; pass. द्वयते ; caus. द्वाययति-ते, desid. जुहुयति-ते) 1 To call by name, तं पावतीस्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुमियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask beg.

द्वानं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.





APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-ohhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāna also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Śrūta-bodha, Vāṇibhūṣana, Vṛtta-darpaṇa, Vṛtta ratnākara, Vṛtta-kaumudī, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛtta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of पद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *paṇḍya* is a combination of four *paṇḍas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pāda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes :—समवृत्त in which the Pādas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ए, ओ are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, औ, ए, ऐ, औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an Anusvara or Visarga, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ

in गव or गः. (The consonants ग & ह as also व & ऋ, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku 7. 11, or Si. 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *paṇḍa* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सातुस्वारश्च द्विषश्च विसर्गो च गुरुर्भवति ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादान्तगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mātrā is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse :—

मन्त्रियुरुल्लिख्य नकारो
भादियुरुः पुनरादिलुच्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सोऽन्त्युरुः कथितोऽन्त्युरुस्तः ॥
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यानि लाघवम् ।
भजसा गौरव यानि मनो तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ∪ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows :—

य ∪ — — (Bacchius)
र ∪ — — (Amphimacer)
त — — ∪ (Anti-bacchius)
भ — — ∪ (Dactylus)
ज ∪ — — (Amphibrachys)
स — — ∪ (Anapæstus)
म — — — (Mollosus)
न ∪ — — (Tribrachys)

Similarly ल (∪) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas'

as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use, so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Lilāvati and the last chapter of Vṛtta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A समवृत्त
Section B अर्धवृत्त
Section C विषमवृत्त
Section D जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, न, ह, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre; e. g. म, ह stands for म, र, भ, न; so लो, for ल, त &c. The first line gives the Definition of a metre, the second, the Scheme in Ganas with the Yati or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted

in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example, (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Daṇḍin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)

कन्या.

Def. मी चेत् कन्या ।

Sch. G. ग, म.

Ex. भ्रातृकन्या सैका धन्या ।
यस्याः कूलं कृष्णोऽखिलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)

पंक्ति.

Def. भूगौ गिति पंक्तिः ।

Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.

Ex. कृष्णसनाया तर्णकपंक्तिः ।
यासुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्वौ चेतनुमध्यमा ।

Sch. G. न, य.

Ex. मुनिश्वरेश्वरस्यदुसुतरूपा ।

आस्ता मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्या ।

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः ।

Sch. G. म, न. (3. 3)

Ex. श्रीद्वीती द्वीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःधीती ।
एषते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥

Kāp. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।

Sch. G. न, य.

Ex. शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणानाम् ।
अधरसुधाभि मधुरिपुरैच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def. द्विषा सोमराजी ।

Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4)

Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।
जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्यधिकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता ज् स गाः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)

Ex. मुरारिनुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा ।
अजेमनयनां तानां सुदुग्धैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def. मस्तौस्यान्मदलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4.)

Ex. रंगे बाहुविरुणाद् देवीद्रान्मद-
लेखा ।

लम्बाधुतुरश्री कस्तुरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।

Sch. G. न, न, ग. (5. 2)

Ex. रविदुहितृन्ते वनकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित मधुमती मधुमयनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुभ.)

(1) अनुष्टुभ. (also called श्लोक.)

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षट् गुरु द्वेयं सर्वत्र

लघु पंचमम् ।

द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं

दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

Ex. वागर्थविंव संपूक्तौ वागर्थ-

प्रतिपत्तये ।

जगतः पितरौ वेदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥

R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति.

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।

Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. रविस्तुतापरितरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।
व्रजवधुगजगतिर्दमलं व्यननुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

Def. प्रमाणिका जगै लमौ ।

Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युताग्नि-
पद्मयोः ।

धुनिस्तुतिप्रमाणिका भवानुराशि-

तारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

Def. भाचलगा माणवकम् ।

Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. चंचलचुडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः

कलिरम् ।

ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं

माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।

Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग. (4. 4.)

Ex. वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बह्वैश्वरी
शाकश्रवाः ।

यस्मिन्नाम्नां तापोच्छिद्ये

गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णामोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

Def. ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।

Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल. (4. 4)

Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हस्तडाग-

सदा ।

धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र

मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(वृहती)

(1) भुजगशिखुभृता.

Def. भुजगशिखुभृता नो मः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म. (7. 2.)

Ex. चंद्रतटनिकटक्षौणी भुजगशिखु-
भृता यास्तात् ।

मुरारिपुद्रिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा
साऽधुवत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

Def. सजरीभुजंगसंगता ।

Sch. G. स, ज, र. (3. 6.)

Ex. तरला तरगिरिगितैर्यमुना भुजंग-
संगता ।

कथमेति वत्सचारकृश्रपलः सदैव

तां हरिः ॥

(3) माणिमध्य.

Def. स्यान्माणिमध्यं चेद्भमसा ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स. (5. 4.)

Ex. कालियभोग भोगगतस्तन्माणि-
मध्यस्फुटिरुचा ।

चित्रपद्मामो नंदसुतश्चाह ननते
स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।

Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग. (5. 5.)

Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतिस्तराणिमुता
विपिनगता ।

मुरारिपुणा रतिगुणः परिमिता
प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता.

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगच्छा ।

Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग. (4. 6.)

Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
कालिंदीये तटवनकुजे ।

उद्दीव्यतीर्जजनरामाः

कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमसाः ।

Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग. (5. 5.)

Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिच्छिदै-
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः ।

राज्यपदे हृष्यालिरुद्धा

रुक्मवती विप्रः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिष्टुभ.)

(1) ईश्वरवज्रा.

Def. स्याद्विद्वज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।

य — — —, र — — —, त — — —, भ — — —, ज — — —, स — — —, म — — —, न — — —, ल — — —, ङ — — —

Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरि सव्यकरणे ध्रुवा
रुष्टेद्रवज्जाहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।
यो गोकुले गोपकुल च सुस्थ
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेद्रवज्जा.
Def. उपेद्रवज्जा प्रथमे लघो सा ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
Ex. उपेद्रवज्जादिमणिच्छटामि-
र्विभूषणानां हुरितं वपुस्ते ।
स्मरामि गोपीभिर्रुपास्यमान
सुरदुमूले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.
Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितास्तु
वर्दानि जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When इंद्रवज्जा and उपेद्रवज्जा
are mixed in one stanza, the metre is
called उपजाति. It is said to have 14
varieties.

Ex. अस्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
पूर्वापरो तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदेहः ॥
Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18,
Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed
in one stanza, the metre is still called
उपजाति; e. g. in the following verse
from Māgha there is a combination
of वैश्वस्थ and इंद्रवज्जा.

इत्थं रथाभिनिवादिनां प्रगे
गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्विहः ।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपस्तुद्वैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोषक.
Def. दोषकमिच्छति भवितव्याद्गौ ।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5.)
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधुभ्य-
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
तेन सहैह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सार तरागमनायतमानम् ॥
Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं.
(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. भौ न्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसि-
तम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. प्रीत्यै यूना व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रोढध्वातं दिनमिह जलदाः ।
दोषामन्ये विदधति सुरत-
क्रीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥
Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

Def. रातरैर्नरलगे रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)
Ex. कोशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
रामध्वरविधानशान्तये ।

काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥
R. 11. 1.
See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी.

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता भ्यो तगौ गः ।
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षगमन्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हति पुंसा
वातोर्मी पोतामिवाभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

Def. मात्तो गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः ।
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. अंबो हति ज्ञानमुद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च स्तुते ।
शुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना
पुसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रनभगैरुणा च
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8.)
Ex. यात्रागमयतेऽथ नरंद्रान्
स स्वयंवरमहाय महीद्रः ।
तावद्वक् ऋषिर्द्रिदिद्विष्टु-
नारदखिदशधाम जगाम ॥
N. 5. 1.

See Ku. 9, Si. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इंद्रवंशा.

Def. तच्चैद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे युरौ ।
Sch. G. इंद्रवंशा is the same as वैश्वस्थ-
विल or वशस्थ (see 13 below)
except that its first syl-
lable is long:—The Ganas
are त, ज, ज, र.
Ex. दैत्येद्रवंशाभिर्दुर्गदीधितिः
पीतावगेऽसौ जगता तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन्ममञ्जुः शालभा इव स्वय
ते कंसचाप्यूरुमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदंति रनभसैः ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8.)
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं वननिर्मलं
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनं ।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुर सरसे
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अवध्यगैः स्याज्जलधरमालाभ्यो
स्मौ ॥
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8.)
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तमानां
तापच्छदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रीकुले
केलीलोला हरितसुरव्याता वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)
समीरशिशिरः शिरस्तु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामस्तुखिनाम् ।
विभर्ति-जनयन्त्रयं मुदमपा-
मपाश्रयवला बेलाहकततीः ॥
Si. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)
Ex. स्फुटस्तुवमामकरदुमनोई
वज्रललनानयनलालिनीपीतम् ।
तत्र मुखतामरस मुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि मयास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def. वद तोटकमध्विसकारयुतम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3)
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः
प्रतिग्रह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।
तदलक्ष्यपदं हृदि शोकधने
प्रतियातामिवातिरुमस्य युरोः ॥
R. 8. 97.
See Si. 6. 71

(7) द्रुतविलंबित.

Def. द्रुतविलंबितमाह नभौ भरौ ।
Sch. G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8 or 4. 4. 4)
Ex. मुनिस्तुताप्रणयस्तुतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तभिदे तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥
S. 6.
See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

(Also called मंदाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्नरौ री प्रभा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5.)
Ex. अतिस्तुरभिरभाजि पुष्पधिया-
मनसुत रतयेव सैतानकः ।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वन रागिणा-
मनसुत रतय वसंतानकः ॥
Si. 6. 67.
also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (5. 7.)
Ex. विहगाः कवंचसुरभाविह गाः
कलप्रेत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
धमयन्नुपेति मुहुरध्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥
Si. 4. 36.
Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात.

Def. भुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भ्यंकरैः ।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)
Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवंति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बाधवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यजयध्वं धनान्यजयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

- Def. त्वौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गृहवक्त्रैः॥
Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6.)
Ex. प्रह्लादमरमौली रत्नोपलब्धे
जातप्रतिविम्बा शोभा मणिमाला ।
गोविन्दपदाब्जे राज्ञो नखराणा-
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्यातुं शमयेती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना. ३)

- Def. भवति नजावध मालतीः ॥
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)
Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने
मधुरससोरभसारोलुपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि बुभुवि मालतीं गृह्णः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित.)

- Def. वदन्ति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7.)
Ex. तथा समक्ष दहता मनोमवं
पिनाकिना भयमनोरथा सती ।
निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेषु सोभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥
Ku. 5. 1.
See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

- Def. बाणाश्वेच्छिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।
Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7.)
Ex. अर्चामन्त्रेषा त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वैतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) रुचिणी.

- Def. कीर्तितैवा चतुरोफिका रुचिणी ।
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.)
Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता.
शान्तिकुम्भद्रवालकृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेवच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-
र्युतिरास्तां जयाश्रीरासे रुचिणी ॥
See Si. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)

- Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः॥
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)
Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलनीकृतकेलिः ।
जनचिन्तहारिकलकटनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दनयुजः ॥
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी.)

- Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नो ततौ गः क्षमा ।
Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6.)
Ex. इह दुराधिगमैः किंचिद्विभागैः

सततमसुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरम् ।
असुमतिविपिनं वेददिव्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पश्येयनिः परम् ॥
Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

- Def. व्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्ररणयुग प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिरगुलीषु चक्र-
मौलिचक्रच्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥
R 4. 88.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिना.)

- Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)
Ex. यमुनामतीतजगुं ह्युषानसुं
तपस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽऽचलन्निजपुरादहानिश
वृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥
Si. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी.

- Def. वेदैरंध्रन्तो यस्या मत्तमयूरः ।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्वाचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं सुकृमपायैः ।
सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वा
यथोपासते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥
Ki. 18. 28 ;
Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(also called प्रभावती.)

- Def. जमौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहेः॥
Sch. G. ज, म, स, ज, ग (4. 9.)
Ex. कदा मुखं वरतु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।
अपवर्णि ग्रहकलुषेदुमडला
विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥
M. 4. 13.
See Bk 1. 1, Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शकरी)

(1) अपराजिता.

- Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता ।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तारिपुमजं
स जयति जगतां गतिगुरुध्वजः ॥

(2) असंबाधा.

- Def. म्नां स्तो गावक्षग्रहविरतिरसंबाधा ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9.)
Ex. वीथामौ येन ज्वलति रणवशास्तिने
दैत्येदे जाना धरणिरीयमसंबाधा ।
धर्मस्थित्यर्थे प्रकाटिततुसंबंधः
साधूनां बाधा प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः॥

(3) पथ्या.

(Also called मंजरी.)

- Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या
मता
Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9.)
Ex. स्थगयत्यसुः क्षमितचानकार्तिस्वरा.
जलदास्ताडितकृतकार्तिस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः कचिचकपिशयति चामी
कराः ॥
Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुररीरुता.)

- Def. नजमजला गुरुश्र भवति प्रमदा ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)
Ex. अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेवचिर-
स्थितबहुबुद्बुदस्य पयसोऽऽकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धीतकलधोतमही ॥
Si. 4. 41

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

- Def. ननमनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका
प्रमदवचभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविषादि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमथनयुगस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसयेनी or कुटिल.)

- Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा भौ न्यौ
गौ ।
Sch. G. म, म, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)
Ex. नीतिच्छायां मुहुरशिशिररश्मैरुल्लै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशोकाभिह वितरति
हंसयेनी
मध्येप्यहः स्फटिकरजतमिति-
च्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,
उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोचता.)

- Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजाः जगौ
गः ।
Sch. G. त, म, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6.)
Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिरः पतिरोधर्षिना-
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोकौ नियम्यत इवात्मदृशान्तरेषु ॥
S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

- Def. मानो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता
वासंतीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)
Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृंगीनिर्ममधुरालापोद्वीतैः
श्रीखंडादिरदुतपवनैर्मदादोलैः
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्वस्त्रोच्छसैः
कंसाराती नृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम् ॥

य — — — ; इ — — — ; त — — — ; न — — — ; ज — — — ; स — — — ; म — — — ; न — — — ; ल — — — ; म — — —

Metres with 15 syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशक्ती.)

(1) तृणक.

Def. तृणकं समानिकापदद्वयं विनातिमम्।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3,
or 7. 8.)

Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृंगधुरितं
पंचबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितृणकम्।
राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि
माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def. ननमययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः।
Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)
Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौस्तुभे मेघसुक
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावनीर्णा।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
धवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः॥
R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्धुनी विशुन्मालापादौ चेद्धी-
लाखेलः।
Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.
Ex. मा काते पक्षस्यति पर्याकाशे देशे
स्वाप्सीः
कांतं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा
रात्रौ चेत्।
क्षुत्क्षामः प्राटश्चेतश्चेतो राहुः
प्राच्यात्
तस्माद् ध्वान्ति हर्म्यस्याति शय्यैकान्ति
कर्तव्या॥ Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

Def. गुरुनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short
syllables except the last).
Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
व्रजयुवतिलसद्वलिकगमनगता।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत वितरभसपरितरलम्॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टि.)

(1) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च
वृत्तम्।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or
4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. विद्वमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिषण्णवायहृष्ट-
वल्लवीजनांगसंगजातमुचकंठकां।
त्वां सदेव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
बन्धपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोप-
वेश॥

(2) पंचचामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वर्द्धति पंचचामरम्।
or जरो जरी ततो जगौ च पंच-
चामरं वदेत्

Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or
4. 4. 4. 4.)

Ex. सुरदुधुलमंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमाल-
सम्।
सुरांगनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपंचचामर-
सुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं
भजामि तम्।

(3) वाणिनी.

Def. नजरभजरेयंदा भवति वाणिनी
गयुक्तेः।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.
Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेज्य ननु वाणि
नी तिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवि-
त्वम्।

भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं सुकुंदं
सततमह स्तवैः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि
नित्यम्॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.

(अत्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिकृत्स्वरैर्भवति
चित्रलेखा।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10. 7)
Ex. इति धौतपुराधिमत्सरान् सरसि
मज्जन
अभ्यमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलां-
गभासः।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारि-
राशेः
शिशिरितरोचिषाप्यां ततिषु मंक्तु-
मिषे॥ Si. 8. 71.

(2) नर्दटक.

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु
नर्दटकम्।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमईबुधगः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारि-
कणाः।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
मदकलनीलकंठकलहैर्मुखराः
कुसुमः॥
Mâl. 9. 18, See 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुप्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी
गुरुः।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. इतः स्वापति केशवः कुलमित-
स्तदीयाद्विधा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां
गणाः शरते।
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसं-
वर्तके-
रहो विततमूर्जितं भरसहं च
सिन्धोर्वपुः॥
Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांताबुधिरसनगेमौ मचौ नौ :
गयुग्मम्।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)
Ex. गोपी भदुर्विहरंविधुरा काचिद्वि-
दीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेव स्वलितकवरी निःश्वसंती
विशालम्।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रान्तिद्वती-
सहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामंडुकुंजं
जगाम।
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the "Meghadūta" is written in this metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपातितं भरनभनलगै।
Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते धनतिमिरमुखि
ज्योतिषि सौम्यमितिषु पुरः प्रतिपालति
सुहृदः।
ब्रीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः
कांचनकद्रासु तरुणारिह नयति
रवि॥
Si. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्वेष्टिन्ना यमनसभलागः
शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11.)
Ex. दिगंते ध्रुयंते मदमलिनगंडाः
करदिन
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः
खलु मृगाः।
इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्नुपमशिखरानां
पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्
मृगपतिः॥
R. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

Def. नसमरसलागः वडुदेवैर्हयैर्हेती
मता।
Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)
Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्पत्यादेशव्यलीकम-
पेतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा
बलवानभूत्।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः क्षुमेषु हि
वृत्तयः
स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनो-
त्यहिशंक्या॥
S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता.

Def. स्यादभुतत्वर्थैः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता
सौ नयौ यो।
Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)
Ex. क्रीडन्कालिंदीलिलितलहरीवारि-
मिर्दाक्षिणात्यै-

वाँतैः खेलद्रिः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता
मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीगीतैः किसलयकरोह्यासि-
तैलीस्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रमसरलं चक्रपाणे-
श्चकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता
चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
Ex. शंकेऽध्विभञ्ज गति मृगदृशां
साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा
सा व्यधाधि ।
नैतादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामंतरे-
णाच्युतस्य
प्रीतिं तस्यां नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखा-
द्भुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन.

Def. नजभजरेस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्न-
दनम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)
Ex. तराणिस्तुतातरंगपवनैः सलील-
मांदोलिते
मधुरिपुपादपंकजजः सुपूत-
पृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसं-
स्मारक
क्षितितलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय
वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराच-
माचक्षते ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5.)
Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविद्युद्धां
प्रगृह्य प्रियां
मियसुहृदि विभीषणे संक्रम्य
भियं वैरिणः ।
रविस्तुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः
ससौमिविणा
धुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः
प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्दूलललित.

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेश्वरतुमिः
शार्दूलललितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)
Ex. कृत्वा कंसपुगे पराक्रमविधिं
शार्दूलललितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु दूरं चैद्य-
प्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवानिवहे नैलोक्पशरणं
भ्रियो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा
लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसत्त्वैर्यमौ न्तो ररगुरुयुतौ मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)
Ex. कंदबामोदाख्या विपिनपवनः
केकिनः कांतकेकाः
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा
दुर्दरा वृत्तनादा ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्विद्विलसितलसन्मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो
राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याश्चैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः
शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7.)
Ex. वेदादिषु यमादुरकपुरुषं व्याप्य
स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो
यथाशोकर. ।
अतयश्च मृगशुभिर्नियमितप्राणा-
दिभिर्मृग्यते
न स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो
निःश्रेयसायास्तु व. ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. शौ भौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयक्रु-
रसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)
Ex. वेदाथान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदासि न च
ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा
दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताशौ पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च
ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते
देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. शौ भौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरगुनि-
करणैराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)
Ex. कामक्रीडासतृणो मधुसमयसमा-
रंभरमसात्
कालिंदीकुलकुंजे विहरणकुण्डुका
कृष्टहृदया ।
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां
प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुख
व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(कृति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरी सलगा यदा कथिता
तदा खलु गीतिका ।
Sch. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग
(5. 7. 8.)
Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन
मनोरमा

रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंमिसंगमेन
सुखावहा ।
बहलादुरागनिवासराससमुद्रवा
नव रागिणं
विदधौ हरि खलु बल्लवीजनचारु-
चामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना.

Def. ज्ञेया सप्तश्रवणमिर्मनययुता
स्तौ गः सुवदना ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग
(7. 7. 6.)
Ex. उतुंगास्तुंगकूलं धुतमदसलिलाः
प्रस्यंदि सलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठदुममतिमुखराः
कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
लोतःखातावसीदचटमुदशनेरु-
त्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः
पास्यंति ज्ञातशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)
Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता
धुवि पंचकावली ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)
Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु-
रगजन्मनः
प्रमथितधुतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य
धृशं महीभृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः
सततं धृतश्रिय-
श्रिरगलितभ्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदा-
ऽभवदंतरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा.

Def. ब्रजैर्यानां ब्रजेण त्रिभुजियतियता
स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)
Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रग्धराया वहति विधिहुतं
या हविर्यां च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तुतिविषययुगा
या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया
प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ता-
भिरष्टाभिरतीशः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

Def. मौ गौ नाश्रत्वारो गो गो वसुधुवन
यतिरिति भवति हंसी ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)

य — — — ; र — — — ; त — — — ; भ — — — ; ज — — — ; स — — — ; म — — — ; न — — — ; ल — — — ; ग — — —

Ex. सार्धं कान्तेनैकतिःसौ विकचकमल-
मधु सुरमिपिबन्ती
कामक्रीडाकृतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतर-
मलधु रसन्ती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरि-
तरलपरणे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगति-
रिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अद्रितनया.

Def. नजमजभा जभौ लघुयुक्तुधैस्तु
गदितयमद्रितनया ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, म, ज, म, ल, ग
(11. 12.)
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतनगनिभम-
मृदुसद्वज्जो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सता
गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा
धुवनहितावतारचतुरश्राचरधरो-
ज्वतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति
तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्मौ
भनयाश्च यति भवति तन्वी
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, म, म, न, य
(5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अंतिकृति.)

क्रौंचपदा.

Def. क्रौंचपदा भौ स्मौ नननान्गाविधु-
शरवधुमुनिविरातिरिह भवेत्
Sch. G. म, म, स, म, न, न, ग
(5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उक्तृति.)

धुर्जगविर्जुमित.

Def. वस्वीशाश्वेच्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनर-
सलगैर्धुर्जगविर्जुमितम् ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग
(8. 11. 7.)

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either

raganas or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चडवृष्टिप्रयात, प्राचितक, मत्तमातंगलालाकर, सिंहविक्रात, कुचुम-स्तवक, अनगशेखर, सग्राम &c Māl. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Dapdaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमवृत्त. (Half equal Metres.)

(1) अपरवद्वय.

(Sometimes called बैतालीय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवद्वयमिदं नजौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-
स्तमपरवद्वयमवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता ।
व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र.

Def. विधमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भौ युजि भाद्रगुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
म, म, म, ग, ग (even quarter)
Ex. मुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुदु
हेमनिभांश्चकंदनललिप्तम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरेरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा.

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक.)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरिफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजौ जरगाग्रपुष्पिताग्रा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)
Ex. अथ मदनवध्वरुपप्रांतं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांभूष ।
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा
किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥
Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी.

(Also called बैतालीय or सुंदरी.)

Def. विधमे ससजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ गुरुवियोगिनी ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, म, र, ल, ग (even quarter)
Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
युगलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥
Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती.

Def. सयुगात्सगुरु विधमे चेद् ।
भाविवह वेगवती युजि भाद्रौ ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
म, म, म, ग (even quarter)
Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजरासा
केशवर्षरवैरतिमुग्धा ।

रभसान्न गुरुन् गणयन्ती
कालिनुजगृहाय जगाम ॥

(6) हरिणमुता.

Def. सयुगात्सलघु विधमे गुरु-
युजि नभौ भरको हरिणमुता ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, म, म, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणमुता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेमनः ॥

N B.—Metres like अपरवद्वय or औप-
च्छंदसिक and बैतालीय or वियोगिनी are
usually treated as *jātas*, (see Section
D). But they are sometimes defined
in the Gana scheme, and are, there-
fore, given under the class of *Vṛttas*.

SECTION C.

विषमवृत्त. (Unequal Metres.)

The most common metre of this class is called उद्भूत.

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च
नसजगुरुकाण्यनंतरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्भूता ॥
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ")
म, न, ज, ल, ग (third ")
स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth ")
Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनाखिलोचनम् ।
कानिरहितमभिराधायितुं
विधिवत्प्राप्तिं विदधे धनंजयः ॥
Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्भूता is men-
tioned wherein the third quarter has
म, न, म, ग instead of म, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which
every quarter of the stanza differs
in the number of syllables, are in-
cluded under the general name
' Gāthā '. The same name is appli-
cable to stanzas consisting of any
number of quarters other than four.
As in the case of उपजाति, any two or
more quarters of a regular metre
may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त
or विषमवृत्त. †

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the
number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety
of such metres is आयुः. It is said
to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला
जघनचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्रीतय आयुर्गीतिर्नवैव
वातायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रा-
स्तथा तृतीयेपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पञ्चदश
सार्था ॥
Srut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवन्ते भर्तु-
वत्सलाः साध्यः ।
अन्यसरितः शतानि हि समुद्राः ।
प्रापयन्त्यब्धिम् ।
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्या-
सप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति
यत्र हंसगते
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं तामधुन-
वतणि भाषते ॥
Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटी-
मिमासुगीकतुम् ।
यत्पिषतामपि वृणां पिष्टोऽपि
तनोषि परिप्लवैः पुष्टिम् ॥
Br. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि
प्रयुक्तं चेत्
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते
महाकवयः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपछंदरीणां रासोद्धासे
मुरारानिम् ।
अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुलंगदृशां
गीतिः ॥

(4) उद्गीति.

Def. आर्याशकलक्षितये विपरीते पुनरि-
होद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः
संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे
तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्राग्दलमन्तेऽधिकगुरु तादृक्
परार्धमार्यागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्मवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नसिर्वन्ते रसव-
न्मवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥
Si. 4. 51.

N.B. All these five sorts are some-
times defined in the Gāṇa scheme.

(6) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विधमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च
समे स्युर्निरंतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला
वैतालीयेऽने रलो गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद-
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
Si. 16. 41.

(7) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्यन्ते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं
सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of

रगण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वधुषा परमेण भुधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं बिभेदे ।
मुगमाशु विलोकयाचकार
स्थिरदंष्ट्रोऽग्रमुख महेंद्रसुतः ॥
Kī. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताया and मालमारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gāṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme, hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(8) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो ह्यारवः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक. In which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जह्रीहि धनागमनृच्छां
कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि विनृच्छाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥

(Moha M.)

